Oil, Paint and Drug Reporter

The Chemical Market Authority Since 1871

Volume 154 No. 8 August 23, 1948

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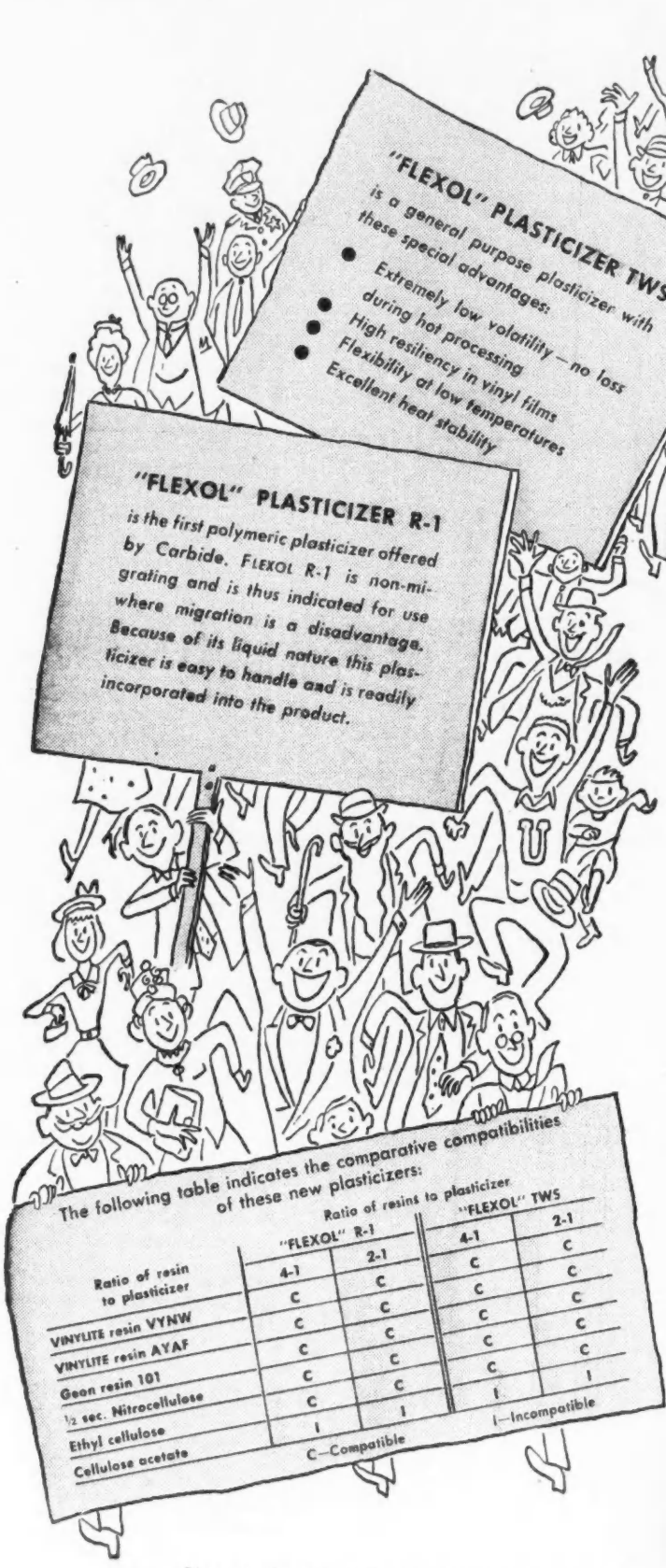
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Superphosphate Bids Opened by USDA

Bids were opened last Thursday by the Department of Agriculture for the purchase of an undetermined quantity of superphosphate for distribution to farmers cooperating in the soil conservation program as part of the benefit payments made by the government to farmers engaged in soil conserving practices.

Most of the material offered was of 20 percent analysis, with prices varying widely from a low of $17.25 per ton to a high of $26.25, f.o.b. shipping points. Offerings also were made to the department on 18 and 19 percent material. Bidders and their prices were:

Alabama Warehouse Company, 1,000 tons of 19 percent at $18 per ton, shipping point Troy, Ala.

Adair & McCarthy Brothers, Inc., 2,000 tons of 20 percent at $20.75 per ton, shipping point, Atlanta, Ga.

Standard Chemical Company, 4,500 tons of 20 percent at $20 per ton, shipping point, Troy, Ala.

Baugh & Sons, 9,000 tons of 20 percent at $22 per ton, shipping point, Baltimore, Md., or $22.50 per ton, shipping point, Philadelphia.

Central Chemical Corporation, 5,000 tons of 20 percent at $20.20 per ton, 1 percent discount for payment in thirty days, shipping point, Hagerstown, Md.

Consolidated Rendering Company, 10,000 tons of pulverized 20 percent at $26.25 per ton, shipping point, Lowell, Mass.

Cotton States Fertilizer Company, 4,000 tons of 20 percent at $18.40 per ton, shipping point, Macon, Ga.

Davis Chemical Company, 6,000 tons of 20 percent granulated at $19.70 per ton in plain paper bags and $19.80 in "Davco" branded bags, shipping point, Curtis Bay, Md.

Empire State Chemical Company, division of Hodgins, Inc., 3,000 tons of 20

—Continued on page 82

Kordel, Urbeteit Cases To Be Heard Oct. 14

Arguments before the Supreme Court of the United States in the Kordel and Urbeteit cases involving the meaning of labeling under the Food, Drug and Cosmetics Act have been tentatively set for October 14 on the court's calendar for the new term opening next October 4.

These cases are two of the most important involving the proper construction to be placed upon the labeling requirements of the law to come before the court in recent years. A ruling from the high court on the issue has become necessary because of conflicting decisions by circuit courts.

In the Kordel case, the United States Circuit Court of Appeals for the Seventh Circuit ruled earlier this year that literature described in health foods sold by the defendant is properly considered part of the labeling of the products even though it did not accompany the shipment and was sold separately from these products. The fifth circuit in the Urbeteit case ruled that printed matter was not part of the labeling of a device although it accompanied the device in the shipment.

Fats and Oils Export Allocations Reported

The Department of Agriculture announced last week that the following emergency export allocations, all for commercial procurement, were approved during the week ended August 13:—

To France, for August-December shipment, 5,000 long tons of linseed cake or meal produced from flax crushed in California; to Siam, 440,000 pounds of inedible tallow to meet established needs, and to the Republic of the Philippines, 313,000 pounds of inedible tallow in exchange for an equivalent quantity, in terms of oil, of Philippine copra.

Previously announced July-September allocations to Trieste for commercial procurement were changed to government procurement as follows:—250,000 pounds of lard, Army procurement; 200,000 pounds of soybean oil, 275,000 pounds of coconut oil and 220,000 pounds of inedible tallow, Production and Marketing Administration procurement.

Ammonium Sulphate Regulation Revised

Minor amendment of the Department of Commerce order (Direction 4A to Allocations Regulation 2) governing export of nitrogenous fertilizer material, designed to simplify its administration and make easier the placing of authorized export orders, was announced last week by the Office of Domestic Commerce.

The change does away with the limitation that not more than 20 percent of any export authorization for more than 100 tons of ammonium sulphate might be ordered from coke oven producers. This requirement was found to impose an unnecessary burden on exporters and to be difficult to administer. In its place, separate export quotas have been set up for coke oven and synthetic ammonium sulphate, and distribution of authorized orders among the two types of producers will be controlled by export license.

Fats and Oils Licensing Cut-Off Dates Announced

Cut-off dates for the filing of licenses to export fats and oils during the fourth quarter of 1948 were announced last Wednesday by the Office of International Trade.

Under the timetable procedure all applications for licenses to export fats and oils and certain other commodities within a specified quarter must be submitted to OIT before specific closing dates. Applications which fail to arrive before the closing dates will not be considered for the fourth quarter except when unforeseen developments affect the licensing of particular country quotas.

The timetable for licensing exports for the fourth quarter follows:—

Lard, including neutral lard, August 20 to September 20 for Cuba and Venezuela and September 27 to October 5 for other Central and South American countries; Soybean oil (crude and refined) September 1 to 20 for Cuba; Cottonseed oil (crude and refined) September 1 to 20 for Cuba; inedible tallow September 20 to October 5 for all countries and soap September 1 to 20 for the Philippine Islands, Ecuador, Cuba, Mexico and Venezuela, and September 15 to October 1 for other countries.

Timetable for all other fats and oils commodities on the positive list is September 27 to October 11 for all areas.

Tariff Reduction Talks Underway in Switzerland

Conversations were begun last week by a delegation from the Department of State at Geneva with representatives of signatory nations to the General Agreements on Tariffs and Trade on another round of tariff reductions and removal of trade barriers.

The delegation sent to Geneva by the department is composed of Leroy D. Stinebower, special assistant to the Assistant Secretary for Economic Affairs, who is serving as chairman of the delegation; John M. Leddy, adviser to the division of commercial policy, vice-chairman; and the following three advisers to the delegation:—Carl D. Corse, acting associate chief of the division of commercial policy; Walter Hollis of the office of assistant legal adviser for economics, and William L. Marbury of the Department of the Army.

The department said that the Geneva meeting is considering "various technical matters affecting the present operation of the General Agreement on Tariffs and Trade and future procedures with regard to it. A major item on the agenda of the meeting is the scheduling of possible future negotiations for reduction of tariff and other trade barriers among countries which are now members of GATT, between members of GATT and other countries which wish to become members, and among non-member countries which wish to become members."

Any participation by the United States in such negotiations will be carried on under the procedure followed in trade agreement negotiations under the trade agreements act of 1934. This procedure will include public notice of intention to negotiate, publication of lists of products on which possible United States tariff concessions may be considered, and public hearings on any proposed agreement before its conclusion.

Tariff Commission Issues 'Import Duties' Supplement

The United States Tariff Commission has published its first supplement to "United States Import Duties (1948)," bringing that document up to date. The supplement contains all changes in duty made between June 15 and August 1 of this year.

Most of the changes in duties result from Presidential proclamations making effective additional tariff concessions provided for in the general agreement on tariffs and trade negotiated last year at Geneva.

Drug Makers Asked To Screen Products

Dr. Paul B. Dunbar, commissioner of the Foods and Drug Administration, appealed to the drug industry last week to give closer attention to its manufacturing operations so as to lessen the incidents of drugs which are potentially dangerous under stated conditions of use from entering the market.

He said that the agency was disturbed over the "alarming" number of dangerous products finding there way into the market in the past few months. The agency has had to institute six recall programs in this short period, which are more in number than in any time in recent years. Whether the products have become dangerous due to unavoidable circumstances or not is unknown, he stated, but in any event they are far too great in number.

One consequence of this large number of dangerous drugs getting into the market has been a greater concentration by the agency of its investigating force on drug manufacturing. It is being handicapped, however, by lack of funds and trained personnel. The probabilities are that the agency will ask for additional funds for this purpose in its next appropriation request to Congress.

Dr. Dunbar explained that it has been the policy of FDA to seek enforcement of the objectives of the food, drug and cosmetics act by education rather than prosecution. He said that the invitation is always outstanding to producers who want to come in and talk over new products and production problems. Industry has come to recognize the soundness of this policy, he added, and how important it is not to make representations not in accordance with the facts.

However, he continued, there are many plants which have control systems with weak spots which are not readily recognized. Being so closely associated with the details of the operations of the plants officials of these companies "cannot see the forest for the trees", he said. These weak spots in the control systems can very often be uncovered by a well trained FDA inspector.

Dr. Dunbar said that FDA was endeavoring to build up its investigating staff, but not for the purpose of multiplying legal actions. The design is to increase public protection, he said, by locking the stable before the horse is stolen. He said that industry has been most receptive to the suggestions of inspectors and appreciates the service that the agency is trying to render.

Price Trend Takes Further Dip

Prices on some more nonferrous metal salts were advanced last week; but the divided movement in heavy oils remained predominantly downward and it was assisted by cuts on paraffin, egg products, and botanical drugs. So, the overall price index of the markets for chemicals, oils, and drugs was depressed 0.7 point to its lowest point since the end of last September. But, it is still 4.2 points higher than it was at this time last year.

The price increases in metal salts affected three copper chemicals, including the sulphate; four zinc salts, not including the oxide and sulphide which will go up September 1; lead arsenate and two of that metals fatty-acid salts, and ferrous sulphate. A cut in silver and its nitrate was a notable exception to recent trends in metals. Price changing in coaltar chemicals continued in the talk stage; except that paradichlorbenzene was reduced.

Divided views with reference to heavy oils put coconut—copra got tighter—and corn on the upside and peanut, menhaden, and sardine on the downside. The influence of new crops was perceptible among vegetable oils. Ouricury wax was raised; beeswax and paraffin were reduced. The second weekly cut in egg products was contrary to the trend of the egg market. Imported casein was again reduced. Ginger and black and white pepper were the major spices on the upside of that divided market. There were seven ups in all, and fourteen downs. Colchicum and goldenseal were the cheaper botanical drugs. The turpentine market at Savannah weakened.

Buying interest continued to lag; really got a bit less in some areas, especially in textile supplies. There was a bit more optimism over the outlook; but it did not have any surplus supporting evidence. Soda ash has been put in good equilibrium, and there has been some easing in caustic, especially the liquid. Demand for basic mineral fertilizers is clamorous, and is not being fully met. The nitrogen export situation is becoming a problem-child in several quarters.

The advancing of prices on lead and zinc salts is putting a steadily increasing cost burden on the paint industry and the Fall letdown in productive activity may be aggravated.

OPD Price Index

The Oil, Paint, and Drug Reporter's relative record of prices for chemicals and related materials is currently as follows:—

Aug. 20, 1948	Aug. 13, 1948	Aug. 22, 1947
143.9	144.6	139.7

The base of the OPD Price Index is the average of prices in 1926 and 1936, those years representing extremes of price undulations in the inter-war period.

OPD Index Monthly Averages

	1948	1947	1946	1945	1941
January	150.4	150.9	135.3	133.0	107.6
February	147.2	151.9	135.4	133.2	110.3
March	146.2	154.9	135.2	132.7	111.9
April	146.2	152.3	134.9	132.2	115.5
May	146.7	143.1	135.1	132.5	118.2
June	147.3	143.9	135.4	132.5	121.9
July	145.9	142.5	137.7	133.5	125.5
The year	*147.2	147.6	136.8	133.8	123.2

* Seven months.

FDA Drops Charges Against Koch Labs.

The United States District Court for the Eastern District of Michigan (Detroit) granted a motion of the government last Monday to dismiss charges of misbranding in violation of the Federal Food, Drug and Cosmetics Act against Koch Laboratories and Dr. William F. Koch involving the sale of three drug products offered as remedies for almost every conceivable ailment including cancer and tuberculosis.

The charge against the defendants was of wide spread interest in the drug industry chiefly because it resulted in one of the longest drawn out trials in recent years. The defendants were brought into court first in 1942 in a trial that lasted four and one-half months and resulted in a hung jury. The issues were brought before another jury in 1946 in a trial that lasted over five months and ended in a mistrial when one of the jurors became ill.

The government asked for a dismissal of the case last Monday because it did not feel it would be of sufficient interest to enter upon another long trial since the defendants have now removed all therapeutic claims as to the efficacy of the products and have dropped the sale of one of the products entirely while limiting the sale of another.

The FDA emphasized, however, that in agreeing to the dismissal of the suit it was not vindicating the products or modifying its position that the products were worthless for the purposes offered.

ECA Announces Additional Procurement Authorizations

New procurement authorizations for the purchase of chemicals, drugs, metals, pulp and other raw materials as well as food-stuffs, were authorized last week to Marshall plan countries by the Economic Cooperation administration. Among the authorizations were the following:—

To Austria—$502,000 for lard; $17,050 for lamp-black; $34,400 for phenol; $48,260 for industrial chemicals; $39,000 for coaltar products from the United Kingdom; 17,000 for ferromanganese from Norway; $182,000 for ferrotungsten.

To Bizone Germany—$1,694,000 for herring oil from Iceland; $2,848,200 for copra from the Philippines; $2,513,000 for lard; $833,016 for cottonseed.

To France—$134,400 for seal oil from Newfoundland; $572,836 for drugs and pharmaceuticals; $72,700 for surgical and hospital supplies; $188,000 for pyrities.

To French Zone Germany — $161,500 for tin pigs from Belgium; $70,000 for aluminum from Canada.

To Greece—$295,000 for sunflower seed cake from Turkey; $460,000 for nitrate of soda from Chile; $1,200,000 for ammonium sulphate from Belgium; $850,000 for bagged nitrogen fertilizer from Italy.

To Belgium—$260,000 for phosphate rock; $40,948 for inedible mixed fatty acids (linseed); $899,250 for crude soybean oil; $219,840 for inedible tallow.

To Netherlands—$1,192,000 for tinplate; $200,000 for lead from Canada; $1,500,000 for lead from Peru; $1,000,000 for aluminum from Canada.

To Denmark—$283,000 for peanut meal from Brazil; $14,350 for copra cake from Portuguese West Africa; $14,000 for copra cake from the Philippines; $64,000 for cottonseed cake from Peru; $831,000 for cottonseed cake from Mexico; $37,000 for rapeseed meal from Canada; $41,000 for linseed meal from Canada; $169,500 for sunflower seed from Uruguay; $27,500 for babassu expellers from Brazil; $84,000 for babassu cake from Brazil; $136,000 for copra expellers from the Philippines; $188,100 for cottonseed meal from Brazil; $25,000 for "Solvesso" from Venezuela; $24,300 for sunflower seed cake from Venezuela; $75,000 for linseed meal from Uruguay; $111,500 for cottonseed cake from Brazil; $55,200 for cottonseed cake from Paraguay; $66,600 for copra expellers from the Philippines; $209,850 for sunflower seed expellers from Uruguay and $10,400 for soya lecithin from the United States.

Stanolind Cancels Plans For Synthetic Oil Plant

Plans of the Stanolind Oil & Gas Company, Tulsa, Okla., to erect an $80,000,000 synthetic gasoline and chemical plant at Garden City, Kans., have been cancelled because of increased costs, E. F. Bullard, president of the company, announced last Thursday.

Mr. Bullard said that since the active program was initiated two years ago the estimated capital investment required for the project has more than doubled. Plans are being formulated which may permit reinstatement of a similar program approximately three years from now, he added.

The plant site will be retained, but construction and other contracts involving the project will be cancelled, Mr. Bullard declared.

The unprecedented delay in obtaining essential materials for construction is also thought to have prompted the company to discontinue the project. The plant was to manufacture 6,000 barrels of diesel fuels and 400,000 pounds of chemicals a day from dry natural gas.

No change is contemplated in Stanolind's other construction projects, including the chemical plant at Brownsville, Tex., and the natural gasoline plant near Ulysses, Kan.

Sumner Making Pentobarbital

USP-pentobarbital sodium is the newest addition to the line of organic pharmaceutical chemicals manufactured by Sumner Chemical Company, Zeeland, Mich. As is the case with other Sumner products, it is offered only in bulk for manufacturing use.

Fiber Making Chromic Acid

Fiber Chemical Corporation, Cliffwood, N. J., is now in full production of chromic acid, it was reported by the company last Friday. Fiber also produces chrome compounds and other materials used in the leather and textile industries.

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Linseed Meal Price Support Asked of U.S.

The Department of Agriculture has been asked by flaxseed crushers to extend the price support program to linseed meal as well as to flaxseed and linseed oil, the department reported last Thursday.

The request is for a program that will guarantee a return of $66 a ton for meal, which would reflect the present price support levels of $6 a bushel on flaxseed and 27 cents a pound for linseed oil.

Representatives of the crushers told the department that the $66 a ton support would not interfere with normal marketing procedures or boost the price of meal to domestic users. It would commit the department to pay the differences between this support price and the actual prices at which the meal is sold on the basis of actual sales.

Department officials admit that a serious oversupply situation is developing in linseed cake and meal. They have already taken steps to take care of such a situation in Texas and in California.

Synthetic Glycerin Plant Nearly Completed by Shell

Shell Chemical Corporation, New York, is nearing completion of its synthetic glycerin plant at Houston, Tex., and expects to put the facility into commercial operation by late summer or early fall. The new $8,000,000 plant will synthesize glycerin by means of a process developed in the Emeryville, Calif., laboratories of the Shell Development Corporation.

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Carbon Black Plant In England Planned

The government of Great Britain has given its backing to the Palatine Development Company for the construction of a $4,000,000 carbon black plant at Avonmouth, Bristol. The Palatine organization has obtained rights to manufacture two types of carbon black from the Phillips Petroleum Company, Bartlesville, Okla. Construction of the new plant is expected to be started this year, and has the backing of the government as a dollar-saving scheme.

Mexican Oil Potential Studied by House Group

A subcommittee of the house interstate and foreign commerce committee last Thursday began a tour of Mexican oil fields to learn at first hand the industry's needs. Pemex, Mexican government oil monopoly, hopes the committee will get delivery on United States pipe and drilling equipment to speed Mexico's program of developing her petroleum resources.

Richfield Elects Braeckel

M. F. Braeckel, formerly vice-president and general sales manager for Richfield Oil Corporation, has been elected president of the company. He succeeds W. Chalmers Burns, who recently retired.

AIFA Annual Meeting Program Now Complete

The Agricultural Insecticide and Fungicide Association has completed the program for its fifteenth annual meeting to be held at the Essex & Sussex hotel, Spring Lake, N. J., on September 7 to 9.

Business on the opening day will be devoted to registration, balloting for election of directors, and meetings of the technical committee, membership and information committee, legislative committee and the board of directors. In the evening movies will be shown.

The general session on the second day will be opened by the association president, George F. Leonard, executive vice-president and treasurer of the Tobacco By-Products & Chemical Corporation, Louisville, Ky., and will be followed by the report of Lea S. Hitchner, executive secretary and treasurer.

Guest speakers that day, and the topics they will present, are as follows:—

Dr. Stanley B. Freeborn, assistant dean of the University of California College of Agriculture, "The Role of the Agricultural Experiment Station in Insecticide, Fungicide and Herbicide Research"; Claude L. Welch, director of the division of cotton production and marketing of the National Cotton Council of America, Memphis, "A New Look at an Old Problem in Cotton," and J. V. Vernon, vice-president of the Niagara Chemical Division of Food Machinery Corporation, Middleport, N. Y., "Progress on the Food Conservation Front."

The session will be concluded with a legislative round table which will be participated in by Dr. E. L. Griffin, assistant chief of the insecticide division of the Production and Marketing Administration; Dr. A. B. Heagy, secretary-treasurer of the Association of Economic Poison Control Officials, College Park, Md., and

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Foreign Sales Leads

Anyone interested in supplying the following inquiries with goods or information can get the full address of the inquirer by communicating—not by telephone, please—with OPD office.

Acids, Strasbourg, France (CH-8).
Alcohol, industrial, Strasbourg, France (CH-8).
Alcohol distillation (mash) plant, 4,000 g.p.d., Bombay, India (CH-4).
Aldehydes, Strasbourg, France (CH-8).
Benzol, Strasbourg, France (CH-8).
Bismuth, Brussels, Belgium (CH-7).
Castor oil, Hamburg, Germany (CH-2).
Caustic soda, Bombay, India (CH-6, agency).
Coal-tar products, Strasbourg, France (CH-8).
Coconut oil, Hamburg, Germany (CH-2).
Cosmetics, Langenberg, Germany (CH-1, agency).
Drugs, Bombay, India (CH-6, agency).
Dyes, Strasbourg, France (CH-8).
Ether, Strasbourg, France (CH-8).
Fats, Hamburg, Germany (CH-2); Bremen, Germany (CH-3).
Gums, Strasbourg, France (CH-8); Arabic and copal, Hamburg, Germany (CH-2).
Hormones, Brussels, Belgium (CH-7).
Oils, Bremen, Germany (CH-3).
Oilcake, Bremen, Germany (CH-3).
Oilseeds, Bremen, Germany (CH-3).
Oxides, Strasbourg, France (CH-8).
Paradichlorobenzol, Strasbourg, France (CH-8).
Paraffin, Hamburg, Germany (CH-2).
Pesticides, Strasbourg, France (CH-8).
Petroleum jelly, Hamburg, Germany (CH-2).
Pharmaceutical products, Langenberg, Germany (CH-1, agency); Bombay, India (CH-6, agency).
Plastics raw materials and machinery, Alexandria, Egypt (CH-5); materials, Strasbourg, France (CH-8).
Quinine, Brussels, Belgium (CH-7).
Rosin, Hamburg, Germany (CH-2).
Soda ash, Bombay, India (CH-6, agency).
Tallow, Hamburg, Germany (CH-2).
Tanning materials, Hamburg, Germany (CH-2).
Tung oil, Hamburg, Germany (CH-2).
Turpentine, Hamburg, Germany (CH-2).
Vitamins, Brussels, Belgium (CH-7).
Waxes, Hamburg, Germany (CH-2).

Who Has It?

Inquiries in the OPD editorial office seek sources from which the materials listed below can be obtained. Information will be gratefully received here:—

Babrock lye.
Carbazole.
Cobefrin.
Diachlor.
Diphenylethylenediamine.
Diphenylheptadecyl ketone.
Ferric pectate.
Guar gum.
Lead pectate.
Mazak 3.
Phenetidin hydrochloride.
Phenyl isopropylaminosulphate.
Pyrrole.
Sodium tetrathionate.
Thebaine.
Urea-isogamma acid.

Army Ships Anhydrous Ammonia to Four Firms

Initial allocations of Army-produced anhydrous ammonia to four fertilizer plants completely or partially shut down for lack of this material were announced last Thursday by the Department of Commerce.

The allocations, totaling 124 tankcars containing 2,655 tons of nitrogen, are for August and September delivery. They were made in accordance with a provision of the foreign aid appropriations act which requires domestic distribution of 10 percent of the anhydrous ammonia produced by or for the Army, and establishes certain allocation preferences among producers of ammonium sulphate.

The four companies participating in the allocations were Farm Service Company, Oakland, Calif.; A. F. Tringle & Co., Charleston, S. C.; Greenville Chemical Company, Greenville, Miss., and Columbia Metals Company, Seattle, Wash.

Fertilizer Application Group to Meet Sept. 8

The annual meeting of the National Joint Committee on Fertilizer Application will be held at the Gibson hotel, Cincinnati, Ohio, on September 8, in conjunction with the annual meeting of the American Society for Horticultural Science. The program for the meeting includes the following technical papers:—

"Work of the National Joint Committee on Fertilizer Application in Relation to Horticultural Science," by A. L. Schrader, Maryland Experiment Station; "An Evaluation of Fertilizer Practices on Tree and Small Fruit Crops," by W. P. Judkins, Ohio Experiment Station; "An Evaluation of Fertilizer Practices on Vegetable Crops," by J. B. Hester, Campbell Soup Company.

Also, "The Role of Radioactive Isotopes and Other New Techniques in Evaluating Fertilizer Practices," by L. A. Dean and G. A. Cumings, Department of Agriculture; "An Application of Nutrients to the Above-Ground Parts of Plants to Correct Deficiencies," by D. I. Arnon, California Experiment Station, and "The Soilless Culture Method of Supplying the Nutrient Requirements of Plants," by O. W. Davidson, New Jersey Experiment Station.

In addition, there will be a panel discussion on "The Role of Legume and Non-Legume Cover Crops, and Sod and Hay Crops, and Their Fertilization in Rotations to Improve Soil Structure and Fertility," led by Kirk Fox, editor of Successful Farming. On the panel will be B. A. Krantz, North Carolina Experiment Station; D. R. Dodd, Ohio Experiment Station; E. H. Tyner, West Virginia Experiment Station; G. N. Hoffer, American Potash Institute; J. D. Warner, North Florida Experiment Station; G. R. Muhr, Minnesota Valley Canning Company; H. H. Tucker, Coke Oven Ammonia Research Bureau, and M. H. McVickar, National Fertilizer Association.

Superphosphate Firm Formed in Kansas City

The Farm Belt Fertilizer & Chemical Company has been formed in Kansas City, Mo., to produce and market superphosphate and mixed fertilizers, and is currently constructing a plant in that city which is expected to begin operation early in the fall.

W. Ralph Smith, who was formerly fertilizer sales supervisor of the Spencer Chemical Company, has been elected president of the new organization. Other officers of the company are:—Vice-presidents, Herman R. Sutherland, Bernard Thompson and W. S. Tyler; secretary, Vernon B. Kasselbaum; treasurer, Doyle Patterson, and assistant secretary and treasurer, Sam C. Pearson, jr.

Foreign Market Lists

Lists of foreign outlets for chemicals and related materials and consumers goods recently compiled by the Commercial Intelligence Division of the United States Department of Commerce, include the following, which are available from the division at $1 for a list for any one country:—

Candle manufacturers—Canada.
Chemical importers, dealers—Honduras.
Dye manufacturers—France.
Ice plants—Ceylon.
Match manufacturers—Pakistan.
Medicinal and cosmetic manufacturers—Greece.
Oils (animal, fish, vege(able) importers, dealers, producers, refiners—Spain.
Soap manufacturers—Ireland; Greece.
Synthetic organic chemical manufacturers—Netherlands.
Tanneries—Poland.
Textile industry—Argentina.

Nonferrous Metals July-Sept. Quotas

Third quarter export quotas for various nonferrous metals were announced last Wednesday by the Office of International Trade. Included among the products and their quotas in terms of short tons were the following:—

Copper scrap, 1,000; lead pigs and bars, 500; lead solder, 200; lead foil and lead-tin foil, 50; lead scrap and residues, 1,000; tin tubes, 4; tin metal, 20; zinc slabs, pigs, or blocks, 2,000; babbit metal, 300; antimony, 100; cadmium metals, 200.

Mexican Gulf and Jefferson Plan Sulphur Search Deal

Mexican Gulf Sulphur Company, New York, has entered into an agreement with Jefferson Lake Sulphur Company to further explore and develop the former company's sulphur properties in Mexico, according to an announcement by Eugene L. Norton, president of Mexican Gulf.

Under the terms of the agreement Jefferson Lake will proceed immediately with the drilling of four wells in a large sulphur deposit in Mexico and will move, during 1949, one of its present sulphur plants, capable of producing 1,500 tons per day, to Mexico and re-erect it on Mexican Gulf property.

The two companies have also entered into a management and sales agreement which will place the management, production, and sales organization of Jefferson Lake at the disposal of Mexican Gulf.

Elliott Still Heads John F. Jelke Company

James E. Elliott will continue to direct the operations of the John F. Jelke Company, producer of margarin, which was recently purchased by Lever Brothers Company. Mr. Elliott, in his capacity as president and general manager of the Jelke organization, will conduct a program of plant expansion and widening of distribution.

United Distillers Assigns Gutfreund to P.A. Post

Paul Gutfreund has been elected vice-president of United Distillers of America, Inc., in charge of production and purchasing for the industrial division. Associated with United Distillers since 1944, he was formerly with Joseph E. Seagram & Sons.

Joins Heyden Chemical

Charles V. Douglas, formerly New York district manager for Diamond Alkali Company, Cleveland, has become associated with Heyden Chemical Company, New York, as assistant to J. P. Remensnyder, vice-president in charge of sales. Mr. Douglas, who had been associated with Diamond for twenty-six years, spent nine of them as president of its wholly-owned subsidiary, George Chemical Company. He is treasurer of the Salesmen's Association of the American Chemical Industry.

Titanium Ore Deposits Discovered in Canada

Titanium ore deposits, totaling millions of tons of high grade material, have been discovered in eastern Quebec, Canada. The find will be exploited almost immediately by Kennco Explorations, Ltd.

Experts of the company said the deposits are the richest in the world and may eventually break the grip on the titanium market that has been held by India. Close to 50,000,000 tons of the ore have already been found and there is much more to be explored, it was announced.

Kennco plans to build a twenty-seven-mile railroad from the Gulf of St. Lawrence to the mineral area and to erect a refinery at Sorel, Quebec, to treat the ore electrolitically. The company will develop the discovery at an immediate cost of $25,000,000. Within the next two or three years it is expected that exploitation costs will reach $150,000,000. Kennco is owned two-thirds by Kennecott Copper Corporation and one-third by New Jersey Zinc Company.

Washington Talks It Over

By Ralph L. Cherry

The Federal Trade Commission's drive against the basing-point system of pricing, now that it has the legal backing of the supreme court's cement case decision, is to be directed primarily at those industries where freight costs figure significantly in the final price of the product. The commission has no desire to use its new power in a wholesale manner.

The fact that the commission has the power itself to change the weight of such an important element as freight in the pricing of products, however, is what disturbs legislators and industry generally. The fact that the commission's policy is to use the power sparingly is of no great consequence. Policies of government agencies do change, and have changed, overnight when a new set of administrators comes into office.

This angle of the situation growing out of the cement case will be probed deeply by the Capehart committee of the senate. It is in line with the contentions of the Republicans that business is entitled to something more definite than administrative policy as a guide to doing business. It can be expected that legislation will grow out of the inquiry.

Of course, the investigation might wind up with Congress providing new teeth in the law against basing-point pricing and freight-absorption schemes; but, even so, some businessmen feel this would be helpful as it would remove one of the elements of uncertainty in the manner in which business is allowed to conduct itself.

Manpower Problems of Draft

Although almost all men between eighteen and twenty-five years will be required to register for the draft, the number of inductees during the year ahead is not expected to exceed 250,000, or about one-half of 1 percent of the nation's current labor force.

As a result, selective service officials foresee no serious manpower problems posed for most employers. In the age group liable for induction are a considerable number of employees who will be deferred by virtue of their status as veterans or members of the organized reserve, or by the fact that they have dependents. Also, deferment may be granted to certain key employees if the local draft boards so decide.

Men are required to register with their local draft boards—or, if away from home, with the board most convenient to them—between the hours of 8 a.m. and 5 p.m. between August 30 and September 18, in accordance with Presidential proclamation. In many instances, registration will take place at the place of employment itself, so that there will be no undue interruption to industry's operations.

Drug-Trade Sales High

The trend toward larger dollar volume of sales which is prevalent throughout all industry, except in a few scattered instances, is being enjoyed by the drug industry in both its wholesaling and retailing branches. Latest reports of the Bureau of Census show that all previous records have been shattered by drug wholesalers and retailers during the first six months of the year in keeping with the general trend of the times.

Drug wholesalers' sales, including liquor, for the first half of 1948 were estimated at $620,000,000, the highest of any first half year on record. It represents an increase of $40,000,000 or 7 percent

—Continued on page 32

FDA May Revise Drug Import Rules

The Food and Drug Administration is considering a change in its proposed new rule exempting new drugs imported into the United States for investigational use from certain requirements of the law, so as to eliminate a requirement that persons bringing drugs into the country for such purpose be an agent of the foreign exporter.

As drawn up and published in the Federal Register July 14, the proposed new rule exempts imported new drugs from the new drug requirements of the Food, Drug and Cosmetics act if the foreign exporter maintains an agent in the United States and if the drug bears a statement that it is solely for investigational use. The agent would be required to keep records on the drug and make them available for inspection by FDA.

Dr. Paul B. Dunbar, commissioner of food and drugs, said last Thursday that during the thirty day period alloted in which comments could be filed on the proposed rule by interested persons a request was received for a change in the provision relating to agents. It was pointed out, he said, that some drug manufacturers in this country quite often get a line on a new foreign drug which they would like to investigate. They would not want to become agents of the foreign exporter in order for the drug to gain exemption from the new drug requirements proposed to be allowed.

Dr. Dunbar said that the point raised has considerable merit and that it can be stated that FDA is viewing sympathetically the request for a change in the language of the rule.

Soybean Association Plans Program for Annual Meeting

First-hand reports of conditions in Europe and Asia will be brought by two members of the American Soybean Association to the association's twenty-eighth annual convention in Memphis, Tenn., on September 13 to 15, according to Secretary-Treasurer George M. Strayer.

Ersel Walley, association president, will report on Europe. Mr. Walley, head of Walley Agricultural Service, Fort Wayne, Ind., is making a country-to-country survey in Europe this summer, with special attention to possible markets for soybeans. He will return just before the convention.

G. H. Banks, southern soybean expert, will report on Asia. Mr. Banks, director of agronomic research and manager of the soybean division at the Kansas City plant of Ralston Purina Company before going to Asia, has spent the last two years in Korea on a rice mission for the United States Government.

Other speakers who have been confirmed include:—George L. Pritchard, director of fats and oils branch, Production and Marketing Administration; Dr. E. E. Hartwig, coordinator of the soybean program for the south, United States regional soybean laboratory, Stoneville, Miss.; J. C. Konen, research director, Archer-Daniels-Midland Company, Minneapolis, Minn.; Dr. R. T. Milner, head analytical and physical chemical division, Northern regional research laboratory, Peoria, Ill.; Clayton Rand, author, Gulfport, Miss.; William Rhea Blake, executive vice-president, National Cotton Council of America, Memphis; Reed A. Dunn, jr., director of foreign trade, National Cotton Council, Washington, D. C.; Joe Seabold, Central Soya Company, Napoleon, Ohio, and Foster D. Snell, consulting chemist, New York.

A field trip to the delta section of Arkansas, heavy soybean-producing section of the midsouth, will climax the convention. The field day will be Sept. 15 and will include visits to the Arkansas delta substation at Clarkedale and the huge Lee Wilson & Co. plantations at Wilson, Ark., where soybean growing and processing in that section has been pioneered.

Visitors to the Clarkedale station will see all commercial soybean varieties in the United States growing in test plots there. These varieties, forty-four of them, were planted especially for the field day, and will give a good demonstration of how each variety performs under delta conditions.

John L. Dameron, station superintendent, will have charge of the tour at Clarkedale. Dean Lippert S. Ellis of the Arkansas College of Agriculture will also be present, as well as top leaders in the United States regional soybean laboratory.

Other features at Clarkedale will be flame cultivation and chemical defoliation

—Continued on page 82

Import

Many important basic raw materials, chemicals, and allied products are now available for shipment from various parts of the world to the U. S. A. If you are unable to obtain what you need in the U. S., send us complete particulars as we can undoubtedly be of assistance to you in securing what you require.

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Chemical—Extraction agent in process work.

Reactant in making acetamidin, chloroacetonitrile, pyrimidins, thioacetamide, triacetamide.

Miscellaneous—Suggested for use as extractant and solvent.

Di-tertiary-butoxydiaminosilane

Analysis—Water-repellent for treating filter paper (when so treated the paper allows organic liquids to pass while holding back water).

Cellulose Products—Water-repellent in coatings for cellulosic materials.

Improver of adhesive properties of cellulosic materials to organic products, such as paraffin.

Ceramic—Water-repellent in coatings for protecting and decorating ceramic products (does not induce glossing or filling of pores).

Highway Construction—Water-repellent in asphalt roadway surfaces.

Improver of bonding properties of aggregates and asphalt.

Glass—Coating agent for glass (to repel water).

Leather—Water-repellent in coatings.

Miscellaneous—Water-repellent for many powdered or fibrous materials (gives tough, water-repelling coatings which resist temperatures as high as 250° F. and can be applied to a wide variety of materials; claimed that powdered materials, such as silica, silica gel, and various fillers and pigments, may be coated without clotting them).

Paint, Varnish, and Lacquer—Ingredient of paints (donates improved resistance to water and better dielectric properties).

Paper—Water-repellent in coatings for paper and paper products.

Plastics—Water-repellent in molding compositions.

Textile—Water-repellent in coating compositions for cloth, canvas, and the like.

Dodecyl-Disodium Succinate

Soap—Detergent for use in washing preparations.

Surface-active agent for use in washing preparations.

Wetting agent for use in washing preparations.

Textile—Detergent for use in washing operations.

Surface-active agent for use in dyeing and washing operations.

Wetting agent for use in dyeing and washing operations.

Fenchyl Alcohol Esters

Adhesives — Solvent-plasticizer (Germ. 735625) in adhesive compositions containing natural or synthetic resins.

Ceramic — Solvent-plasticizer (Germ. 735625) in compositions, containing natural or synthetic resins, used as coatings for protecting and decorating caramic products.

Chemical — Solvent-plasticizer (Germ. 735625) for natural and synthetic resins.

Dental — Solvent-plasticizer (Germ. 735625) in resinous compositions used, alone or in mixtures, for making dentures.

Electrical — Solvent-plasticizer (Germ. 735625) in insulating compositions, containing natural or synthetic resins, used for covering wire and in making electrical machinery and equipment.

Glass—Solvent-plasticizer (Germ. 735625) in compositions, containing natural or synthetic resins, used in the manufacture of nonscatterable glass and as coatings for decorating and protecting glassware.

Ink—Solvent-plasticizer (Germ. 735625) in rotogravure, stamp-pad, and textile inks.

Leather — Solvent-plasticizer (Germ. 735625) in compositions, containing natural or synthetic resins, used in the manufacture of artificial leathers and as coat-

—*Continued on page 72*

Wins Fisher Award

Dr. N. Howell Furman, Russell Wellman Moore professor of chemistry at Princeton University, has been voted the Fisher Award in Analytical Chemistry by the American Chemical Society for his "substantial contributions to analytical chemistry, particularly his studies on electrometic methods in chemical analysis." Presentation of the $1,000 award and medal will be made at the midwest session of the society's 114th national meeting, in St. Louis on September 6.

NPC Names Committees For Petroleum Allocation

Membership of three of the regional voluntary allocation committees for the petroleum industry were sent to the Secretary of Interior for his approval last week by the National Petroleum Council.

The committees are being established in accordance with the petroleum industry voluntary allocation agreement recently approved by the Attorney General and Secretary Krug to handle distribution of petroleum in shortage areas next winter.

Named as heads of the committees were B. L. Majewski, vice-president of Deep Rock Oil Company, Chicago, for the north central states area; B. I. Graves, president of Tide Water Associated Oil Company, New York, for the north Atlantic area, and John W. Newton, vice-president of Magnolia Petroleum Corporation, Beaumont, Tex., for the southwest area.

ASTM 1949 Meeting Scheduled for June 27

The fifty-second annual meeting of the American Society for Testing Materials will be held at the Chalfonte-Haddon Hall hotel, Atlantic City, N. J., on June 27 to July 1, 1949. The Spring meeting and ASTM committee week will be at the Edgewater Beach hotel, Chicago, on February 28 to March 4, 1949, and the first national meeting of the society on the West Coast will be at the Fairmont hotel, San Francisco, on October 10 to 14, 1949.

Floor Wax Trade Practice Conference in N.Y. Sept. 9

Floor wax manufacturers, sellers and distributors have been invited to attend a trade practice conference under the sponsorship of the Federal Trade Commission at the Roosevelt hotel, New York, on September 9 at 10 a.m. The meeting will attempt to set up trade rules that will maintain free and fair competition and prevent deceptive practices. It will consider the use of such terms as "waterproof," "water resistant," "impervious to water," "slip proof," "shed proof," "slip resistant," "spot proof," "lasts indefinitely," "permanent finish," "heavy duty traffic wax," and "outwears ordinary waxes."

ASM Names Frary Gold Medal Winner for 1948

Dr. Francis C. Frary, director of research for the Aluminum Company of America, has been elected to receive the 1948 Gold Medal of the American Society of Metals, it was announced by the

Dr. F. C. Frary

organization last week. The medal will be presented to him during the National Metal Congress and Exposition in Philadelphia on October 25 to 29.

Dr. Frary started his business career with the Oldbury Electrochemical Company in 1915 and has been head of research for the Aluminum company since 1919. He has been president of the Electrochemical Society and was recipient of the Perkins Medal in 1946 and the Edward Goodrich Acheson Medal in 1939.

It was while at Oldbury that Dr. Frary developed the technique of producing phosgene, which led to his selection during the first world war along with Prof. D. T. Demorst, to build and operate a phosgene plant at Edgewood Arsenal.

ACS Plans Programs For National Meetings

Better methods of training young scientists, and the opportunities that lie ahead for them in industry, education and government, will be stressed during the 114th national meeting of the American Chemical Society, which opens in Washington, D. C., on August 30.

A symposium on the employment outlook for chemists and chemical engineers has been arranged by the society's division of chemical education which planned the discussion to encourage student members of the society and others majoring in chemistry and chemical engineering to attend the meetings, according to Prof. Edward L. Haenisch of Villanova College, division chairman.

Students have been invited to participate in sessions of all the society's divisions, and special student housing facilities and registration desks are being arranged for the three sessions of the national meeting, the eastern in Washington August 30 to September 3, the midwestern in St. Louis September 6 to 10, and the western in Portland, Ore., September 13 to 17.

In addition to papers of particular interest to students, the chemical education division will hear reports on many other phases of chemistry, such as problems involved in operating a technical library in a large research laboratory, postwar distribution of scientific research, and the scientific information problems of the country's military establishment.

The division's Washington session, at which a student breakfast is planned for September 1, at 8:30 a.m. in the cafeteria of the National Bureau of Standards, will devote its opening meeting on August 31, in the Statler hotel to employment opportunities for chemists.

Authorities in various fields will discuss the advantages of careers in teaching, industry or government, and in research, development, production or sales.

"Professional Development of Young Scientists in Naval Research," by Dr. Parry Borgstrom, superintendent of the Naval Research Laboratories' chemical division, Washington; "Industrial Employment Opportunities," by J. W. Reynard of E. I. duPont de Nemours & Co., Wilmington, Del., and "The Chemist-Teacher" by Dr. Raymond E. Kirk of the Polytechnic Institute of Brooklyn, will be among the papers heard at the initial symposium. Prof. Charles E. White of the University of Maryland will preside.

Prof. Haenisch will preside at the afternoon session. Included among the eight papers will be "Supplementing the Chemical Curriculum with Safety Education," by Howard Fawcett of New Castle, Del., a member of the National Safety Council

—*Continued on page 57*

Quality Control Conference Set for Chicago Nov. 4-5

The eight midwest sections of the American Society for Quality Control are holding their third Midwest Quality Control Conference at the Sherman hotel, Chicago, on November 4 and 5, under the sponsorship of the Chicago Association of Commerce.

Highlighting the conference program will be the luncheon sessions at which business executives will discuss the benefits of statistical quality control applications in their plants. On the first day, Charles D. Wiman, president of Deere & Co., will be the luncheon speaker, and Hugo A. Weissbrodt, works manager of International Harvester Corporation's Fort Wayne motor truck division, will speak on the second day.

Other featured speakers and their subjects will be as follows:—

George N. Cornell, chief chemical engineer of A. E. Staley Manufacturing Company, Decatur, Ill., "Quality Control—A New Chemical Engineering Tool."

A. H. Becker, product control manager of U. S. Rubber Company, Indianapolis, "Operator Interest and Cooperation in Statistical Quality Control."

Ray W. Good, assistant chief inspector for Robertshaw-Fulton Controls Company, Youngwood, Pa., "Quality Control Procedures in Relation to Time Study."

Carl E. Hoover, quality control engineer for Perfect Circle Corporation, Hagerstown, Ind., "Statistical Quality Control in the Manufacture of Piston Rings."

Dr. Carl E. Noble, quality control engineer, Kimberly-Clark Corporation, Neenah, Wis., "Sampling in an Uncontrolled Process."

Kort K. Pfabe, assistant factory manager, Carter Carburetor Corporation, St. Louis, Mo., "Statistical Quality Control at Carter Carburetor Corp."

Association Meeting Dates

Agricultural Insecticide and Fungicide Association, Essex and Sussex hotel, Spring Lake, N. J., September 7-9.

American Association of Textile Chemists and Colorists, Augusta, Ga., October 21-23.

American Chemical Society, national meeting, eastern session, Washington, August 30-September 3; midwest session St. Louis, Mo., September 6-10; western session, Portland, Ore., September 13-17.

American Gas Association, Atlantic City, N. J., October 4-8.

American Institute of Chemical Engineers, midwest regional meeting, French Lick Springs hotel, French Lick Springs, Ind., September 15-17; annual meeting, Pennsylvania hotel, New York, November 7-10.

American Mining Congress, San Francisco, September 20-25.

American Oil Chemists Society, Pennsylvania hotel, New York, November 15-18.

American Pharmaceutical Manufacturers Association, Waldorf-Astoria hotel, New York, December 6-8.

American Society for Quality Control, Sherman hotel, Chicago, November 4-5.

American Society of Agronomy, Fort Collins, Colo., August 24-27.

American Soybean Association, Peabody hotel, Memphis, Tenn., September 13-15.

Association of Consulting Chemists and Chemical Engineers, Sheraton hotel, New York, October 26.

Boston Conference on Distribution, Statler hotel, Boston, Mass., October 25-26.

Drug, Chemical and Allied Trades Section of New York Board of Trade, Shawnee Inn, Shawnee, Pa., September 23-25.

Federal Wholesale Druggists Association, Haddon Hall, Atlantic City, N. J., October 6-8.

Federation of Paint and Varnish Production Clubs, Congress hotel, Chicago, November 4-6.

International Congress of Industrial Chemistry, Brussels, Belgium, September.

International Pharmaceutical Federation, Brighton, England, August 29-30.

National Association of Insecticide and Disinfectant Manufacturers, New Yorker hotel, New York, December 6-7.

National Chemical Exposition, Coliseum, Chicago, October 12-16.

National Paint, Varnish and Lacquer Association, Congress hotel, Chicago, November 8-10.

National Petroleum Association, Traymore hotel, Atlantic City, N. J., September 15-17.

National Plastics Exhibition, Grand Central Palace, New York, September 27-October 1.

National Safety Counsel, safety congress and exposition, Chicago, October 18-22.

National Wholesale Druggists Association, Palmer House, Chicago, October 18-20.

Packaging Institute, annual forum, Commodore hotel, New York, October 14-15.

Synthetic Organic Chemical Manufacturers Association, fall luncheon meeting, Commodore hotel, New York, September 8; annual meeting, Commodore hotel, New York, December 8.

Tanners Council of America, Leather Show, Waldorf-Astoria hotel, New York, September 14-15.

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Current Market Quotations

Chemicals and Related Materials

August 20, 1948

Unless otherwise indicated, listings are first-hand quotations on large lots, f.o.b. New York. Changes and trends are noted in the market reports, with other informative comment. The locations of these reports are given in the table of contents on page 4. The figures in the two columns do not represent bid and asked prices nor a range over the week. They are the quotations prevailing on the date above, on the basis of differences in one or more of these factors:—Quantity, quality, locality, individual supplier's views.

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A

Acacia (see Gum, arabic).
Acetaldehyde, 99%, dms., 55 gals., works lb. .11½- .12
5 and 10 gals., works lb. .12 - .16
tanks, works lb. .09½- .10½
Acetaldol (see Aldol).
Acetamide, CP, fib, dms lb. .65 - .75
tech., fib. dms lb. .38 - .43
Acetanilide, tech., bbls., c.l. lb. .22 - —
l.c.l. lb. .23 - .26
kgs. lb. .28 - —
USP, bbls., 2,000-lb. lots lb. .40 - .50
smaller lots lb. .41 - .56
Acetic anhydride, dms., c.l., frt. alld. E lb. .13½- —
l.c.l., frt. alld. E lb. .15 - —
tanks frt. alld. E lb. .12 - —
Acetoacetanilide, bbls., works lb. .67½- —
fib. dms., works lb. .63 - —
Acetoacetortholuidide, bbls., works lb. .90 - —
fib. dms., works lb. .69 - —
Acetoacetorthochloranilide, bbls., works lb. 1.15 - —
fib. dms., works lb. 1.15 - —
Acetone, CP, dms., c.l., dlvd. lb. .10 - —
l.c.l. dlvd. lb. .11 - —
tanks, dlvd. lb. .08½- —
Methyl (see M).
Acetonitrile, dms., c.l., works lb. .45 - —
l.c.l., works lb. .50 - —
smaller containers, works lb. .55 - .60
Acetophenetidin, USP, bbls., works, frt. equald lb. 1.10 - 1.20
Acetophenone, cns., dms lb. 1.50 - 1.85
Acetyl chloride, cbys., works lb. .55 - .60
Acetyltributyl citrate, dms lb. .43 - .45
smaller pkgs lb. .48 - .54
Acetyltriethyl citrate, dms lb. .36 - .38
smaller pkgs lb. .41 - .47
Acid, abietic, dms., c.l., works lb. .07½- —
Acetic, com'l or redist., 23% bbls. 100 lbs. 3.78 - 4.08
50% bbls 100 lbs. 7.56 - 7.81
70% bbls 100 lbs. 9.45 - 9.70
80% bbls 100 lbs.10.80 -11.05
glacial, synthetic, CP, dms., works 100 lbs.13.50 -14.00
USP, dms., works 100 lbs.11.50 -12.00
tech., dms., c.l., works 100 lbs.10.07-11.00
tanks, works 100 lbs. 8.00 - 8.62

Acetic acid price ranges above are c.l. and l.c.l. quantities. Carboys and cases are 50c. per 100 lbs. higher.

Acetic anhydride (see Acetic anhydride above).
Acetylsalicylic, USP, special, bbls., makers, primary distrib., point of ship't, 100-lb. lots lb. .50 - —
smaller lots lb. .51 - .64
standard, fine, cryst., gran., (30-40 mesh) powd. (80 mesh), bbls., same basis. lb. .45 - .50

Freight equalized, shipment identical quantity over standard routes, from N. Y., Phila., Midland, Mich., Chicago and St. Louis.

Aminoacetic, NF, bbls., frt. adjusted lb. 1.50 - 1.75
Anthranilic, resub., bbls lb. 2.10 - —
tech., bbls. lb. 1.05 - 1.10
Arsenous, tech. (see Arsenic, white).
USP, powd., dms., kgs lb. .20 - .22
Ascorbic, USP, dms., 500-kilo lots. kilo.24.50 - —
25-50 kilo lots kilo.25.00 - —
10-kilo lots kilo.25.35 - —
5-kilo lots kilo.25.70 - —
bots., kilo lots kilo.26.41 - —
500 grams kilo.27.47 - —
Battery, cbys., c.l., E. works. 100 lbs. 1.60 - 1.75
l.c.l., E. works 100 lbs. 2.05 - 2.75
Benzoic, tech., bbls., 4,000 lbs. or more lb. .43 - —
1,000 to 3,900 lbs lb. .44 - —
900 lbs. or less lb. .47 - —
USP, bbls., 4,000 lbs. up lb. .54 - —
1,000 to 3,900 lbs. lb. .55 - —
900 lbs. or less lb. .58 - .59
dms., 4,000 lbs. up lb. .55 - .56
1,000 to 3,900 lbs lb. .56 - .57
900 lbs. or less lb. .58 - .59
Betaoxynaphthoic, bbls., works lb. 1.25 - 1.43
Boric, tech., 99.5%, cryst., paper bgs., c.l., frt. split ton.124.00 - —
ton lots, ex whse ton.144.80 - —
less than ton lots, ex whse ton.149.70 - —
powd., paper bgs., c.l., frt. split ton.104.00 - —
ton lots, ex whse., N. Y. or Chi ton.124.80 -125.00
less ton lots, same basis ton.129.70 -130.00
bbls., c.l., frt. split ton.124.00 - —
ton lots, ex whse., N. Y. or Chi ton.144.70 -145.00
less car lots, same basis. ton.149.70 -150.00
gran., bulk ton.95.50 - —
paper bgs., c.l., frt. split. ton.99.00 - —
ton lots, ex whse., N. Y. or Chi ton.119.70 -120.00
less ton lots, same basis. ton.124.80 -125.00
bbls., c.l., frt. split ton.119.00 - —
ton lots, ex whse., N. Y. or Chi ton.139.70 -140.00
less ton lots, same basis ton.144.70 -145.00
USP $25 per ton higher.
Broener's, bbls. lb. 1.34 - —
Butyric, 99%, dms., c.l., works. lb. .34 - —
l.c.l., works lb. .35 - —
tankcars, works lb. .33 - —
Acid cacodylic, bots. lb.12.00 -13.00
Camphoric, natural, dms lb. 6.00 - 6.75
synth., dms. lb. 5.50 - 6.00
Capric, tech., dms lb. .50 - .50½
Caprylic, 99%, dms lb. .50 - .50½
Castor oil, split, dms lb. .35¾- .36¾
Chlorosulphonic, dms., c.l., works. lb. .03 - —
l.c.l., works lb. .03½- .04½
tanks, works lb. .02½- —
Chromic, 99½-99¾%, dms., c.l. works lb. .23½- —
l.c.l., works lb. .24 - .25
Cinnamic, ref'd., bots lb. 3.00 - 4.00
Citric, anhyd., gran., fine gran., dms., c.l. lb. .27 - —
10,000 lbs., 1 ship't lb. .27½- —
kgs. lb. .28 - —

Anhydrous citric acid powder, ½c. per lb. higher.

USP, cryst., bbls., c.l lb. .27½- —
10,000 lbs., 1 ship't lb. .28 - —
smaller lots lb. .28½- —
kgs. lb. .29 - —
gran., fine gran., bbls., c.l lb. .24½- —
10,000 lbs., 1 ship't lb. .25 - —
smaller lots lb. .25½- —
kgs. lb. .26 - —
USP citric acid powder ½c. per lb. higher.
Cleve's, mixed, bbls lb. .61 - .65
Coconut oil, dist., dms lb. .27¼- .28¼
Corn oil, s.d., dms lb. .17¼ Nom.
Cottonseed oil, dist., dms lb. .17¼- .18¼
Cresylic, dom., coaltar, high-boil 50% (210°-215°), low boil 50% (204°-206°), and special blends, dms., c.l., works and frt. alld. gal. 1.61 - —
l.c.l., same basis gal. 1.64 - —
tanks, same basis gal. 1.55 - —
Petroleum, 185°C to 205°C, non-ret. dms., c.l., San Francisco and Los Angeles gal. 1.005 - —
l.c.l., same basis gal. 1.025 - 1.045
tanks, same basis gal. .925 - —
190°C to 220°C non-ret., dms., c.l., San Francisco and Los Angeles gal. .93 - —
l.c.l., same basis gal. .95 - .97
tanks, same basis gal. .85 - —
210°C to 240°C, non-ret. dms., c.l., San Francisco and Los Angeles gal. .745 - —
l.c.l., same basis gal. .765 - .785
tanks, same basis gal. .665 - —
235°C to 271°C, non-ret. dms., c.l., San Francisco and Los Angeles gal. .62 - —
l.c.l., same basis gal. .72 - .74
tanks, same basis gal. .62 - —
Crotonic, bbls., Canadian, works lb. .35 - —
Acid, dichlorophenoxyacetic, fib. dms., c.l., works, frt. equald lb. .75 - —
l.c.l., same basis lb. .83 - .90
Diethylbarbituric (see Barbital).
F, bbls., works lb. 1.73 - 1.78
Folic, bots gram. 2.00 - —
Formic, 85%, cbys., c.l., works lb. .13 - .13½
l.c.l., works lb. .14 - .15
90%, cbys., c.l., works lb. .13½- .14
l.c.l., works lb. .14½- .15
Fumaric, tech., bbls., dms lb. .30 - .31
Gallic, NF V, bbls., 1,000-lb. lots lb. 1.60 - —
smaller lots lb. 1.63 - 1.65
technical, bbls., 1,000-lb. lots lb. 1.43 - —
smaller lots lb. 1.46 - 1.48
Gamma, bbls lb. 1.13 - 1.20
Gluconic, tech., 50%, bots lb. .23 - .31
dms. lb. .14 - —
kgs. lb. .16 - —
Glycolic (see Acid, hydroxyacetic).
H, 100% basis, bbls., works lb. .66 - —
Hydriodic, 45-47%, cbys lb. 2.52 - 2.54
57%, cbys lb. 2.83 - 2.85
Hydrobromic, medicinal, 48%, cbys., dlvd. E lb. .48 - —
tech., 48%, cbys., dlvd. E lb. .45 - —
34%, cbys., dlvd. E lb. .35 - .37
Hydrochloric (see Acid, muriatic).
Hydrocyanic, cyls., works lb. .80 - 1.00
dilute, NF, 2%, 5-lb. bots lb. .30 - .40
Hydrofluoric, anhyd., cyls., works. lb. .19 - .19½
tanks, works lb. .16½- —
30%, steel dms., works lb. .09 - —
70%, steel dms., works lb. .15¾- .16¼
Hydrofluosilicic, 30-35%, bbls lb. .08 - .09
Hydroxyacetic, tech., 70%, bbls., non-return., Phila lb. .084 - —
tanks, Belle, W. Va., 100% basis lb. .085 - —
Hypophosphorous, USP, djns lb. .75 - .77
J, bbls., works, 20% basis lb. 2.64 - 2.66
L, bbls., works lb. .80 - .95
Lactic, edible, 50%, bbls., 20 or more lb. .16 - .18
smaller lots lb. .17 - .19
80%, bbls., 5 or less lb. .29 - .29½
plastic grade, 50%, bbls., 20 or more lb. .19¾- —
10 or less lb. .20¾- —
80%, bbls., 5 or less lb. .3495- .3545
tech., 22%, bbls., c.l., works 100 lbs. 5.80 - —
l.c.l., works 100 lbs. 6.20 - —
cbys., works 100 lbs. 6.70 - —
44%, bbls., c.l., works 100 lbs.10.95 - —
l.c.l., bbls., works 100 lbs.11.35 - —
cbys., works 100 lbs.11.85 - —
NF, 85%, cbys lb. .69 - .72

Acid, Laurent's bbls. lb. .80 - —
Lauric, dist., 85-90%, dms lb. .40 - .40½
60%, dms lb. .35 - .35½
Linseed oil, reg. dist., dms lb. .3200- .3250
water white, dms lb. .3500- .3550
Maleic, powd., dms lb. .30 - .31
Anhydride (see M).
Malic, dms. lb. .47 - —
Mandelic, NF, dms., 1,000-lb. lots. lb. 1.85 - —
smaller lots lb. 1.90 - 2.10
Mixed, tanks, nitric unit lb. .05 - .05
sulphuric unit lb. .0085- .009
Molybdic, kgs., works lb. .95 - 1.10
Monochloroacetic, purified, flake, 99% dms lb. .26 - .27
tech., flake, 96-97%, bbls lb. .21½- .23½
Monosulphonic, bbls lb. 1.50 - —
Muriatic, 18°, cbys., c.l., E. works 100 lbs. 1.65 - —
l.c.l., E. works 100 lbs. 2.05 - 2.75
tanks, E. works ton.18.00 -18.20
20°, cbys., c.l., E. works 100 lbs. 1.90 - —
tanks, E. works ton.19.00 - —
22°, cbys, c.l., E. works 100 lbs. 2.45 - —
tanks, E. works ton.24.00 - —
CP, USP, consumers, cbys., extra lb. .08 - —
6-lb. bots., extra lb. .10 - —
dealers, cbys., extra lb. .06½- —
6-lb. bots., extra lb. .08½- —
Myristic, dist., dms lb. .45 Nom.
Naphthenic, 220-230 acidity, dms., works lb. .15 - —
tanks, works lb. .12 - —
230-240 acidity, dms., works lb. .20 - —
tanks, works lb. .17 - —
Naphthol(1)-4-sulphonic (see Acid, Neville and Winther's)
Naphthol (1)-5-sulphonic see Acid, L).
Naphthol(1)-5-sulphonic,8-amino (see Acid, S).
Naphthol(1)-3,6-disulphonic,8-amino (see Acid, H).
Naphthol(2)-6,8-disulphonic (see Acid, Gamma)
(3)-7-Sulphonic,2-amino (see Acid, J).
Naphtholsulphonic, mixed (see Acid, Cleve's, mixed).
Naphthylamine(1)-5-sulphonic (see Acid, Laurent's).
(2)-6-sulphonic (see Acid, Broener's).
(2)-7-sulphonic (see Acid, F).
(2)-1-sulphonic (see Acid, Tobias).
Neville and Winther's, dms lb. .80 - .84
Nicotinic, USP, dms., works kilo. 8.00 - 8.30
Nicotinic amide (see Nicotinamide).
Nitric, 36° cbys., c.l., E. works. 100 lbs. 5.00 - —
l.c.l., E. works 100 lbs. 5.40 - 6.10
38°, cbys., c.l., E. works 100 lbs. 5.50 - —
l.c.l., E. works 100 lbs. 5.90 - 6.65
40°, cbys., c.l., E. works 100 lbs. 6.00 - 6.50
l.c.l., E. works 100 lbs. 6.40 - 7.10
42°, cbys., c.l., E. works 100 lbs. 6.50 - 7.00
l.c.l., E. works 100 lbs. 6.90 - 7.60
CP, USP, consumers, cbys., extra lb. .13 - —
7-lb. bots., cs., extra lb. .15 - —
dealers, cbys., extra lb. .11½- —
7-lb. bots., cs., extra lb. .13½- —
Oleic (see Oil, red).
Oleum (see Acid, sulphuric, fuming).
Orthocresotinic, dms, c.l., works lb. .67 - —
l.c.l. works lb. .69 - —
Oxalic, bbls., c.l., works lb. .13¾- .14¼
10,000 lbs., works lb. .14½- .15
smaller lots, works lb. .15 - .15¾
Palm oil, white, dist., dms lb. .21¼- .21¾
Para-aminobenzoic, purified, dms., works lb. 4.00 - —
works lb. 4.00 - Nom.
Paramethylphenylcinchonic (see Neocinchophen).
Paranitrobenzoic, cns. lb. .80 - —
Paratoluidinmetasulphonic, bbls., works lb. .92 - .95
Peanut oil, s.d., dms lb. .18¼ Nom.
Perchloric, 60%, cbys., works lb. .58 - .62
70-72%, cbys., works lb. .61 - .66
Phenylacetic, bots lb. 1.51 - 1.75
Phenylcinchoninic (see Cinchophen).
Phenylglycollic (see Acid, mandelic).
Phosphoric, food grade, 50%, bbls., c.l., works, frt. equald 100 lbs. 4.50 - —
l.c.l., same basis 100 lbs. 5.25 - 6.00
cbys., c.l., works, frt. equald 100 lbs. 5.00 - —
l.c.l., works, frt. alld., 100 lbs. 6.00 - 7.50
75%, bbls., c.l., works, frt. equald 100 lbs. 5.75 - —
l.c.l. lb. .11½- .13
cbys., c.l., works, frt. equald 100 lbs. 6.10 - —
l.c.l., works, frt. alld. 100 lbs. 8.00 - 9.00
tanks, works, frt. equald 100 lbs. 4.00 - —
NF, 85%, cbys., c.l. lb. .10½- —
dilute, 10%, cbys., djns lb. .07 - .07½
Picramic, bgs. lb. .65 - .70
Picric, tech., bbls lb. .30 - .31
USP, bbls lb. .35 - .36
Propionic, nat., dms., works lb. .18 - —
tanks, works lb. .17 - —
synth., pure, dms., works lb. .22 - —
tanks, works lb. .21 - —
Pyrogallic, tech., bbls lb. No prices.
NF, cryst., dms lb. 2.95 - 3.18
resub., dms lb. 3.45 - 3.60
Pyroligneous, bbls., incl., l.c.l., ex whse gal. .43 - —
Ricinoleate (see Acid, castor oil, split).
S, bbls., works lb. 2.75 - 2.79
Salicylic, tech., bbls., c.l lb. .31 - —
smaller lots lb. .38 - —
USP, bbls., c.l lb. .40 - —
smaller lots lb. .47 - —
Sebacic, tech., dms., c.l., works. lb. .68 - —
l.c.l., works lb. .70 - .72

Abbreviations

Used in OPD Market Quotations

alld.	allowed	distr.	distributor	neut.	neutral.
ammo.	ammonia	djns.	demijohns	NF	National Formulary
amorph.	amorphous	dlvd.	delivered		
anhyd.	anhydrous	dms.	drums	nom.	nominal
a.p.a.	available phosphoric acid	dom.	domestic	ord.	ordinary
artif.	artificial	E.	east	oz.	ounce
ASTM.	American Society for Testing Materials	e.p.	end point	Pac.	Pacific
		equald.	equalized	pf.	proof
		F.	fahrenheit	phos.	phosphate
Be.	Baume	ferment.	fermentation	photo.	photographic
bgs.	bags	ffa.	free fatty acid	pkgs.	packages
bbls.	barrels	fib.	fiber	powd.	powdered
bls.	bales	f.o.b.	free on board	precip.	precipitated
bots.	bottles	F.P.A.	free of prussic acid	prod.	producer
b.p.	boiling point			pt.	point
b.p.l.	bone phosphate of lime	frt.	freight	pulv.	pulverized
		fus.	fused	purif.	purified
b.r.	boiling range			redist.	redistilled
bxs.	boxes	gal.	gallon	refd.	refined
		gran.	granular	refy.	refinery
C.	centigrade	grd.	ground	resub.	resublimed
cbys.	carboys			ret.	returnable
CD	completely denatured	i.&a.	iron and aluminum	SD	specially denatured
c.i.f.	cost, insurance, freight	i.b.p.	initial boiling point	s.d.	single distilled
cks.	casks	imp.	imported	secs.	seconds
c.l.	car lots	incl.	included	ship't	shipment
cns.	cans	indust.	industrial	solut.	solution
com'l	commercial			s.u.	standard unit
conc.	concentrated	kgs.	kegs	synth.	synthetic
CP	chemically pure			tech.	technical
cps.	centipoises	lacq.	lacquer	USP	U. S. Pharmacopoeia
cryst.	crystal	lb.	pound		
cs.	cases	l.c.l.	less than car lots	vis.	viscosity
ctns.	cartons	liq.	liquid	VM&P	varnish makers & painters
cyls.	cylinders	m.a.p.	mixed aniline point		
dbl.	double	min.	minimum	W	west
denat.	denatured	m.p.	melting point	w.w.	water white
dest.-dist.	destructive-distilled	nat.	natural	whse.	warehouse
dist.	distilled				

A unit-ton is 2,000 pounds of 1 percent of the basic constituent or other standard of the material.

Acid, Soybean Oil—Aluminum Naphthenate

Acid, soybean oil, s.d., c.l., works lb. .18¼ - .19¼
Stearic, double pressed, bgs lb. .28 - .29
single pressed, bgs lb. .27½ - .28½
triple pressed, bgs lb. .30¼ - .31¼
Succinic, bbls lb. .87 - .90
Sulphanilic, CP, bots., works lb. 1.60 - 1.63
tech., dms., works lb. .17 - —
Sulphuric, 60° Be, cbys., c.l., E. works 100 lbs. 1.40 - —
l.c.l., E. works 100 lbs. 1.30 - 2.50
tanks, E. works ton 12.25 - —
66° Be, cbys., c.l., E. works 100 lbs. 1.65 - —
l.c.l., E. works 100 lbs. 2.05 - 2.75
tanks, E. works ton 15.00 - —
93%, tanks, E. works ton 16.00 - —
CP, N.F., consumers cbys., extra lb. .08 - —
9-lb. bots., cs., extra lb. .10 - —
dealers, cbys., extra lb. .05½ - —
9-lb. bots., cs., extra lb. .09½ - —
fuming, 20%, tanks, E works. ton 18.00 - —
Tallow, dist., dms lb. .18¾ - .19¼
Tannic, tech., 60-62%, dms lb. .68 - .69
70-72%, dms. lb. .80 - .85
75-76%, dms. lb. .86 - .90
USP, fluffy, bbls., 1,000-lb. lots lb. 1.45 - —
smaller lots lb. 1.47 - 1.55
powder, bbls., 1,000-lb. lots lb. 1.35 - —
smaller lots lb. 1.30 - 1.50
Tartaric, USP, dom., bbls., 10,000 lbs., 1 ship't lb. .41½ - —
smaller lots lb. .42 - —
dms. lb. .44 - .45
kgs. lb. .42½ - —
Imported, kgs. lb. .38 - .38½

Acid, thioglycolic, refined, bbls., cbys., basis 100% lb. 1.95 - 2.00
tech., bbls., cbys., basis 100% lb. 1.40 - —
Tobias, bbls. lb. .65 - —
Trichloroacetic, bots. lb. 2.00 - 2.50
Toluenesulphonic, dms., works lb. .20 - —
Tungstic, tech., 100-lb. pkgs. lb. 2.65 - —
Aconite leaves, bls. lb. .55 - .60
Root, bbls. lb. .75 - .80
Aconitine, amorph., mild, bots. oz. 72.25 - 72.50
cryst., potent, bots oz. 85.00 - —
Acrylonitrile, dms., c.l., works lb. .30½ - —
l.c.l., works lb. .31 - .42
tanks, works lb. 29½ - —
Adeps lanae (see Lanolin)
Adonis vernalis herb, bls lb. .35 - .40
Agar lb. 3.25 - 4.10
Agaric, white, bls lb. 1.75 - 1.80
Agrimony herb, bls lb. .35 - .40
Albumen (egg), edible, flake, bbls. lb. 2.66 - 2.80
powd., bbls. lb. 2.71 - 2.85
tech., cryst., bbls. lb. 1.47 - 1.55
Albumin, blood, dark (see Blood, dried, soluble)
light, dms., l.c.l lb. .70 - .75
Egg (see Albumen).
Alcohol, allyl, dms., c.l., dlvd lb. .26½ - —
l.c.l., dlvd. lb. .27½ - —
tanks, dlvd. lb. .25 - —
Amyl, ex pentane, dms., c.l., frt. alld. E. of Miss lb. .18 - —
l.c.l., frt. alld. E. of Miss lb. .19 - —
tanks, frt. alld. E. of Miss lb. .17 - —
(see also Fusel oil, ref.)
Benzyl, ens lb. .72 - .80
dms. lb. .68 - .88

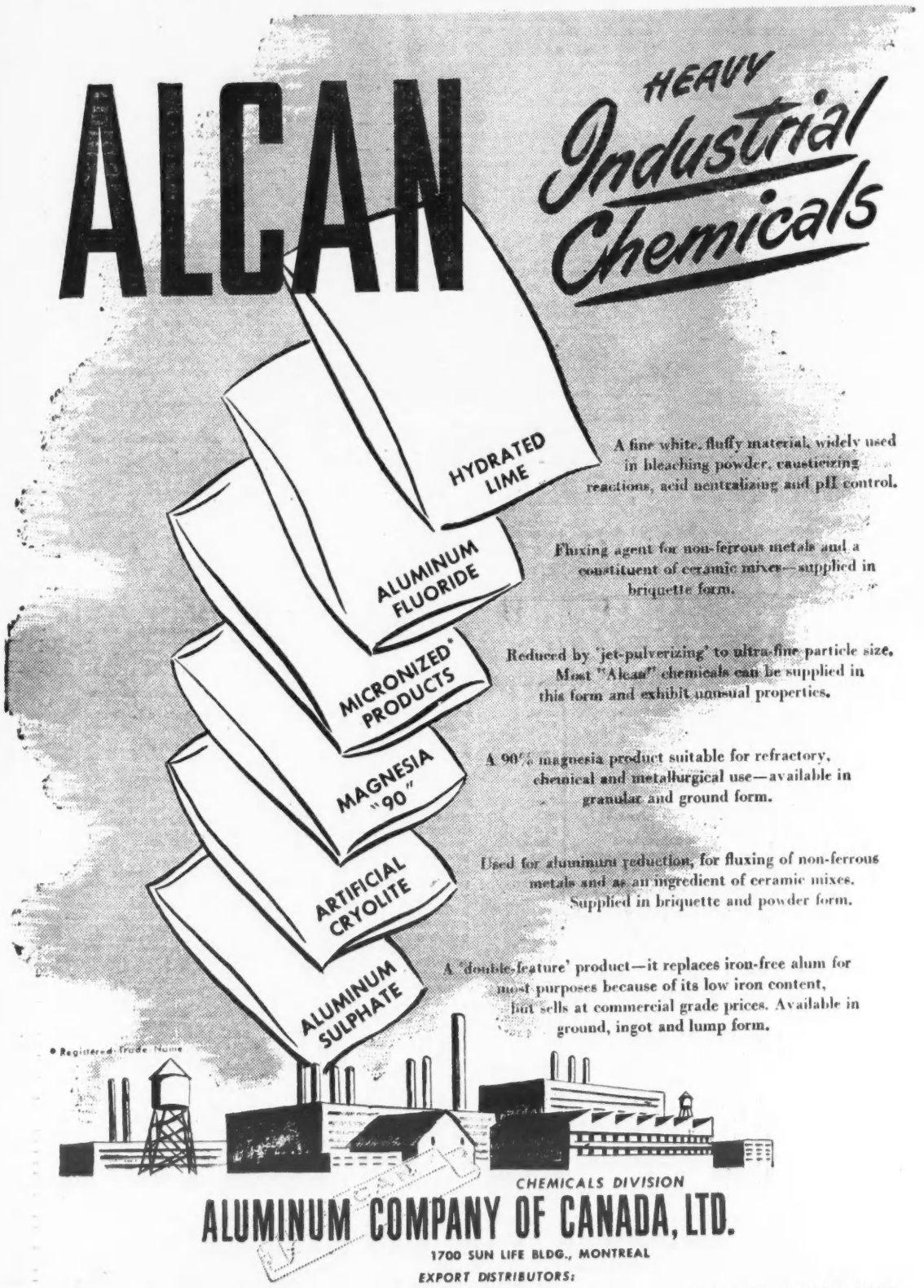
Alcohol, butyl, normal, ferment. Ill., Ind. prod., dms., c.l., frt. alld. lb. .33 - —
l.c.l., frt. alld. E lb. .34 - —
tanks, frt. alld. E lb. .31½ - —
tankwagon, frt. alld. E lb. .32 - —
other production, dms., c.l., ft. alld. E lb. .33 - —
l.c.l., frt. alld. E lb. .34 - —
tanks, frt. alld. E lb. .31½ - —
synthetic, dms., c.l., frt. alld. E lb. .19 - —
l.c.l., frt. alld. E lb. .20 - —
tanks, frt. alld. E lb. .17½ - —

Normal synthetic butyl alcohol prices in West .01c. per lb. higher.

secondary, dms., c.l., dlvd lb. .12 - —
l.c.l., dlvd. lb. .12½ - —
tanks, dlvd. lb. .10½ - —
tertiary, dms., c.l. lb. .13½ - —
l.c.l., dms. lb. .14 - —
tanks lb. .12 - —
Capryl, dms., c.l., works lb. .26 - —
l.c.l. works lb. .27 - —
tanks, works lb. .24½ - —
Cetyl, dom., CP., fiber ctns., 1,000 lbs lb. 1.50 - —
smaller lots lb. 1.55 - —
Cinnamic, bots. lb. 2.80 - 3.55
Denatured, CD12, CD13, CD14, dms., dlvd. E. of Miss R gal. .87½ - —
l.c.l., dlvd. E. of Miss. R. gal. .90½ - .95½
tanks, dlvd. E. of Miss R. gal. .79½ - —

Tankcar sales require written authorization by Alcohol Tax Unit.

Alcohol, denatured, SD1, 190 pf., dms., c.l., dlvd. E. of Miss. R gal. .87 - —
l.c.l., same basis gal. .91 - .96
tanks, same basis gal. .75 - —
SD2B, dms., c.l., dlvd. E. of Miss. R gal. .87 - —
l.c.l. same basis gal. .91 - .96
tanks, same basis gal. .75 - —
SD23H, dms., c.l., dlvd. E. of Miss. R gal. .85 - —
l.c.l., same basis gal. .89 - .94
tanks, same basis gal. .73 - —
SD29, denatured with acetaldehyde, dms., c.l., dlvd. E. of Miss. R gal. .88 - —
l.c.l., same basis gal. .92 - .97
tanks, same basis gal. .76 - —
When any of the several SD29 denaturants is supplied by the purchaser, the prices are the same as those of SD21 plus 1½c. per gal. denaturing charge.
Special solvent, dms., c.l., dlvd., E. of Miss. R gal. .87½ - —
l.c.l., same basis gal. .91½ - .96½
tanks, same basis gal. .75½ - —
Tankcar sales require written authorization by Alcohol Tax Unit.
Diacetone, acetone free, dms., c.l., dlvd lb. .13½ - .14½
l.c.l., dlvd lb. .14 - .15¼
tanks, dlvd lb. .12 - .13
tech., dms., c.l., dlvd lb. .14 - —
l.c.l., dlvd lb. .15 - —
tanks, dlvd lb. .12½ - —
Ethyl, 190 pf, tax paid dms., c.l., dlvd. E. Miss. R gal. 17.97 - —
l.c.l., same basis gal. 18.01 - 18.06
tanks, same basis gal. 17.85 - —
tax free, dms., c.l., dlvd. E. Miss. R gal. .87 - —
l.c.l., same basis gal. .91 - .96
tanks, same basis gal. .75 - —
absolute, tax paid, dms., c.l., same basis gal. 18.94 - —
l.c.l., same basis gal. 18.98 - 19.03
tanks, same basis gal. 18.87 - —
Furfuryl, tech., cns., works lb. .30 - —
dms., c.l., works lb. .21½ - —
l.c.l., works lb. .23 - —
tanks, works lb. .18 - —
Isoamyl (see Carbinol, Isobutyl).
Isobutyl, refd., dms., works lb. .13 - —
tanks, works lb. .12 - —
Isopropyl, refd., 91%, dms., incl., c.l., dlvd gal. .50½ - —
l.c.l., dlvd. gal. .53½ - —
tanks, dlvd gal. .41 - —
99%, dms., incl., c.l., dlvd gal. .54½ - —
l.c.l., dlvd gal. .57½ - —
tanks, dlvd gal. .45 - —
Methyl (see Methanol).
Methylamyl (see Carbinol, methylisobutyl).
Octyl, perfumer's grade, bots. lb. 2.90 - —
Phenylethyl, cns. lb. 1.50 - 2.50
Polyvinyl, type A, fiber-pack, Niagara Falls lb. .65 - .70
type B, fiber-pack, same basis lb. .60 - .68
Propyl, normal, dms., c.l., works lb. .12½ - —
l.c.l., works lb. .13 - —
tanks, works lb. .11 - —
Salicyl (see Saligenin).
Tetrahydrofurfuryl, cns., Cedar Rapids, Ia lb. .47 - —
dms., c.l., Waverly, N. Y. lb. .40 - —
l.c.l., same basis lb. .44 - —
tanks, Niagara Falls, N. Y. lb. .36 - —
Aldol, 95%, dms., works lb. .15 - .16
denaturing grade, dms. gal. 1.33 - 1.48
Aletris root, bgs. lb. 1.60 - 1.65
Algin, bbls., fib. dms lb. .76 - 1.00
Alizarin (see Red, alizarin).
Alkanet root, bgs lb. .50 - .55
Allspice, Jamaica (see Pimento).
Mexican, bgs. lb. .14½ - .15
Allyl bromide, cbys., 5,000 lbs., works lb. .99 - —
smaller lots, works lb. 1.05 - 1.10
Chloride, dms., c.l., dlvd lb. .16½ - —
l.c.l., dlvd. lb. .17 - —
tanks, dlvd. lb. .15 - —
Aloe, Cape, cs lb. .30 - .31
Curacao, kgs. lb. .35 - .36
Socotrine, kgs lb. .35 - .36
Aloin, bbls., dms., kgs lb. 3.75 - 4.05
Alphacellulose, bgs., c.l., works lb. .04 - .15
Alphanaphthol, bbls. lb. .63 - .70
Alphanaphthylamine, bbls. lb. .38 - .38¼
Alphanaphthylthiourea, 93-98%, fib. dms., works, frt. alld lb. 4.00 - 4.40
Alphanitronaphthalene, bbls lb. .54 - —
Alphapicoline, ret. dms., works, frt. equald lb. .27½ - .30
Alphapinene, tanks, South, works gal. .47 - —
Alphaterpineol, dms., l.c.l., dlvd. E. lb. .18 - —
Alphatocopherol, ampuls kilo. 730.00 - —
Althea root, NF, peeled, bls lb. .30 - .35
Alum, ammonia, burnt, USP, bbls., lb. .16 - .18
gran., bbls., works 100 lbs. 3.80 - —
lump, bbls., works 100 lbs. 4.05 - —
powd., bbls., works 100 lbs. 4.20 - —
Potash, gran., bbls., works 100 lbs. 4.05 - —
lump, bbls., works 100 lbs. 4.25 - —
powd., bbls., works 100 lbs. 4.45 - —
Potash-chrome, bbls lb. .12½ - .15
Soda, bbls., c.l., works 100 lbs. 3.25 - —
l.c.l., dlvd 100 lbs. 4.25 - 5.00
Alumina, calcined, bgs., c.l., works lb. .03½ - —
l.c.l., works lb. .04¾ - .06¾
crystalline (see Aluminum oxide).
Aluminum acetate, basic solution, 24%, bbls., l.c.l., works lb. .11 - —
20%, bbls., l.c.l., works lb. .10 - —
Chloride, anhyd., com'l, dms., c.l., works lb. .12 - —
l.c.l., works lb. .12½ - —
cryst., com'l, dms., c.l., works lb. .08 - —
l.c.l., works lb. .06½ - .08¾
solution, 32°, cbys., c.l., works lb. .02¾ - —
l.c.l., works lb. .03¼ - —
Fluoride, tech., anhyd., bbls., c.l., frt. equald lb. .10 - —
l.c.l., frt. alld lb. .11 - .13
Formate, basic solution, cks., c.l lb. .09½ - —
l.c.l., works lb. .10 - —
Hydrate, heavy, bgs., c.l., frt. equald ton 52.00 - 56.00
l.c.l., works ton 72.00 - —
light, bgs., dlvd lb. .17 - —
Hydroxide gel, tech., min. 15% Al (OH)₃, dms., 10,000 lbs. or more, f.o.b. ship't point lb. .03 - .03½
ton lots, same basis lb. .03¼ - .03½
smaller lots, same basis lb. .03¾ - .04
14-15% Al_2O_3, fib. dms., works lb. .20¾ - —
contract, works lb. .19¾ - —
9-9½% Al_2O_3, fib. dms., works lb. .17¾ - —
contract, works lb. .16¾ - —
dried, USP XII, fib. dms., works. lb. .78 - —
contract, works lb. .75 - —
powder, tech. (see Aluminum hydrate).
USP IX, bbls., dms lb. .15 - .17
Laurate, precip., bbls lb. .42 - —
Linoleate, solid, bbls lb. .48 - —
Metal, 98-99%, ingots, 10,000 lbs. lb. .16 - —
pigs, 10,000 lbs lb. .15 - —
Naphthenate, liquid, dms., dlvd lb. .24½ - —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Fluxing agent for non-ferrous metals and a constituent of ceramic mixes—supplied in briquette form.
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CABLE—"WILNEUBERG"

Aluminum Oleate—Barbital, Sodium

Aluminum oleate, dms., contract....lb. .43¾- —
Oxide, amorphous (see Alumina, calcined).
crystalline, flour, classified, S-209
mesh, dms., frt. alld..lb. 14 - 15
kgs., ton, frt. alld.....lb. .12½- —
smaller lots, frt. alld....lb. .13 - .15
280-400 mesh, dms., frt. alld.lb. .32 - .33
kgs., frt. alld.....lb. .31 - —
500 mesh, dms., frt. alld. . .lb. .35 - .37
kgs., frt. alld.....lb. .34 - —
600 mesh, dms., frt. alld..lb. .51 - .53
kgs., frt. alld.....lb. .50 - —
optical, floated, kgs., dlvd....lb. .36 - .86
unclassified, dms., frt. alld..lb. .16 - .17
kgs., frt. alld.....lb. .15 - —

Aluminum oxide flour prices W of Denver ¼c. per lb higher.

Paste, lining, extra fine, dms.....lb. .58 - —
standard, dms.....lb. .39½- —
Powder, lining, extra fine, dms....lb. .96 - —
standard, dms.....lb. .64½- —
rubber comp., dms.....lb. .48½- —
unpolished, standard, dms.....lb. .44½- —
varnish, standard, dms.....lb. .49 - —

Aluminum powder and paste prices are f.o.b. shipping point. Add 1c. per lb. for 100-lb. dm., 1½c. per lb. for 50-lb. dm., 3c. per lb. for 10-lb. can, and 5c. to 12c. per lb. for smaller containers. Deduct 1c. per lb. for single shipment of 400 to 1,499 lbs., 2c. for 1,500 to 4,999 lbs., 3c. for 5,000 to 29,999 lbs., and 4c. for 30,000 lbs. or more. Where destination is within the continental U. S., a deduction equivalent to the lowest available common carrier, transportation rate will be made from seller's invoice on orders of 200 lbs. or over.

Aluminum, resinate, precip., dms..lb. .20½- —
Stearate, dibasic, ctns., c.l.....lb. .41 - —
l.c.l. .....lb. .42 - —
monobasic, ctns., c.l.....lb. .41 - —
l.c.l. .....lb. .42 - —
tribasic, ctns., c.l.....lb. .46 - —
less than 1 ton.....lb. .47 - .48
Sulphate, com'l, bgs., c.l. works, frt. equald..100 lbs. 1.80 - —
l.c.l., same basis.....100 lbs. 1.70 - —
iron-free, bgs., c.l. works, frt. equald. 100 lbs. 2.50 - —
l.c.l., works .....100 lbs. 2.30 - —
Trihydrate, heavy (see Aluminum hydrate).
Ambergris, gray, tins.....oz. 8.50 -12.00
Aminoazotoluene, bbls. .....lb .85 - —
Aminomethylethanolamine, tanks, works, lb. .50 - .60
Aminomethylpropanol, cns., dms., works, lb. .50 - —
Aminophylline, bots., kegs.....lb. 9.00 - 9.50
Aminopyrine, bots., dms.....lb. 6.00 - 6.10
Ammonia, anhydrous, fertilizer, tanks, works..ton.68.00 -70.00
pure, cyls., extra.....lb. .16 - —
refrigeration, tanks, works.....ton.70.50 -72.50
Aqua (29.4% NH_3), dms., c.l., works, 100 lbs. 2.85 - 3.00
l.c.l., works .....100 lbs. 3.25 - 3.50
tanks, works, anhyd. basis.....ton.76.00 - —
Ammoniac gum (see Gum, ammoniac).
Sal, gray, bbls., c.l., works..100 lbs. 7.00 - —
l.c.l., works.....100 lbs 7.40 - —
white, gran., bbls., c.l., works.. 100 lbs. 4.75 - —
l.c.l., works.....100 lbs. 5.45 - —

Ammonium acetate, purified, dms...lb. .39 - .40
reagent, jars .....lb. .61 - .63
Benzoate, USP, dms., kgs., 4,000 lbs., frt. alld..lb. .80 - —
smaller lots, frt. alld.....lb. .81 - 1.08
Biborate, bbls., c.l., works.....ton.320.00 - —
ton lots, works.....ton.338.50 - —
less ton lots, works.....ton.343.50 - —
Bicarbonate, dms., works, c.l.....lb. .064 - .0975
Bichromate, bbls., works.....lb. .26 - .30
Bifluoride, dms., frt. alld. E.....lb. .15½- .16½
Bromide, gran., NF, bbls.....lb. .36 - .37
dms. .....lb. .37 - .40
powdered ammonia bromide 10c. per lb. higher.
Carbonate, USP, lump, dms.....lb. .16½- .17
powdered, 1c. per lb. higher.
Chloride, tech. (see Ammoniac, sal).
USP, bbls., dms., kgs.....lb. .13 - .15
Citrate, dibasic, bbls.....lb. .75 - —
dms. .....lb. .80 - .85
Fluoride (see Bifluoride).
Hydroxide (see Ammonia aqua).
Hypophosphite, NF, dms.....lb. 2.24 - —
Iodide, NF, jars.....lb. 3.90 - 3.96
Linoleate, plastic, 80% dms., works.. lb. .40½- —
kgs., works.....lb. .42½- —
25% dms., frt. alld. zone 1...lb. .21½- —
tech., bbls., works.....lb. .37 - —
dms., works.....lb. .39 - —
Molybdate, CP, cryst., kgs.....lb. 1.26 - 1.30
fine cryst., bbls., kgs.....lb. .84 - .87
purified, dms.....lb. 1.10 - 1.12
Nitrate, fertilizer grade, Canadian, 33.5% N, bgs., c.l., shipping point..ton.79.50 - —
dom., bgs., western works...ton.50.00 -52.50
Nitrate-dolomite, 20.5% N, bgs., Hopewell, Va..ton.42.50 - —

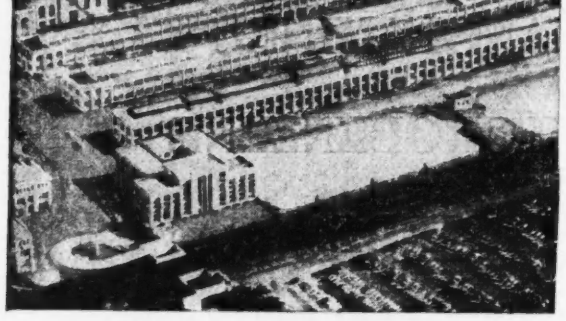
Ammonium, oleate, dms.....lb. .39½- —
Oxalate, fine gran., bbls.....lb. .23 - —
dms. .....lb. .25 - .39
Pentaborate, gran., bbls., c.l., works, ton.250.00 - —
ton lots, works.....ton.248.50 - —
less ton lots, works.....ton.253.50 - —
Ammonia pentaborate powder, $10 per ton higher.
Perchlorate, kgs.....lb. .25 - —
Persulphate, kgs.....lb. .23½- .28¼
Phosphate, dibasic, NF V, bbls., kgs. lb. .37 - .39
tech., bgs., c.l., works.....lb. .07 - —
l.c.l., works.....lb. .07½- —
Salicylate, NF, dms., kgs.....lb. 1.25 - —
Silicofluoride, bbls., works.....lb. .12½- —
Stearate, anhydrous, dms.....lb. .31 - —
paste, dms.....lb. .06¾- —
Sulphamate bbls., dms., works....lb. .18 - .20
Sulphate, bulk, producing evens...ton 90.00 -95.00
Sulphide, liquid, 40-45% basis, 100% dms., c.l., works..lb. .10 - —
l.c.l., works.....lb. .10½- —
tanks, dlvd. or frt alld....lb .08½- —
Sulphocyanide, tech. (see Ammonium thiocyanate).
Thiocyanate tech., bbls., c.l., works lb. .15 - —
l.c.l., works .....lb. .16 - .19
Thioglycolate, highly purified, 100% basis, bbls..lb. 7.10 - 8.25
Amphetamine hydrochloride, bots...lb.45.00 -50.00
Phosphate, bots.....lb.45.00 -50.00
Amyl acetate, ex fusel oil, tech., dms., c.l., dlvd..lb. .20½- —
l.c.l., dlvd. .....lb. .21½- —
tanks, dlvd. .....lb. .20 - —
ex pentane, dms., c.l., frt. alld. E. of Miss. R..lb. .24 - —
l.c.l., same basis.....lb. .25 - —
tanks, same basis.....lb. .23 - —
Alcohol (see Alcohol, amyl).
Butyrate, dms.....lb. .90 - 1.00
Chloride, mixed, tech., dms., c.l., works..lb. .07 - —
l.c.l., works.....lb. .08 - —
tanks, works.....lb .06 - —
Ether (see Ether, amyl).
Nitrite, USP, bots.....lb. 1.75 - 1.83
Mercaptan, dms., works.....lb. 1.10 - —
Salicylate, cns. .....lb. .77 - 1.00
Anethol, com'l, dms., works.....lb. .50 - —
NF, dms.....lb. .60 - 1.40
Angelica root, dom., bls.....lb. .55 - 1.65
Imported, bls. .....lb. .56 - .58
Angostura bark, bls.....lb. .50 - .55
Anilin oil, dms., c.l., works, frt. alld. lb. .13 - —
l.c.l., works, frt. alld.....lb. .16 - —
tanks, works, frt. alld.....lb. .11 - —
Salt, dms., works.....lb. .26 - —
Anise, Argentine, bgs.....lb. No stocks
Chinese, star .....lb. .15½- .16
Cyprus, bgs. .....lb. .21 - .29½
Mexican, bgs. .....lb. .29 - .29½
Syrian, bgs., futures.....lb. .18½- .19
Anisic aldehyde, bots., cns.....lb. 2.20 - 3.25
cns .....lb. 2.22 - 2.75
Annatto paste, bxs.....lb. .24 - .27
Seed, bgs.....lb. .19 - .20
Anthracene, 80-85%, bbls., works....lb. .60 - .86
90%, bbls., works.....lb. .81 - 1.00
Anthraquinone, 99.5%, bbls.....lb. .80 - —
Antimony butter (see Antimony chloride).
Chloride, solut., cbys.....lb. .17 - —
Metal, bulk, c.l., mines.....lb. .25 - .35½
Needle, cs.....lb. No stocks
Oxide, ceramic grade, bgs., c.l., dlvd..lb. .31 - .32
l.c.l., dlvd. .....lb. .32 - .33
paint grade, bgs., c.l., works....lb. .33½- .34
l.c.l., works.....lb. .34½- .35
Salt, 65%, bgs., c.l., dlvd. E. of Miss. lb. No stocks
Sulphide, 65-70%, bbls., c.l., works..lb. .22 - —
l.c.l., works.....lb. .24 - —
Antimony-potassium tartrate (see Tartar emetic).
Antipyrine, bbls. .....lb. 2.35 - 2.45
Apomorphine, bots. .....oz.22.50 -25.70
Archil extract, bbls. .....lb. No stocks
Areca nuts, powd., bbls.....lb. .22 - .25
Arecoline hydrobromide, bots.....oz 6.10 - 7.10
Argols, min. 70%, bgs., shipment ports, per 100 kilos (100% purity).18.00 -18.50
Arnica flowers, bbls. .....lb. .60 - .65
Arrowroot, powd., bgs., bbls.....lb. .16 - .17
Arsenic, metal, lump, bbls., prompt shipt..lb. .55 - —
Sulphide, yellow, bbls.....lb. No stocks
Trioxide (see Acid, arsenous).
White, powd., bbls., c.l.....lb. .06½- —
l.c.l. .....lb. .08 - .09
Asafetida, cs. .....lb. .35 - .56
Powd., bbls., dms.....lb. .50 - .53
Asbestine (see Talc, fibrous, N. Y.)
Asbestos fiber, 5D and 5K, bgs., c.l. (20 tons), Can. mines..ton.76.50 - —
5R, bgs., c.l. (20 tons), same basis. ton.68.50 - —
6D, bgs., c.l. (30 tons), same basis. ton.51.00 - —
7D, bags, c.l. (30 tons), same basis..ton.46.50 - —
7F, bgs., c.l. (30 tons), same basis. ton.41.00 - —
7K, bgs., c.l. (30 tons), same basis. ton.31.00 - —
7M, bgs., c.l. (30 tons), same basis. ton.27.50 - —
7R, bgs., c.l. (30 tons), same basis. ton.26.50 - —
7RF, bgs., c.l., same basis....ton.27.00 - —
7F, bgs., c.l., same basis.....ton.25.50 - —
7FF, bgs., c.l., same basis.....ton.27.00 - —
Asphaltum, California, dms., c.l....ton.36.40 - —
l.c.l. .....ton.41.40 - —
Cuba, B, bulk, c.l. .....ton.60.00 - —
l.c.l. .....ton.90.00 - —
E, bulk, c.l. .....ton.38.50 - —
l.c.l. .....ton.55.00 - —
Gilsonite, brilliant black, selects 270°-295° F. fus. pt., bgs., f.o.b. Colo. mines..ton.36.50 - —
seconds, 300°-390° F. fusing point, not uniform, bgs., mines..ton.29.00 - —
Jet, bgs., ton lots, gross weight, Colo. mines..ton.29.00 - —
Manjak, No. 10, crude, dms., works, lb. .06½- —
process form, bgs., works.....lb. .05¾- .12
Mexican, refd., dms., f.o.b. Tampico, metric ton.27.50 - —
South American, refd., dms., c.l., N. J. refy..ton.22.00 -23.00
l.c.l., same basis.....ton.24.00 -25.00
tanks, same basis.....ton.15.00 - —
Atabrine, bots. .....oz.13.50 -15.00
Sulphate, bots. .....oz.10.35 -12.00

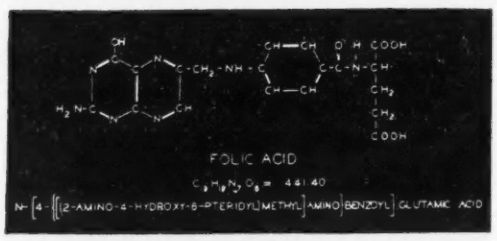
B

Balm of Gilead buds, bgs.....lb. 2.00 - 2.25
Barbasco root (see Cube root).
Barberry root bark, bgs.....lb. .78 - .80
Barbital, dms. .....lb. 4.50 - —
Sodium, dms. .....lb. 4.75 - —

NEW MEMBER OF B COMPLEX NOW AVAILABLE • FOLIC ACID

(pteroylglutamic acid)





FOLIC ACID, the most recent member of the Vitamin B Complex to be synthesized, is now available for general distribution. Folic Acid has a wide range of application in anemia therapy and has been demonstrated to produce dramatic results in a number of macrocytic anemias, including sprue, gestational macrocytic anemia, macrocytic anemia of gastrointestinal origin, and the macrocytic anemias associated with pellagra and similar deficiency states. Folic Acid is effective either by oral or parenteral administration and is especially recommended for those patients exhibiting sensitivity to liver extract. Because anemias are generally considered to be dietary deficiencies, it is natural to combine folic acid with other members of the B complex in vitamin preparations.

Represented in Canada by Calco Chemical Division
North American Cyanamid, Limited
P. O. Box 10, St. Lambert, Montreal 23, P. Q.
Royal Bank Bldg., Toronto 1, Ontario

CALCO's Bulk Pharmaceuticals*

Sulfadiazine U.S.P.
(powder and micro crystal . . . the Sulfa drug of choice)
Sodium Sulfadiazine U.S.P.
Sulfamerazine U.S.P.
(powder and micro crystal)
Sodium Sulfamerazine U.S.P.
Sulfanilamide U.S.P.
(powder, crystal and micro crystal)
Sulfathiazole U.S.P.
(powder, crystal and micro crystal)
Sodium Sulfathiazole U.S.P.
Sulfapyridine N.F.
Sodium Sulfapyridine
Sulfabenzamide
Sodium Sulfabenzamide
Aminoacetic Acid N.F.
Calcium Pantothenate (Dextro)
Choline Chloride
Choline Dihydrogen Citrate
Cinchophen N.F.
(and Sodium Salt)
Dicoumarol
Folic Acid
Neocinchophen U.S.P.
Mandelic Acid N.F.
Calcium Mandelate U.S.P.
Menadione U.S.P.
Methylene Blue U.S.P.
(powder and crystal)
Nicotinic Acid U.S.P.
Nicotinamide U.S.P.
Nicotinamide HCl.
Pyridoxine HCl.
Saligenin
Propylthiouracil
Phenothiazine N.F.
(Regular and Drench grades for Veterinary use)
Certified Colors for Pharmaceutical and Cosmetic Use

*In keeping with long-established policy, the above products are offered to ethical Pharmaceutical and Veterinary Manufacturers only.

Pharmaceutical Department
Calco
REG. U.S. PAT. OFF.
CALCO CHEMICAL DIVISION
AMERICAN CYANAMID COMPANY
Bound Brook, New Jersey

Barium carbonate, precip, bgs., 10 tons and up, works...ton 72.50 - 80.00
smaller lots, works...ton 82.50 - 90.00
Chlorate, kgs., works...lb. .25½ - .31
Chloride, NF, cryst., dms...lb. .17 - .18
Chloride, NF, cryst., dms...lb. .17 - .18
pure, bbls., kgs...lb. .10 - .12
tech., bgs., c.l., works, frt. equald. ton 90.00 - 100.00
l.c.l., works...ton 100.00 - 110.00
Chromate, kgs., frt. equald...lb. .31½ - .32
Dioxide, dms., c.l., works...lb. .12 - —
l.c.l., works...lb. .13 - —
Fluoride, bbls...lb. .14 - —
Hydrate, crystals, bgs...lb. .09 - .09½
Hydroxide, anhyd., bbls., works...lb. .19 - —
Iodide, bots...lb. 5.12 - —
Monoxide (see Oxide).
Nitrate, bbls., c.l., works...lb. .11½ - —
l.c.l., works...lb. .11 - .11½
Oxide, gal., dms., works...lb. .12½ - .13½
l.c.l., works...lb. .13 - .14
Peroxide (see Dioxide).
Silicofluoride, bbls...lb. .17 - .19
Stearate, ctns., 1-ton up...lb. .45 - —
smaller lots...lb. .46 - —
Sulphate, tech. (see Barytes and Blanc fix'e).
No. 1, bbls...lb. .11 - .13
No. 2, bbls...lb. .09 - —
Sulphide, dms., c.l., works...ton 55.00 - —
l.c.l., works...ton 70.00 - —
Baryte ore, approx. 94% $BaSO_4$, bulk, mines...ton. 9.40 - 12.50
Barytes, water-grd., paper bgs., c.l., St. Louis...ton. 35.50 - —
c.l., same basis...ton. 35.50 - —
ex whse., N. Y...ton. 40.25 - —
Southern off-color, bgs., mines...ton. 19.00 - —
96.5% bgs., mines...ton. 20.00 - —
Basketry bark, bgs...lb. .12 - .13
Bassorin (see Laurel leaves).
Bay leaves (see Laurel leaves).
Bayberry bark, powd., bbls...lb. 1.25 - 1.50
Beach bits...ton. .55 - .60
Bean pods, bulk, mines...ton. 8.50 - 10.00
Benzaldehyde, 220 mesh, bgs., works...ton. 11.00 - —
Benzidine, NF, dms...lb. .68 - .70
Benzidine base, tech., ctns., dms...lb. .45 - .55
Benzene (see Benzol).
Benzhydrole, tech., 11% gammax bgs., dms., c.l., works...lb. .30½ - —
l.c.l., works...lb. .32½ - —
Benzidine base, tech., 11% gammax dust, dry, 50% distributors, dms., c.l. divd...lb. .21 - —
l.c.l., divd...lb. .22 - —
wet, 50% distributors, dms., c.l. divd...lb. .22 - —
l.c.l., divd...lb. .23 - —
Benzidine base, bbls...lb. .85 - —
Benzidine, cns...lb. 3.50 - 3.55
Benzo, denatured, pure, nitration, mills, works, Bethlehem, Pa., Bonnieville, Tex., Kaukauna, Wis., N. Y., Philadelphia, Pa., Stevens Point, Md., St. Louis, Mo., Syracuse, N. Y., Wyandotte, Mich., gal. .21 - —
Birmingham, Ala., Chicago district, Cleveland district, Johnstown, Pa., Minequa, Colo., Pittsburgh district, Terre Haute, Ind., Woodward, Ala., Youngstown, Ohio...gal. .20 - —
Benzophenone, dms...lb. 1.30 - 1.70
Benzoic chloride, cbys...lb. .30 - .38
l.c.l., works...lb. .32½ - —
Benzole, pure, bls. rims, works...lb. .90 - 1.05
Benzyl acetate, l.c.c., bns...lb. .80 - 1.00
dms...lb. .60 - .70
Alcohol (see Alcohol, benzyl).
Benzole, l.c.c., cns., dms...lb. 1.00 - 1.40
Chloride, tech., cbys., c.l. works, frt. equald...lb. .19 - .21½
l.c.l., same basis...lb. .20 - .22½
Cinnamate, cns...lb. 3.65 - 4.00
Formate, cns...lb. 1.95 - 3.50
Propionate, bots...lb. 1.05 - 2.30
Salicylate, bots...lb. 1.80 - 2.25
Benzylidineaceto ne, bots...lb. 1.85 - 2.70
Benzylisoeugenol, bots...lb. 9.50 - —
Berberine bisulphate, cns...lb. No stocks
Hydrochloride, bots...lb. No stocks
Sulphate, cns...lb. No stocks
Berberis root, bls...lb. .30 - .35
Betagammapicoline, dms., c.l., works, lb. .23½ - —
l.c.l., works...lb. .24 - —
Betanaphthol, resublimed, dms., works, lb. .75 - —
tech., bbls., c.l., works...lb. .30 - —
l.c.l., works...lb. .32 - —
Benzoate, fib. dms., works...lb. 1.75 - —
Salicylate, dms...lb. 5.00 - —
Betanaphthylamine, tech., bbls., works, lb. .62 - .70
Betaprolin, 90%, ret. dms., c.l., works, lb. 1.35 - —
l.c.l., works...lb. 1.70 - —
Bath root, bls...lb. .48 - .50
Biotin, cryst...gram. 12.50 - —
Bismuth chloride, jars...lb. 4.50 - —
Citrate, USP VIII, jars...lb. 3.12 - —
Hydroxide, dms...lb. 3.38 - —
Metal, bxs., ton lots...lb. 2.00 - —
Nitrate, cryst., dms...lb. 1.70 - —
Oxychloride, dms...lb. 3.79 - —
Oxide, anhydrous, dms...lb. 4.40 - —
Subcarbonate, USP, dms...lb. 2.60 - 2.63
Subgallate, NF, fib. dms...lb. 2.45 - 2.48
Subiodide, fib. dms...lb. 4.90 - —
Subnitrate, USP, dms...lb. 2.15 - 2.18
Subsalicylate, USP, dms...lb. 3.65 - —
Subbenzoate, fib. dms...lb. 4.50 - —
Bismuth ammonium citrate, USP, powd., dms...lb. 3.80 - —
Black, acetylene, bgs., c.l., works...lb. .12½ - —
ex, l.c.l., ship. point...lb. .17 - .19
Bone, bgs., bbls., l.c.l., divd...lb. .14½ - .22½
Carload price is ½c. per lb. under the above schedule, with deliveries to the Pacific Coast, ex dock or whse., 1½c. per lb. higher.
Carbon, channel, beads, bulk, c.l., works...lb. .07 - —
bgs., c.l., works...lb. .07½ - —
l.c.l., divd. or whse...lb. .11½ - .117
uncompressed, regular, bgs., c.l., works...lb. .08 - —
bgs., ctns., l.c.l., divd. or whse...lb. .13½ - —
furnace, fast extruding, bgs., c.l., works...lb. .05½ - —
ctns., l.c.l., whse...lb. .09½ - —
high modulus, bgs., c.l., works, lb. .05 - —
ctns., l.c.l., whse...lb. .09 - —
semi-reinforcing, bgs., c.l., works, lb. .03½ - —
ctns., l.c.l., whse...lb. .07 - —
very fine, bgs., c.l., works...lb. .07½ - —
l.c.l., divd. or whse...lb. .1125 - .1170
Charcoal (see C).
Graphite (see G).
Iron oxide, synthetic, bgs., c.l., works...lb. .10½ - —
l.c.l., works...lb. .11 - —
Lamp, bgs., c.l., works...lb. .07 - .30
Mineral, bgs., works...lb. .0100 - .0675
Black ash (see Barium sulphide).
Black dyes (see Dyes).
Black haw, root bark, bls...lb. .75 - .80
Tree bark, bls...lb. .28 - .30
Black Indian hemp root, bls...lb. .52 - .55
Blanc fixe, dry, by-product, bgs., c.l., works...ton. 75.00 - —
l.c.l., works...ton. 82.50 - —
direct process, bgs., c.l., works...ton. 85.00 - —
l.c.l., works...ton. 90.00 - —
N. Y. whse...ton. 108.00 - 120.00
bbls., c.l., works...ton. 90.00 - —
l.c.l., works...ton. 95.00 - —
N. Y. whse...ton. 115.00 - —
pulp, 66⅔% bbls., c.l., works...ton. 65.00 - —
l.c.l., same basis...ton. 71.00 - —

Bleaching powder, dms., c.l., works...100 lbs. 4.25 - —
l.c.l., works...100 lbs. 4.75 - —
bbls., c.l., works...100 lbs. 4.00 - —
l.c.l., works...100 lbs. 4.50 - —
Blood, dried, 10-16½% ammo., bgs...unit-ton. 7.00 - —
high-grade, unground, 16-17% ammon, bulk, Chicago...unit-ton. 7.25 - —
soluble, bgs., c.l...lb. .17 - .19
l.c.l...lb. .18 - .25
Bloodroot, bls...lb. .65 - .70
Blue, alkali, dry, bbls., divd. N. of Tenn. and N. C., E. of Miss. River, including St. Paul, Minneapolis, Davenport, Rock Island, St. Louis, lb. 1.90 - —
Toner, bbls., Bino flushed, same basis...lb. 1.10 - —
Celestial, bbls., same basis...lb. .15 - .16
Chinese, bbls., same basis...lb. .45 - —
Cobalt, genuin, bbls., same basis...lb. 4.00 - —
Imitation (see Blue, ultramarine).
Copper-phthalocyanin, full strength, ubls., same basis...lb. 3.75 - 3.85
80%, bbls., same basis...lb. 3.00 - 3.40
Iron (see Blue, Chinese, Milori, Potash Prussian, and Soda).
Methyl violet toner, bbls., same basis, lb. 4.20 - —
Milori, bbls., same basis...lb. .45 - —
Peacock, fugitive, 100% color strength, same basis...lb. .60 - .70
Permanent toner, green shade, molybdic, bbls., same basis...lb. 3.75 - —
Tungstic...lb. 4.00 - —
Potash, CP, bbls., same basis...lb. .51 - —
Prussian, bbls., same basis...lb. .45 - —
soluble, bbls., same basis...lb. .45 - —
Blue, soda, CP, bronze, bbls., same basis...lb. .39 - —
Ultramarine, cobalt type, dry or pulp, bbls., same basis...lb. .26 - .29
jobbing type, dry, bbls., same basis...lb. .14 - .15
regular types, dry or pulp, bbls., same basis...lb. .19 - .20
Victoria, toner, molybdic, bbls...lb. 3.75 - —
Tungstic, bbls...lb. 3.75 - —
Ink toner, bbls., same basis...lb. 2.05 - 2.12
Violet toner, molybdic, bbls., same basis...lb. 1.24 - —
Tungstic, kgs., same basis...lb. 2.60 - 2.70
Blue dry colors, divd. prices 1½c. higher Ala., Fla., Ga., La. (Shreveport, 1½c., Miss., N. C., S. C., Tenn., Tex. (El Paso, 2c.), Colo. Rapids, Des Moines, Kansas City, Lincoln, Omaha, St. Joseph, 1.6c. higher, Pac. Coast, Denver, Pueblo, Salt Lake City, Wichita, frt. equalized with Chicago.
Blue dyes are listed under Dyes.
Bluefiag, root, bls...lb. .55 - .60
Bluestone (see Copper sulphate).
Blue vitriol (see Copper sulphate).
Bobbi leaves, bls...lb. .03 - .09
Bone, raw, bulk, Chicago...ton 75.00 - —
junk, bulk, same basis...ton. 50.00 - 52.00
Meal, raw, 4½% ammon., 50% phos., bgs., E. works...ton 65.00 - —
Chicago, works...ton 70.00 - —
steamed, feeding grade, 1% ammon., 60% phos., bgs., E. works...ton 65.00 - —
Chicago, works...ton 65.00 - —
fertilizer grade, 3% ammon., 50% phos., bgs., E. works...ton 60.00 - —
Chicago, works...ton 60.00 - —
Bone phosphate, defluorinated (see D).
precipitated (see Calcium phosphate tribasic precip)
Boneset leaves, bls...lb. .15 - .19
Borage flowers, bls...lb. .45 - .50
Borax, tech., 99½%, cryst., paper bgs., c.l., works, frt. split...ton. 74.50 - 78.00
ton lots, ex whse., N. Y. or Chi...ton. 94.20 - 94.50
less ton lots, same basis...ton. 96.20 - 99.50
bbls., c.l., works, frt. split...ton. 94.50 - —
ton lots, ex whse., N. Y. or Chi...ton. 114.20 - 114.50
less ton lots, same basis...ton. 119.20 - 119.50
fine gran., bulk, works...ton. 44.50 - 47.50
paper bgs., c.l., works, frt. split. ton. 48.50 - —
ton lots, ex whse., N. Y. or Chi...ton. 68.20 - 68.50
less ton lots, same basis...ton. 73.20 - 73.50
bbls., c.l., works, frt. split...ton. 68.50 - —
ton lots, ex whse., N. Y. or Chi...ton. 88.20 - 88.50
less ton lots, same basis...ton. 93.20 - 93.50
powdered, paper bgs., c.l., works, frt. split...ton. 53.50 - —
ton lots, ex whse., N. Y. or Chi...ton. 73.20 - 73.50
less ton lots, same basis...ton. 78.20 - 78.50
bbls., c.l., works, frt. split...ton. 73.50 - —
ton lots, ex whse., N. Y. or Chi...ton. 93.20 - 93.50
less ton lots, same basis...ton. 98.20 - 98.50

Borax packed in kgs. is $40 per ton higher than borax packed in paper bags. USP, $15 per ton higher.

ORTHOTOLUIDINE CONGO RED 4B

CAUSTIC SODA Solid GLUCOSE 45° Baumé

FORMIC ACID 90% TRICHLORETHYLENE

ANILIN OIL BLEACHING POWDER 70%

RHODAMINE B 500% MAGNESIUM OXIDE Heavy

DIMETHYLANILIN RESORCIN USP Recrystallized

DINITROANILIN METHANOL—Pure, Synthetic

METATOLUENEDIAMINE SULPHUR BLACK

GOLWYNNE
CHEMICALS CORPORATION

420 LEXINGTON AVENUE
NEW YORK 17, N. Y.
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RUFERT NICKEL
CATALYST FLAKES*
FOR
HYDROGENATION OF OILS
Descriptive Literature Available
*Patented
THE RUFERT CHEMICAL CO.
Seymour, Conn.

Bordeaux Mixture—Casein

Bordeaux mixture, bgs., c.l., works, frt. alld, or nearest whse. point....lb. .15 - .21
l.c.l., same basis.....lb. .16 - .23
Bornyl thiocyanoacetate (see Isobornyl thiocyanoacetate).
Brazilwood extract (see Hypernic).
Brimstone (see Sulphur).
Bromine, purified, cs., c.l., frt. alld. E. of Rockies..lb. .21 - —
1,000 lbs., same basis.....lb. .23 - —
single pkgs., same basis.....lb. .28 - —
dms., lead-lined, c.l., dlvd.....lb. .19 - —
Bromoform, USP, bots.....lb. 1.50 - 1.70
clys. .....lb. 1.42 - —
Bromstyrol, bots.....lb. 4.85 - 6.25
Bronze powder, aluminum (see A).
Gold, litho., cans, dms., works..lb. .50 - .60
moulding, cans, dms., works..lb. .80 - 1.00
printing ink, cans, dms., works. lb. .95 - 1.10
radiator, cans, dms., works..lb. .60 - .65
Broomtop, bls. .....lb. .25 - .26
Brown, iron, synth., bgs., l.c.l., works lb. .12 - .12½
Oxide, metallic, bgs., works.....lb. .03 - .03¼
Snp, crystals, works.....lb. .12 - —
powdered .....lb. .13 - —
Sienna, burnt, paper bgs., c.l., works..lb. .03¾- .14¾
l.c.l., works .....lb. .04 - .15
raw, paper bgs., c.l., works.....lb. .04 - .12½
l.c.l., works .....lb. .04½- .12¾
Umber, burnt, American, c.l., bbls., works..lb. .04½- .05¾
l.c.l., bgs., works.....lb. .05 - .06¾
Turkey type, bgs., c.l., Boston, Bethlehem, Easton, Pa., Hiwassee, Va., N. Y..lb. .05¾- .07¾
l.c.l., works .....lb. .06 - .08
Brown, umber, raw, American, bgs., same basis..lb. .03¾- .06
Turkey type, bgs., same basis lb. .06 - .06¼
Vandyke, bbls., works.....lb. .09¾- .12
Brucine, cns., 100 ozs.....oz. .40 - .50
Sulphate, cns., 100 ozs.....oz. .30 - .40
Bucchu leaves, bls.....lb. .25 - .26
Buchu leaves, bls. .....lb. .80 - .85
Buckthorn bark, bls.....lb. .23 - .24
cut and sifted, bls.....lb. .26 - .28
Berries, bgs. .....lb. .85 - .90
Burdock root, bls.....lb. .25 - .30
Butane, indust., tanks, group 3....gal. .06 - —
Butyl acetate, normal, ferment, fil., Ind., prod., dms., c.l., works, frt. alld. E. of Miss..lb. .31½- —
l.c.l., same basis.....lb. .32½- —
tanks, same basis.....lb. .30 - —
tankwagons, same basis....lb. .30½- —
other production, dms., c.l., same basis..lb. .31½- —
l.c.l., same basis.....lb. .32½- —
tanks, same basis.....lb. .30 - —
synthetic, dms., c.l., same basis. lb. .19 - —
l.c.l., same basis.....lb. .20 - —
tanks, same basis.....lb. .17½- —
Normal butyl acetate, W. of Miss., ½c. per lb. higher.
secondary, dms., c.l., dlvd. E. or Miss..lb. .14½- —
l.c.l., same basis.....lb. .15 - —
tanks, same basis.....lb .13 - —
Alcohol (see Alcohol, butyl).
Aldehyde, dms., c.l., works.....lb. .20½- —
l.c.l., works .....lb. .21½- —
tanks, works.....lb. .19½- —
Butyl ether (see Ether, butyl).
Isobutyl methacrylate, F-5, 50/50, cns., works..lb. .60 - —
Lactate, dms., c.l., frt. alld. E. of Rockies..lb. .45½- —
l.c.l., same basis.....lb. .46½- —
tanks, same basis.....lb. .44 - —
Laurate, dms., works.....lb. .42 - —
Methacrylate, M-4, dms., works..lb. .60 - —
cns., works .....lb. .63 - .67
P-4, cns., works.....lb. .65 - —
Myristate, dms., works.....lb. No prices.
Oleate, ref., dms., l.c.l., works...lb. .52 - —
Phenylacetate, dms. .....lb. 2.00 - 2.25
Phthalate (see Dibutyl phthalate).
Propionate, dms., dlvd.....lb. No stocks
tanks, dlvd. .....lb. No stocks
Stearate, dms., c.l., frt. alld. E. of Rockies..lb. .49 - —
l.c.l., same basis.....lb. .50 - —
Butyric ether (see Ethyl butyrate).

C

Cadmium bromide, jars.....lb. 1.66 - 1.91
Iodide, cns. .....lb. 4.89 - 4.96
Lithopone (see Yellow).
Cadmium metal, ingots or sticks, cs., dlvd..lb. 1.90 - —
patent shapes, cs., dlvd.....lb. 2.00 - —
Selenide (see Red)
Sulphide (see Yellow)
Caffeine, cryst., dms., 100 lbs. or more. lb. 4.75 - 8.00
anhydrous, dms., 100 lbs. or more. lb 5.00 - —
Citrated, dms., 100 lbs. or more....lb 3.00 - —
Hydrobromide, bots. .....lb. 6.50 - —
Calabar beans, bgs., futures.....lb. 65 - .66
Calamus root, dom., bgs.....lb. .30 - .35
imported, bleached, bls.....lb. .70 - .85
peeled, bls.....lb. .80 - .81
Calciferol, cryst., vials, 10,000 or more standard units (1 standard unit=1,000,000 USP units), works, gram. 4.00 - —
1,000 to 10,000 s.u., works..gram. 4.40 - —
less than 1,000 s.u., works..gram. 4.80 - —
in edible oil, dms., 10,000 or more... .10 - —
1,000 to 10,000 s.u., works....unit. .11 - —
less than 1,000 s.u., works..unit. .12 - —
Calcium acetate, bgs., dlvd....100 lbs. 3.00 - 4.00
Arsenate, dealers, dms., c.l., whse., works, frt. alld..lb. .06½- .16½
l.c.l., same basis.....lb. .16½- .12½
Bromide, NF, jars.....lb. .75 - .85
Carbide, dms., c.l., works.....ton 107.00 -140.00
Carbonate (see Chalk and Whiting).
Chloride, cryst., purified, bbls., jars, lb. .28 - .30
flake, 77-80%, paper bgs., c..., works, frt. equald..ton 22.00 - —
l.c.l., same basis.....ton 32.00 -61.00
liquor, works, basis 40%, tankcars, ton 9.00 - —
solid, 73-75%, dms., c.l., works, same basis..ton 20.00 - —
l.c.l., works, same basis..ton 30.00 -58.00
Chromate, bgs., frt. equald.....lb. .20½- .30
Cyanide, dms., dlvd. E. of Rockies.lb. .39 - .50
Gluconate, AA, bbls.....lb. .65 - .72
cns. .....lb. .83 - .90
USP, bbls. .....lb. .68 - .75
cns. .....lb. .76 - .83
Hydride, dms., works.....lb. .80 - —
Glycerophosphate, NF, fib. dms..lb. 1.65 - 1.80
Hypochlorite, 100-lb. dms., dlvd. E. of Rockies..dm. 24.00 -28.50
cans, cased (15 lbs.) same basis...cs. 19.75 -21.50
Hypophosphite, dms. .....lb. .68 - —
Iodide, jars .....lb 4.12 - —
Lactate, USP, dms.....lb. .37 - .44
Laurate, bbls. .....lb. .43 - .44
Mandelate, USP, dms., works.....lb. 1.85 - 2.10
Naphthenate, liquid, 4% Cd, dms., dlvd..lb. .23½- —
8% Cd, dms., dlvd.....lb. .28½- —
Pantothenate, dex., jars.....gram. .07½- —
Phosphate, feeding grade, bgs., works..ton 75.50 -110.00
food grade, bbls., 10 or over, works, lb. .67 - .67½
less than 10, works.....lb. .68 - .70
medicinal, dibasic, bbls.....lb .13 - .18
monobasic, cryst., bgs., c.l., works, frt. equald..lb. .66½- —
l.c.l., same basis.....lb. .66½- —
tribasic, bgs., c.l., works....100 lbs. 6.00 - —
bgs., l.c.l., works.....100 lbs. 6.95 - 7.30
Phytate, bgs., works.....lb. .22 - —
Resinate, precip., 6.8% Ca, dms..lb. .20 - —
Silicate, hydrated, bgs., c.l., works .05½- —
l.c.l., works .....lb. .06 - —
Stearate, precip., cns., c.l., works, lb. .42 - —
l.c.l., works.....lb. .43 - .44
Sulphate (see Gypsum)
Sulphide, 76%, bgs., c.l., works.ton 45.00 - —
70%, bgs., c.l., works.....ton 50.00 - —
luminous tins, works.....lb 1.25 - —
Sulphocarbolate, bbls., dms.....lb .59 - .60
Calcium strontium sulphide, phosphorescent, dms., works.....lb. 1.06 - 1.50
fine particle size, works.....lb. 1.50 - 1.75
Calendula flowers, bls.....lb. .80 - .85
Calomel, USP, cryst., dms.....lb. 1.82 - 1.83
fine powd., dms.....lb. 1.97 - 1.98
Camphor, monobromated, dms., kgs..lb. 3.10 - 3.20
Camphor, natural .....lb. No stocks.
synth., tech., bbls., 2,000 lbs or more, works..lb. .42 - —
10 bbls. (1,500 lbs.).....lb. .44½- —
smaller lots .....lb. .45 - .55
USP, gran., powd., bbls., 2,000-lb lots.....lb. .66 - —
1,000-lb. lots .....lb. .67 - —
smaller lots .....lb. .68 - —
tablets, tins, 2,000-lb. lots....lb. .83 - —
1,000-lb. lots .....lb. .84 - —
smaller lots .....lb .85 - —
Canada balsam (see Fir balsam).
Cantharides, Chinese, cs.....lb. 1.25 - 1.30
powd., bgs. .....lb. 1.10 - 1.30
Russian, bgs. .....lb. 6.25 - 6.50
powd., bgs. .....lb. 6.50 - 6.75
Capsicum (see Pepper, red).
Oleoresin, NF VIII, cns.....lb 6.50 - 6.75
Caramel coloring, bbls .....gal 1.25
Caraway seed, Dutch, bgs.....lb. .17 Nom.
Dutch, bgs. .....lb. .18 - .18¼
Carbazole, 97%, dms., ton lots, works, lb. 1.55 Nom.
Carbinol butyl, normal, dms., l.c.l., works..lb. .42 - —
secondary, dms., l.c.l., works..lb. .50 - —
Isobutyl, dms., c.l., works.....lb. .51 - —
l.c.l., works.....lb. .52 - —
tanks, works.....lb. .50 - —
Methylisobutyl, dms., c.l., frt. alld. E. lb. .14½- —
l.c.l. same basis.....lb. .15 - —
tanks, same basis.....lb. .13 - —
Carbon bisulphide, 50-gal. dms., c.l. works, frt. alld. to competitive points..lb. .05¾- —
l.c.l. same basis.....lb. .06¾- —
5-gal. dms., c.l., same basis.....lb. .07¾- —
l.c.l., same basis.....lb. .08¾- —
Dioxide, cyls.....lb. .06 - .08
Tetrachloride, CP, dms., works...lb. .08½- .11
tech., dms., East zone, c.l., frt alld. lb. .07½- —
l.c.l., frt. alld.....lb. .08 - —
West zone, c.l., frt. alld.....lb. .08 - —
USP, clys. .....lb. .17 - .19
Cardamom fruit, bleached, bold, cs., futures..lb. 2.10 - 2.12
medium, cs. .....lb. 1.80 - 1.82
decorticated, Guatemalan, cs....lb. 1.73 - 1.75
green, Alleppey, bgs. .....lb. 1.40 - 1.42
green, Alleppey, bgs.....lb. 1.33 - 1.35
Seed (see Cardamom fruit, decorticated).
Carmine, No. 40, NF, bulk, 100 lbs. or more..lb. 5.50 - —
smaller lots.....lb 5.65 - 6.15
Carotene, crystals, research grade, ampuls, pure alpha or beta... 10 mg. 5.00 - —
90% beta-10% alpha, ampuls... 100 mg. 2.00 - —
bulk gram quantities.....gm. 5.00 - —
Carotene, technical, 1,350,000 A units per gram..gm. .67½- —
dry powder, 3,330 A units per gram. lb. .70 - —
emulsion (in milk), 500,000 A units per 16-oz. can..can. .85 - —
in vegetable oil, 250,000 A units per gram..lb. 37.80 - —
50,000 A units per gram.....lb. 7.87 - —
3,330 A units per gram.....lb. .85 - —
Carvol, bots. .....lb. 9.50 -10.00
Cascara sagrada bark, bulk.....lb. .38 - .40
Case-hardening mixture, 30% gran., dms., l.c.l., dlvd..lb. .09¾- —
Casein, dom., acid-precip., bgs., 10,000 lb. or more, ship't point..lb. .31 - —
rennet-precip., 10,000 lbs. or more same basis..lb. .34 Nom.
imp., acid-precip., ground, bgs., 100 bgs. or more..lb. .27 - .27½
rennet precip., unground, 100 bgs. or more..lb. .36 Nom.
smaller lots.....lb. .37 Nom.

Heavy-duty ICC Drums and Bilged Barrels

★

Light-gage Drums, 55, 30, and 15 gal. capacity and 100 lb. Grease Drums

★

Lightweight Drums for Chemical and Powdered Materials

★

Painted Various Colors or Decorated

SHIP YOUR PRODUCTS SAFELY-ADVERTISE THEM SMARTLY

IN J&L STEEL BARRELS AND DRUMS

In transit and storage of your products J&L Steel Barrels and Drums will protect from loss or contamination. They also provide an opportunity to identify and advertise your products through attractive designs, both painted and lithographed.

J & L STEEL BARREL COMPANY

A SUBSIDIARY OF JONES & LAUGHLIN STEEL CORPORATION

70 EAST 45TH STREET, NEW YORK 17, NEW YORK

PLANTS:

BAYONNE, N. J. • CLEVELAND, OHIO • PHILADELPHIA, PA. • NEW ORLEANS (GRETNA), LA. NORTH KANSAS CITY, MO. • PORT ARTHUR, TEXAS

J&L STEEL

Cassia bark, Batavia, No. 1	lb.	.45	Nom.
broken, bls.	lb.	.34	Nom.
shortstick, bls.	lb.	.26	Nom.
China, rolls, select, cs.	lb.	.12	- .12½
broken, bls.	lb.	.08½	- .09
Kwangsi, broken, bls.	lb.	.12	- .12½
Saigon, broken, bls.	lb.	.30	- .31
medium, bls.	lb.	.37	- .38
thin, bls.	lb.	.44	Nom.
Yunnan, bls.	lb.	.16	- .16½
Buds, China, bgs.	lb.	.35½	- .36
Cassia fistula, bbls.	lb.	.24	- .25
Castor beans, bgs., Sept. ship't, Brazilian ports	long ton.	130.00	- —
Oil (see Oil, castor).			
Pomace, bgs., c.l., works	ton.	27.50	- —
Cetoleum, nat., cns.	lb.	12.00	-45.00
synthetic, cns.	lb.	22.00	- —
Catechol, CP, cryst., fib dms., works	lb.	2.00	- —
resublimed, dms., works	lb.	3.25	- —
Catnip, bls.	lb.	.60	- .65
Celery seed, French, bgs., futures	lb.	.29	- .30
Indian, bgs.	lb.	.24	- .24½
futures, bgs.	lb.	.24	- .24½
Celluloid scrap (see Pyroxylin scrap).			
Cellulose acetate, flake, ctns., works, frt. alld. on 100 lbs. or more	lb.	.36	- —
granules, ctns., same basis	lb.	.42	- —
molding composition, plain colors, pearls, special black, dms., c.l., frt. alld.	lb.	.47	- —
l.c.l., same basis	lb.	.49	- .51
regular black, dms., l.c.l., same basis	lb.	.35	- .39
variegations, dms., l.c.l., same basis	lb.	.54	- .59
Acetate-butyrate, flake, 17% butyryl content, ctns., 500 lbs. and over, works	lb.	.52	- —
less than 500 lbs., works	lb.	.53	- —
17.5% butyryl content, ctns., 500 lbs. and over, works	lb.	.49	- —
less than 500 lbs., works	lb.	.50	- —
26.5% butyryl content, ctns., 500 lbs. and over, works	lb.	.53	- —
less than 500 lbs., works	lb.	.54	- —
gran., 37% butyryl content, ctns., 500 lbs. and over, works	lb.	.81	- .87
less than 500 lbs., works	lb.	.52	- .58
48% butyryl content, ctns., 500 lbs. and over, works	lb.	.87	- —
less than 500 lbs., works	lb.	.58	- —
molding composition, plain colors, pearls, special black, dms., l.c.l., frt. alld.	lb.	.58	- .61
regular black, dms., l.c.l., same basis	lb.	.47	- .51
variegations, dms., l.c.l., same basis	lb.	.61	- .66
Triacetate, flake, ctns., works, frt. alld. on 100 lbs. or more	lb.	.40	- —
Cerium hydrate, dms., works	lb.	1.25	- —
oxalate, NF, bbls., kgs., works	lb.	.70	- .72
Oxide, optical grade, bgs., under 100 lbs., works	lb.	2.25	- —
kgs., 100 lb. lots, works	lb.	1.75	- —
Chalk, precip., cosmetic, dentifrice, drugs, bgs., c.l., works	lb.	.02¾	- .03¼
l.c.l., ex whse.	lb.	.04	- —
paint, bgs., c.l., works	ton.	40.00	- —
papermakers, bgs., c.l., works	ton.	32.50	-40.00
rubber makers, bgs., c.l., works	ton.	30.00	- —
Chamomile, Hungarian, cs.	lb.	.46	- .50
Roman, bls.	lb.	1.50	- 1.75
Charcoal, hardwood, briquets, bulk, c.l., works	ton.	49.50	- —
bgs., c.l., works	ton.	54.50	-55.50
granular, bgs., incl., c.l., works	ton.	50.50	- —
lump, bulk, c.l., works	ton.	39.50	-43.50
bgs., extra, returnable, c.l., works	ton.	42.50	-45.50
screenings, bgs., works	ton.	33.50	- —
Pinewood, gran., powd., bgs., c.l., works, South	ton.	40.00	- —
l.c.l., works	ton.	50.00	-60.00
lump, bgs., c.l., works, South	ton.	25.00	- —
Willow, powd., bbls.	lb.	.06	- .07
Chestnut extract, 25% tannin, bbls., c.l., works	lb.	.0165	- —
l.c.l., works	lb.	.0495	- —
tanks	lb.	.0330	- —
powd., 65% tannin, bgs., extra, c.l., works	lb.	.1105	- —
l.c.l., works	lb.	.1170	- .1180
China clay, dom., dry-grd., air-float, 99.75% 300 mesh, bgs., c.l., works	ton.	12.50	-13.00
l.c.l., works	ton.	13.50	-14.00
bulk, c.l., works	ton.	9.50	-10.00
99% 200 mesh, bgs., c.l., works	ton.	16.00	-12.00
l.c.l., works	ton.	11.00	-16.00
wet-grd., silk-bolt, 99.5% 325 mesh, bulk, c.l., works	ton.	12.50	- —
paper bgs., c.l., works	ton.	15.00	- —
imported, white, lump, bulk, c.l., ex dock Balto., Boston, Norfolk, Phila.	net ton.	16.00	-35.00
powd., bgs., c.l., ex dock	ton.	45.00	- —
l.c.l., ex whse.	ton.	50.00	-55.00
Chloral, dms., works	lb.	.45	- .50
Hydrate, jars	lb.	.90	- .95
Chlordane, agricultural, dms., c.l., frt. alld.	lb.	1.50	- —
l.c.l., frt. alld.	lb.	1.55	- 1.70
refined, dms., c.l., frt. alld.	lb.	1.65	- —
l.c.l., frt. alld.	lb.	1.70	- 1.85
technical, cns., c.l., works	lb.	1.55	- —
l.c.l., works	lb.	1.60	- 1.80
Chlorinated rubber, standard, ctns., c.l., works	lb.	.40	- —
l.c.l., works	lb.	.43	- —
Chlorine, liquid, cyls., c.l., works	lb.	.07	- .12
l.c.l., stock points	lb.	.09	- .15¼
tanks, single units, works, frt. equald.	100 lbs.	2.40	- —
multiple units, 3 cars, works, frt. equald.	100 lbs.	2.70	- —
2 cars, same basis	100 lbs.	3.30	- —
1 car, same basis	100 lbs.	3.90	- —
Chloroform, tech., dms.	lb.	.20	- .23
USP, dms.	lb.	.30	- .33
Chloro(4)-2-Toluidine, bbls.	lb.	1.38	- —
Chloropicrin, com'l, bots., ex whse.	lb.	1.25	- —
cyls., 150 lbs., works, frt. alld.	lb.	.80	- —
100-lbs., same basis	lb.	.82	- —
25-lbs., ex whse.	lb.	1.00	- —
Cholestérol, USP, fib. dms., 100-lb. lots.	lb.	12.00	-14.38
jars, dms., smaller lots	lb.	14.75	-15.75
Choline chloride, fib dms., works	lb.	3.00	- 3.10
feed grade, fib. dms., works	lb.	2.20	- —
Dihydrogen citrate, fib. dms., works,	lb.	3.00	- 3.10
Chromium acetate, powd., 72% Cr., bbls., works	lb.	No stocks	
solut., 7½%, bbls., cs.	lb.	.09¼	- —
Nitrate, bbls., cs.	lb.	No stocks	
Cake, bulk, c.l., works	ton.	16.00	- —
Fluoride, bbls., works	lb.	.24	- .27
Green (see Green, chrome).			
Oxide (see Green, chromium oxide).			
Oleate, bbls.	lb.	.54	- —
Trioxide (see Acid, chromic).			
Yellow (see Yellow, chrome).			
Chrysarobin, bots.	lb.	7.11	- —
Cinchona bark, Usu, red, quill, 30-in., cs.	lb.	1.26	Nom.
yellow, broken, bgs.	lb.	.35	- .40
Cinchonidine, small cryst., cns., 100 ozs.	oz.	96	- —
Cinchonine, large cryst., cns., 100 ozs.	oz.	.89	- —
small cryst., cns., 100 ozs.	oz.	.65	- —
Sulphate, NF, cns., 100 ozs.	oz.	.42	- —
Cinchophen, NF, heavy, dms., works.	lb.	4.20	-4.30
standard, dms., works	lb.	4.00	- 4.10
Cinnamic alcohol (see Alcohol, cinnamic).			
Aldehyde, cbys., cns., dms.	lb.	.75	- 1.25
Cinnamon, Ceylon, No. 2, bls.	lb.	.33	- .33½
Citral, bots., cns.	lb.	3.75	- 5.00
Citronellal, bots., dms.	lb.	2.75	- 7.75
Citronellol, bots., dms.	lb.	3.85	- 4.75
Clover tops, red, dom., bgs.	lb.	.58	- .60
imported, bgs.	lb.	No stocks	
Cloves, Madagascar, bls.	lb.	.10	- .10½
futures, bls.	lb.	.10	- .10½
Zanzibar, bls.	lb.	.18	- .18½
Coaltar coal-gas, water-gas crude, resale, dms., c.l., works	dm.	10.60	- —
l.c.l., works	dm.	11.10	- —
tanks, works	gal.	14	- —
redis., bbls., c.l., works	bbl.	11.10	- —
l.c.l., works	bbl.	11.60	- —
tanks, works	gal.	.15	- —
Cobalt acetate, bbls., kgs., dlvd.	lb.	.83¾	- —
Carbonate, powd., bgs., works	lb.	1.58	- —
feed grade, 49.5% Co, kgs.	lb.	1.58	- —
Chloride, kgs., works	lb.	.87½	- —
feed grade, 21.5% Co, kgs.	lb.	1.25	- —
Hydrate, bbls.	lb.	2.04	- —
feed grade, 62% Co, kgs.	lb.	2.04	- —
Linoleate, paste, 6% Co, dms.	lb.	.56	- —
solid 8½% Co, dms.	lb.	.65	- —
8% Co, dms.	lb.	.61¼	- —
Naphthenate, solid, 6% Co, dms., dlvd.	lb.	.37	- —
Nitrate, feed grade, 20.4% Co., bbls.	lb.	.75¾	- —
Oxide, black, kgs.	lb.	1.27½	- 1.80
Phosphate feed grade, 31% Co, kgs.	lb.	1.26½	- —
Resinate, precip., 7.5% Co, dms.	lb.	.38½	- —
Cobalt, sulphate, dms.	lb.	.65	- —
feed grade, 21% Co kgs.	lb.	1.00	- —
Cobalt salts, feed grade, quotations are f.o.b. Phila., Cleve. or N. Y.			
Cobalt-ammonium sulphate, 14% Co, kgs.	lb.	.78	- —
Cocaine hydrochloride, cns., 100-oz. lots	oz.	9.75	- —
Cochineal, gray, bgs.	lb.	.67	- .68
silver, Teneriffe, bgs.	lb.	.69	- .70
Cocillana bark, bgs.	lb.	.19	- .20
Cocoa butter, bgs.	lb.	1.02	- —
Codeine, cns., 100 ozs.	oz.	13.25	- —
Hydrochloride, cns., 100 ozs.	oz.	11.85	- —
Phosphate, cns., 100 ozs.	oz.	10.25	- —
Sulphate, cns., 100 ozs.	oz.	10.75	- —
Codliver oil (see Oil, codliver).			
Cohosh black, root, bls.	lb.	.20	- .21
Blue, bls.	lb.	.19	- .20
Colchicum seed, bgs., futures	lb.	3.25	- 4.00
Colchicine, bots., cns.	oz.	No stocks	
Collodion, USP, dms.	lb.	.24	- .29
Flexible, USP, dms.	lb.	.25½	- .30½
Colocynth pulp, bls.	lb.	.50	- .52
Colombo root, bls.	lb.	.18	- .19
Coltsfoot leaves, bgs.	lb.	.40	- .45
Condurango bark, bgs., futures	lb.	.20	- .21
Copaiba balsam, cns., dms.	lb.	.65	- .66
Copper acetate, cupric, bbls., works	lb.	.28	- —
smaller containers, works	lb.	.29	- .30
Carbonate, 52-54%	lb.	.25½	- .26¼
Chloride, anhyd., bbls.	lb.	.29	- —
crystals, bbls.	lb.	.20	- .20¾
Cyanide, tech., bbls.	lb.	.46	- —
Hydrate, dms., dlvd. E. Miss.	lb.	.27½	- .28
Metal, electrolytic	lb.	.23½	- —
Naphthenate, liquid, 8% Cu, dms., dlvd.	lb.	.22¼	- —
Copper nitrate, tech., cryst., bbls., works	lb.	.25	- .29
Oleate, liquid, 8.5% Cu, bbls.	lb.	.33	- —
solid, 10% Cu, bbls.	lb.	.45¾	- —
12.5% Cu, bbls.	lb.	.44½	- —
Oxide, black, bbls., works	lb.	.28	- .30
red, com'l, bbls., works	lb.	.30	- .32¼
Oxychloride-sulphate, bgs., frt. alld.	lb.	.21	- .24
Resinate, precip., 8.5% Cu, dms.	lb.	.21½	- —
Stearate, bgs., works	lb.	.39½	- —
Sulphate, cryst., 99%, bgs., c.l., works	100 lbs.	7.60	- 8.10
l.c.l.	100 lbs.	7.85	- 8.60
monohydrated, 35%, dms., c.l., dlvd.	100 lbs.	13.50	- —
l.c.l., dlvd.	100 lbs.	14.00	-14.80
tribasic, dealers, bgs., works, c.l.	lb.	.22¾	- —
l.c.l., works	lb.	.23¾	- .24¼
Copperas, cryst., gran., bgs., c.l., works	ton.	17.00	- —
l.c.l., works	100 lbs.	2.50	- 3.00
bbls., c.l., works	ton.	20.00	- —
bulk, c.l., works	ton.	14.00	- —
Copra, c.i.f., Pacific ports	ton.	245.00	- 250.00
Atlantic or Gulf ports	ton.	251.00	- 256.00
Coriander seed, Argentine, bgs. futures.	lb.	.05½	- .06
Italian, bgs.	lb.	.06	- .06¾
Moroccan, bgs.	lb.	.06¾	- .07¼
Corn sugar, tanners, chipped, paper bgs., c.l., 60,000 lbs. min.	100 lbs.	6.59	- —
bbls., c.l., same basis	100 lbs.	6.64	- —
Syrup, 42°, bbls., c.l.	100 lbs.	6.95	- —
l.c.l.	100 lbs.	7.10	- —
Cornsilk, bls.	lb.	.18	- .19

CSC MAMMOTH CHEMICAL CIRCUS
from its
COLOSSAL CONGREGATION
of
CHEMICAL CONCOCTIONS
CSC points with pride... to the
CHEMICAL OF THE MONTH

STABLE · ODORLESS · WATER-WHITE

Specifications

Specific Gravity: 1.118 to 1.120 at 20°C./20°C.

Acidity: Not more than 0.01%, calculated as phthalic acid.

Water: No turbidity when one volume is mixed with 19 volumes of 60° Bé. gasoline.

Purity: 99% to 100% ester, by weight.

USES

Effective fixative for perfumes and essential oils!

Authorized denaturant for ethyl alcohol!

Excellent plasticizer for cellulose acetate and cellulose nitrate!

Unexcellent solvent for a wide variety of materials!

Properties

Molecular Weight: 222.23

Boiling Point: 296.1°C. at 760 mm. of mercury.

Flash Point: 151.7°C. (305°F.).

Melting Point: —40.5°C.

Weight per U. S. Gallon: 9.31 pounds at 68°F.

CSC For Detailed Information and Sample Quantities
WRITE OR PHONE
COMMERCIAL SOLVENTS CORPORATION · 17 E. 42nd ST., NEW YORK 17

Corrosive Sublimate—Divi-Divi

Corrosive sublimate, NF, cryst., dms., 50 lbs. or more...lb. 1.68 - —
gran., powd., dms., 50 lbs. or more...lb. 1.53 - —
Cottonroot bark, bls.....lb. .32 - .42
Cottonseed hull ash, 32-36% potash, bgs., dlvd. unit-ton 1.75 - —
Meal, 41% protein, sacked, c.l., mills, S.E.....ton 60.00 Nom.
Coumarin, cns., 25 lbs.....lb. 3.00 - —
smaller lots.....lb. 3.05 - 3.15
Cramp bark, NF, bls.....lb. .80 - .85
Cream of tartar, com., USP, gran. or powd., bbls., 5,000 lbs. one shipt.....lb. 35½- —
smaller lots.....lb. .36 - 36½
Creosote, beechwood, bots., clys.....lb 1.15 - 1.20
Creosote, crude, tanks, works.....gal. 15½- —
refined, dms., c.l., works.....gal. 28½- —
l.c.l., same basis.....gal. .30 - —
tanks, same basis.....gal. .25 - —
solution, 80%, tkms. works, gal. .30 - —
Hardwood, NF, bots., clys.....lb. .85 - —
Pinewood, dms.....gal. .31 - .32
Creosote carbonate, bots., clys.....lb. 2.35 - 2.40
Cresol, tech., dms., c.l., works, and frt. alld.....lb. .19 - .19½
l.c.l., same basis.....lb. .19½- .19¾
tanks, same basis.....lb. .18½- .18¾
USP, dms., c.l., same basis.....lb. .19½- .19¾
l.c.l., same basis.....lb. .19¾- .19¾
tanks, same basis.....lb. .18½- .18¾
Crotonaldehyde, 91-93% cms., 55 std 110 gals., l.c.l., works...lb. .16½- .17
5 and 10-gals., l.c.l., works...lb. .22 - —
Cryolite, nat., dealers, bgs., bbls., c.l., works, 100 lbs 12.75 - —
bbls., l.c.l., works.....100 lbs 13.75 -14.75
Cube root, powd., 5% rotenone, bbls., works...lb. .33 - .35
Cubeb berries, XX, bgs.....lb. .45 - .50
powd., cs.....lb. .55 - .60
Culvers root, bbls.....lb. .69 - .79
Cumin seed, Cyprian, bgs.....lb. No stocks
Indian, bgs, futures.....lb. .40 - .41
Italian, bgs.....lb. .08½- .09
Moroccan, bgs.....lb. No stocks
Persian, bgs.....lb. .20 - .21
Syrian, bgs.....lb. .22 Nom.
Cutch, extract, 55% tannin, bgs., ex dock, lb. .09½- —
Cyanamide, fertilizer mixing grades, 20.6% N., gran., bulk, Niagara Falls, Ont., contracts, bulk, unit-ton 2.55 - —
pulv., 21% N., bgs., same basis, unit-ton 2.45 - —
Cyclohexane, tech., dms., c.l., works, lb. .06½- .12½
l.c.l. works.....lb. .10 - .13
tanks, works.....lb. .08 - .11½
Cyclohexanol, tech., dms., c.l., works, lb. .21½- —
l.c.l., works.....lb. .22 - —
tanks, works.....lb. .20 - —
Cyclohexanone, tech., dms., c.l., works, lb. .26½- .30
l.c.l., works.....lb. .27 - .31
tanks, works.....lb. .25 - .29
Cyclohexylamine, dms., works.....lb. .32 - —
Cyclopropane, USP, cyls., dlvd...gal. .27 - —

D

Damiana leaves, bls.....lb. .45 - .50
Dandelion root, bls.....lb. .48 - .50
DDT, fiber dms., c.l., works.....lb. .34 - —
ton lots, works.....lb. .33 - .36
smaller lots.....lb. .42½- —
Decanol, normal, tech., dms., dlvd..lb. .35 - —
Deertongue leaves, bls.....lb. .35 - .40
Defluorinated phosphate, 65% b.p.l., paper bgs., works...ton 41.65 -52.50
Rock, paper bgs., works.....ton 34.25 - —
Degras, common, bbls.....lb. .10 - .12
Neutral, less 2% ffa., bbls.....lb. .16 - .18
over 2% ffa., bbls.....lb. .15 - .17
Derris root, 5% rotenone, powd.....lb. .40 - —
Dextrin, British gum, bgs., c.l...100 lbs. 8.69 - —
Chicago.....100 lbs. 8.08 - —
l.c.l.....100 lbs. 8.84 - —
Corn, Canary, bgs., c.l.....100 lbs. 8.43 - —
Chicago.....100 lbs. 7.82 - —
l.c.l.....100 lbs. 8.58 - —
dark, bgs., c.l.....100 lbs. 8.53 - —
Chicago.....100 lbs. 7.92 - —
l.c.l.....100 lbs. 8.68 - —
white, bgs., c.l.....100 lbs. 8.28 - —
Chicago.....100 lbs. 7.67 - —
l.c.l.....100 lbs. 8.43 - —
Above prices are for dextrin in paper bgs.; cotton bgs., 17c. higher.
Dextrin, potato, dom., bgs.....lb. .12½- .13
imp., bgs.....lb. .1165- .1185
Diacetone (see Alcohol, diacetone).
Diacetyl, flavor grade, bots.....lb 5.20 - 5.55
laboratory grade, bots....100 grams. 4.50 - —
tech., bots., works.....lb 3.00 - —
Diamyl ether (see Ether, amyl).
Phthalate, dms., tanks.....lb. No prices
Dianisylphenols, mixed, dms., c.l., works, lb. .31 - —
l.c.l., works.....lb. .32 - —
tanks, works.....lb. .30 - —
Dianisidin, dms.....lb. 1.54 - —
Diatomaceous earth, dom., bgs., c.l., Atlantic coast..ton 50.00 -52.00
California.....ton 38.00 -40.00
l.c.l., ex whse.....ton 80.00 - —
purified, bgs., c.l., Atlantic coast, ton 62.00 - —
California.....ton 50.00 - —
l.c.l., ex whse.....ton 90.00 - —
Imported, Algerian, bgs., c.l., Atlantic coast, ton No prices
Mexican, white, bgs., c.l., Atlantic coast..lb. .03 - —
l.c.l., Atlantic coast.....lb. .06 - —
Dibutyl phthalate, dms., c.l.....lb. .37 - 38½
l.c.l.....lb. .37½- .39
tanks.....lb. .35½- .37
Sebacate, dms., c.l., works.....lb. .48½- —
l.c.l., works.....lb. .49 - —
tanks, works.....lb. .47 - —
Tartrate, dms., works, frt. alld...lb. .92 - 1.02
Dibutylamine, dms., c.l., frt. alld...lb. .52½- —
l.c.l., frt. alld.....lb. .53½- —
tanks, frt. alld.....lb. .50 - —
Dibutylmetacresol, dms., c.l., works, lb. .79 - —
l.c.l., works.....lb. .80 - —
Dibutylparacresol, dms., c.l., works, lb. .94 - —
l.c.l., works.....lb. .95 - —
Dichlorocumlin, dms., works.....lb. .75 - —
Dichlorodiphenyldichloroethane, fib, dms., c.l., works...lb. .49½- —
ton lots, works.....lb. .45 - —
tins, small lots, works.....lb. .48 - .50
Dichlorodiphenyltrichloroethane (see DDT).
Dichloroethyl ether (see Ether, dichloroethyl).
Dichlorophenol, dms., frt. equald...lb. .28 - —
Diconmarol, bots., works.....lb. 18.00 - —
Dicyclohexylamine, dms., works...lb. .38 - —
Dicyclohexylphthalate, fib, dms., c.l., works, lb. .42½- —
l.c.l., same basis.....lb. .43 - —
Diethanolamine, dms., c.l., frt. alld, E..lb. .26 - —
l.c.l., same basis.....lb. .27 - —
smaller containers, same basis...lb. .30 - —
tanks, same basis.....lb. .24½- —
Diethyl carbonate, dms., l.c.l.....lb. .46½- —
Oxalate, dms., c.l.....lb. .35½- —
l.c.l.....lb. .36½- —
tanks.....lb. .34 - —
Phthalate, dms., c.l., frt. equald...lb. .32½- —
dms., l.c.l., frt. equald.....lb. .34 - —
tanks, frt. equald.....lb. .32 - —
Sulphate, dms., c.l., works.....lb. .14 - —
l.c.l., works.....lb. .15 - —
tanks, works.....lb. .13 - —
Diethylamine, dms., c.l., works...lb. .69 - —
l.c.l., works.....lb. .71 - —
tanks, works.....lb. .65 - —
Diethylaminoethanol, dms., l.c.l., works, frt. alld. E. of Miss..lb. .75 - —
Diethylaniln, dms.....lb. .48 - —
Diethyleneglycol, dms., c.l., frt. alld, E..lb. .16½- —
l.c.l., same basis.....lb. .17 - —
tanks, same basis.....lb. .15 - —
Diethylether, dms., l.c.l., works...lb. .40 - —
Monobutylether, dms., c.l., works..lb. .26 - —
l.c.l., works.....lb. .26½- —
tanks, works.....lb. .24½- —
Monobutylether acetate, dms., c.l., works..lb. .27½- —
l.c.l., works.....lb. .28 - —
Monoethylether, dms., c.l., works...lb. .18 - —
l.c.l., works.....lb. .18½- —
tanks, works.....lb. .16½- —
Monoethylether acetate, dms., c.l., works..lb. .24 - —
l.c.l., works.....lb. .24½- —
Monomethylether, dms., c.l., works, lb. .22 - —
l.c.l.....lb. .22½- —
tanks.....lb. .20½- —
Diethylmetatoluic, dms., c.l., works..lb. .51½- —
l.c.l., works.....lb. .52 - —
tanks, works.....lb. .50 - —
Diethylstilbestrol, bots.....kilo. 200.00 -230.00
Digitalin, cryst., bots.....gram. 18.00 -19.00
powd., bots.....gram. 1.25 - 1.75
Digitalis leaves, dms.....lb. .90 - 1.00
Diglycol laurate, dms.....lb. .33 - —
Oleate, light, bbls., c.l.....lb. .33 - —
Stearate, bbls., c.l.....lb. .40 - —
Dihydroxydichlorodiphenylmethane, dms..lb. .95 - 1.00
smaller containers.....lb. 1.05 - 1.40
Di-isobutyl ketone, dms., c.l., works..lb. 17½- —
l.c.l., works.....lb. .18 - —
tanks.....lb. .16 - —
Di-isobutylene, dms., c.l., works...lb. .07 - —
l.c.l., works.....lb. .07½- —
tanks, works.....lb. .05½- —
Dillseed, decorticated, bgs.....lb. .16 Nom.
dewhiskered, bgs.....lb. .11½- .12
Dimethyl phthalate, dms., c.l., dlvd..lb. .27½- —
c.l., dlvd.....lb. .28 - —
tanks, dlvd.....lb. .26 - —
Sebacate, dms., c.l., works.....lb. .73 - —
l.c.l., works.....lb. .73½- —
tanks, works.....lb. .71½- —
Sulphate, ref. 55-gal. dms., c.l., works..lb. .16 - —
l.c.l., works.....lb. .16 - —
ref. 10-gal. cms., works.....lb. .16½- —
Dimethylamine, anhyd., cyl., works, basis 100%..lb. .38½- .45½
25%-40%, dms., c.l., works, basis 100%..lb. .38 - —
l.c.l., works, basis 100%.....lb. .38½- —
tanks, works, basis 100%.....lb. .33 - —
Dimethylaniln, dms., c.l.....lb. .21 - .25½
l.c.l.....lb. .23 - .26½
Dinitroaniln, dms., frt. equald...lb. .50 - —
Dinitrobenzene, bbls.....lb. .16 - .21½
Dinitrochlorobenzene, dms.....lb. .14 - .17
Dinitrophenol, bbls.....lb. .22 - .26½
Dinitrotoluene, oily, dms.....lb. .07 - .08½
refd., dms.....lb. .17½- .18½
Dinonylnaphthalene, tanks, works..lb. .15 - —
Dioctyl phthalate, dms., c.l., frt. alld, lb. .433 - —
l.c.l., frt. alld.....lb. .443 - —
tanks, frt. alld.....lb. .418 - —
Dioctylguanidin, dms., ton lots, dlvd..lb. .48 - —
smaller lots, dlvd.....lb. .50 - —
Dioxan, dms., c.l., frt. alld.....lb. .25 - —
l.c.l., same basis.....lb. .25½- —
tanks, same basis.....lb. .23½- —
Dip oil (see Tar acid oil).
Dipentene, dest.-dist., dms., fncl., c.l., works, South.....gal. .35 - .53
l.c.l., same basis.....gal. .36 - .55
N. Y. whse.....gal. .50 - —
steam-dist., dms., c.l., whse., NYC, gal. .59 - —
l.c.l., same basis.....gal. .73 - .02
Diphenyl, bbls., c.l., works.....lb. .15 - —
l.c.l., works.....lb. .16 - .20
Oxide, perfume grade, cns.....lb. .48 - .62
dms.....lb. .45 - .56
Diphenylamine bbls.....lb. .25 - —
Diphenylguanidin, dms., ton lots...lb. .35 - —
smaller lots.....lb. .40 - —
Ditertiarybutylmetacresol, dms., c.l., works..lb. .29 - —
l.c.l., works.....lb. .30 - —
Ditertiarybutylparacresol, dms., c.l., works..lb. .94 - —
l.c.l., works.....lb. .95 - —
Divi-divi, 45% tannin, bgs., bls., c.l., U.S. ports, ex dock..ton 64.00 -66.00

Aluminum Chloride—As You Like It

Consistently uniform high purity is one reason why processors like to use Hooker Aluminum Chloride, Anhydrous. They know that here is one catalyst that will not "gum up" the works because of unknown impurities or changes in analysis from one shipment to another. Where smooth operations depend upon uniform purity of the Aluminum Chloride, you can depend on Hooker.

In Hooker Aluminum Chloride, too, you have a choice of three sizes from which you can select the one which will give you the best results.

Fine Grind .....an unscreened material practically all passing 20 mesh.

Coarse Grind ....unscreened, 1 mesh and finer containing 25 to 35% finer than 20 mesh.

Coarse Screened . .same as above screened to remove 20 mesh and finer.

Hooker Aluminum Chloride is being used as a catalyst in many Friedel-Crafts syntheses, polymerization, isomerization and halogenation. Practically free from iron (0.05% max.) it is especially desirable in the preparation of derivatives for use in the manufacture of high octane gasoline, lubricants, synthetic rubber, dyes, varnishes and pharmaceuticals.

Additional physical and chemical data on this important chemical are contained in Technical Data Sheet 714, sent when requested on your letterhead. Hooker's Technical Staff is also available for consultation and help on the application of Aluminum Chloride and the other Hooker chemicals to your purposes.

SPECIFICATIONS

Hooker Aluminum Chloride, Anhydrous $AlCl_3$

Gray, crystalline solid in three sizes.

Molecular Weight 133.3

ANALYSIS

Aluminum Chloride .....98.5 % min.
Iron .....0.05% max.
Non-sublimables in air at 950° C. .....1.5 % max.

HOOKER CHEMICALS

HOOKER ELECTROCHEMICAL COMPANY

1 Forty-Seventh Street, Niagara Falls, N. Y.
New York, N. Y. Wilmington, Calif. Tacoma, Wash.

Caustic Soda **Paradichlorobenzene** **Muriatic Acid** **Chlorine** **Sodium Sulfide** **Sodium Sulfhydrate**

Divinylbenzene, 18%, dms., c.l., wks.lb. .25 - —
l.c.l., works.....lb. .26 - —
tanks, works.....lb. .69 - —
40%, dms., c.l., works.....lb. .70 - —
l.c.l., works.....lb. .80 - —
Doggrass root, dom., cut, bls.....lb. .20 - .22
imp., NF, cut, bls.....lb. .30 - .32
Dogwood, Jamaica, bark, bls.....lb. .42 - .47
Dragon's blood, drops, cs.....lb. 1.50 - 1.55
mass, cs..... No stocks
reeds cs.....

Dyes, coaltar, certified colors for foods, drugs and cosmetics, 5-lb. and 1-lb. lots:—
Blue, FD&C, No. 1, cns.....lb.15.75 -16.30
No. 2, cns.....lb.15.75 -16.30
Green, FD&C, No. 1, cns.....lb.20.55 -21.15
No. 2, cns.....lb.32.65 -33.25
No. 3, cns.....lb. 3.40 - 3.50
Orange, FD&C, No. 1, cns.....lb 4.30 - 4.40
No. 2, cns.....
Red, FD&C, No. 1, cns.....lb. 7.00 - 7.25
No. 2, cns.....lb. 3.70 - 3.80
No. 3, cns.....lb.20.55 -21.15
No. 4, cns.....lb. 6.65 - 6.95
No. 32, cns.....lb. 4.90 - 5.00
Yellow, FD&C, No. 1, cns.....lb. 9.70 -10.25
No. 3, cns.....lb. 3.10 - 3.15
No. 4, cns.....lb. 3.40 - 3.45
No. 5, cns.....lb. 3.70 - 3.80
No. 6, cns.....lb. 3.70 - 3.80

Dyes, coaltar, certified colors for drugs and cosmetics, 1-lb lots:—
Black, D&C, No. 1, cns.....lb.10.10 - —
Blue, D&C, No. 4, cns.....lb.13.55 - —
Brown, D&C, No. 1, cns.....lb.14.90 - —
Green, D&C, No. 5, cns.....lb.14.90 - —
No. 6, cns.....lb.14.90 - —
No. 7, cns.....lb.13.70 - —
Orange, D&C, No. 3, cns.....lb.10.10 - —
No. 4, cns.....lb.18.55 - —
No. 5, cns.....lb. 5.25 - —
No. 10, cns.....lb.10.15 - —
Red, D&C, No. 8, cns.....lb. 3.45 - —
No. 9, cns.....lb. 3.45 - —
No. 10, cns.....lb. 2.75 - —
No. 11, cns.....lb. 2.05 - —
No. 12, cns.....lb. 2.75 - —
No. 17, cns.....lb.10.10 - —
No. 18, cns.....lb.22.20 - —
No. 19, cns.....lb. 4.95 - —
No. 21, cns.....lb.10.10 - —
No. 22, cns.....lb.22.80 - —
No. 28, cns.....lb.22.80 - —
No. 33, cns.....lb.16.15 - —
Violet, D&C, No. 1, cns.....lb.13.55 - —
No. 2, cns.....lb.14.90 - —
Yellow, D&C, No. 7, cns.....lb.10.10 - —
No. 8, cns.....lb.10.10 - —
No. 10, cns.....lb.12.50 - —
No. 11, cns.....lb.12.50 - —
No. 22, cns.....lb. 9.15 - —
No. 23, cns.....lb.14.65 - —
No. 37, cns.....lb.13.55 - —

Dyes, coaltar, certified colors for external use in drugs and cosmetics, 1-lb lots:—
Blue, Ext. D&C, No. 1, cns.....lb.14.90 - —
Green, Ext. D&C, No. 1, cns.....lb.14.90 - —
Red, Ext. D&C, No. 1, cns.....lb.12.50 - —
No. 3, cns.....lb.26.40 - —
Yellow, Ext. D&C, No. 1, cns.....lb.10.10 - —

Dyes, coaltar, for general use in cloth (eyeing numbers are those of the Colour Index scale or prototypes).
20 Chrysoidine G.....lb. .53 - .55
27 Orange G.....lb. .64 - .67
31 Amido naphthol red G.....lb. .69 - .74
33 Alizarine yellow 2G.....lb. .74 - .79
44 Alizarine yellow R.....lb. .87 - .91
57 Amido naphthol red 6B.....lb. .87 - .91
79 Ponceau R.....lb. .61 - .64
141 Orange II.....lb. .39 - .41
175 Red lake C.....lb. 1.05 - —
176 Red lake A.....lb. .75 - .78
179 Azo rubine.....lb. .85 - .88
181 Diamond blue 3B.....lb. .83 - .88
185 Cochineal red A.....lb. .77 - .80
202 Chrome blue black R.....lb. .51 - .53
203 Chrome black T.....lb. .59 - .62
208 Sulphon acid blue R.....lb. .75 - .80
216 Acid alizarin red B.....lb. .69 - .72
234 Resorcin brown.....lb. .74 - .77
246 Naphthol blue black.....lb. .64 - .67
278 Benzo fast red 8BL.....lb. 2.56 - 2.75
280 Sulphon cyanine 5R extra...lb. .90 - .94
283 Diamond black F.....lb. 1.13 - 1.19
301 Neroi 2R.....lb. 1.65 - 1.73
325 Benzo fast orange S.....lb. 1.41 - 1.46
332 Bismarck brown R.....lb. .67 - .70
365 Chrysophenine.....lb. 1.74 - 1.85
382 Diamine scarlet B.....lb. 1.47 - 1.53
401 Diamine black BH.....lb. .52 - .55
466 Benzo blue 2B conc.....lb. .88 - .94
469 Diamine fast red F.....lb. .94 - .97
470 Diamine brown M.....lb. .74 - .76
478 Benzo purpurine 4B.....lb. .88 - —
518 Diamine sky blue FF.....lb. 1.82 - —
561 Trisulphon brown B.....lb. 1.45 - —
584 Direct deep black EW extra.lb. .67 - —
593 Diamine green B.....lb. .80 - —
608 Congo brown G.....lb. 1.20 - —
620 Sun yellow.....lb. .69 - —
639 Xylene light yellow.....lb. 1.47 - —
640 Tartrazine.....lb. 1.70 - —
655 Auramine.....lb. 1.52 - —
657 Malachite green.....lb. 1.73 - —
662 Brilliant green.....lb. 2.20 - —
667 Brilliant milling green B....lb. 3.05 - —
671 Glaucine.....lb. 1.43 - —
680 Methyl violet B.....lb. .95 - —
684 Crystal violet.....lb. 1.91 - —
688 Formyl violet S4B.....lb. 1.41 - —
720 Chrome yarrol B.....lb. 3.05 - —
729 Victoria blue B.....lb. 2.18 - —
737 Wool green S.....lb. 1.78 - —
749 Rhodamine B.....lb. 3.85 - —
814 Chloramine yellow.....lb. 2.33 - —
840 Safranine.....lb. 2.17 - —
855 Nigrosine WSJ 78.....lb. .56 - —
902 Methylene blue GXX.....lb. 1.28 - —
909 Hydron blue R.....lb. .67 - —
978 Sulphur black T extra.....lb. .26½ - —
1057 Alizarin YI.....lb. .64 - —
1074 Alizarin red S.....lb. 2.30 - —
1084 Alizarin sapphirol B.....lb. 2.40 - —
1088 Alizarin cyanine green.....lb. 2.42 - —
1085 Alizarine blue black B.....lb. 2.15 - —
1096 Indanthrene golden orange G, single paste..lb. 1.81 - —
double paste.....lb. 3.62 - —
1099 Indanthrene dark blue BO, single paste..lb. 1.45 - —
1101 Caledon jade green.....lb. 2.32 - —
1106 Indanthrene blue RS, single paste..lb. 2.12 - —
double paste.....lb. 2.13 - —
1113 Indanthrene blue GCD, double paste..lb. 1.60 - —
1150 Indanthrene olive R, single paste..lb. 1.08 - —
1151 Indanthrene brown R, single paste..lb. 1.65 - —
double paste.....lb. 3.29 - —
1212 Indanthrene red violet RH, single paste..lb. 1.54 - —
1217 Helindon orange R, single paste.lb. 1.57 - —
1-4 Acid anthracine brown PG..lb. 2.30 - —
1-14 Anthracene chromate brown 3R.lb. 1.03 - —
1-24 Benzo fast black L.....lb. 1.80 - —
1-50 Diazo brilliant scarlet 8OA...lb. 2.61 - —
1-202 Zambesi black V.....lb. .90 - —
1-241 Cellilon scarlet B.....lb. 1.37 - —
1-313 Naphthol AS-SW.....lb. 2.74 - —

Dyes, coaltar, for stains, oil-soluble, 100-lb. dms., sellers' works at warehouse.
Black, blue, No. 550.....lb. .67 - —
Jet, No. 551.....lb. .72 - —
Brown, R, conc.....lb. 1.14 - —
Orange R, brilliant.....lb. .73 - —
Red, 4 B, conc.....lb. 1.13 - —
Yellow, C.....lb. .96 - —
FN, conc.....lb. 1.00 - —

Dyes, coaltar, for stains, spirit-soluble, same basis
Auramine, O.....lb 1.54 - —
Black, basic, blue.....lb. 1.00 - —
Jet.....lb. 1.00 - —
Blue, methylene, 2 B, conc....lb. 1.33 - —
Brown, Bismarck, R, conc....lb. .70 - —
Chrysoidine, R, extra.....lb. .50 - —
Y, extra.....lb. .54 - —
Fuchsine, conc.....lb. 2.63 - —
Green, Malachite, conc.....lb. 1.70 - —
Rhodamine, B.....lb. 4.37 - —
Safranine, Y, conc.....lb. 2.19 - —
Violet, methyl, B.....lb. .99 - —

Dyes, coaltar, for stains, water-soluble, same basis.
Black, acid blue, B, extra,....lb. .67 - —
Orange, acid, Y, conc.....lb. .40 - —
Rhodamine, azo-, R, extra, conc. lb .79 - —
Scarlet, croceine, MOO.....lb. 1.28 - —
Yellow, azo-, conc.....lb. .89 - —
Fast light, 3 G, extra.....lb. 1.85 - —
Methanil, conc.....lb. .77 - —

Oil-soluble, spirit-soluble, water-soluble dyes in kegs, 3c higher; tins, 10c higher.

E

Echinacea root, bls.....lb .45 - .50
Egg albumen, (see Albumen).
Yolk, dried dom., bbls.....lb. .92 - 1.00
tanners, bbls.....lb. .06 - .07
Elder flowers, bright, bls.....lb. .45 - .50
Elecampane root, bls.....lb. .27 - .28
Elm bark, grinding, bls.....lb 35 - .38
powd., bbls., bxs.....lb. .48 - .54
select, bbls.....lb. .65 - .70
Emetine hydrochloride, bots.....oz 42.50 -48.00
Ephedra herb, bls.....lb 20 - .21
Ephedrine, synthetic, USP, anhydrous bots., 100 ozs oz. .84 - —
hydrous bots., 100 ozs.... oz. .78 - —
Hydrochloride, tin, 100 ozs.... oz. .60 - —
Sulfonic, cryst., tins, 100 ozs. oz .57 - —
powd., tins 100 ozs.... oz .58 - —
Epichlorohydrin, dms., c.l., works..lb. .36½ - —
l.c.l., works.....lb. .37 - —
tanks, works.....lb. .35 - —
Epinephrine, synth., USP, bots gram .60 - .70
Epsom salt, tech., bgs., c.l.....100 lbs. 2.30 - —
l.c.l.....100 lbs. 3.05 - —
USP, cryst., bgs., c.l.....100 lbs. 2.50 - —
l.c.l. 5,000 lbs., 1 withdrawal, 100 lbs 3.28 - —
smaller lots.....100 lbs. 3.50 - —
Epsom salt prices freight equalized: Baltimore, Carteret, N. J.; Chicago, Cincinnati, Cleveland, Midland, Mich.
Ergot, USP, ens.....lb. 1.20 - 1.25
Eserine, bots.....oz.55.00 -56.00
Sulphate, bots.....oz 60.00 -61.00

Ether, acetic (see Ethyl acetate).
Amyl, dms., c.l., works.....lb. .095 - —
l.c.l., works.....lb. .102 - —
tanks, works.....lb. .085 - —
Butyl, dms., c.l., dlvd.....lb .30½ - —
l.c.l., dlvd.....lb. .31 - —
tanks.....lb. .29 - —
Butyric (see Ethyl butyrate).
Dichloroethyl, purif., dms., works.lb. .16½ - —
l.c.l., same basis.....lb. .17 - —
tanks, same basis.....lb. .15 - —
Ethyl (see Ether, sulphuric).
Isopropyl, dms., c.l., dlvd.....lb. .06 - —
l.c.l., dlvd.....lb. .06½ - —
tanks, dlvd.....lb. .04½ - —
Nitrous, conc., bots., 100 lbs.....lb. .98 - 1.10
Sulphuric, conc., dms.....lb. .18 - .23
USP, anesthesia, hospital, cns.lb. .75 - 1.03
synthetic, dms., c.l., frt. alld..lb. .13½ - —
l.c.l., same basis.....lb. .14½ - —
tanks, same basis.....lb. .12 - —
Ethyl acetate, natural, fermentation, 85-88%, dms., c.l., frt. alld..lb. .17½ - —
l.c.l., frt. alld.....lb. .18½ - —
tanks, frt. alld.....lb. .16 - —
95-98%, dms., c.l., frt. alld..lb. .17¾ - —
l.c.l., frt. alld.....lb. .18¾ - —
tanks, frt. alld.....lb. .16¼ - —
99%, dms., c.l., frt. alld.....lb. .18 - .18¾
l.c.l., frt. alld.....lb. .19 - .19¾
tanks, frt. alld.....lb. .16½ - .16¾
NF, dms.....lb. .30 - —
synthetic, 85-90%, dms., c.l., frt. alld..lb. .13½ - —
l.c.l., frt. alld.....lb. .14½ - —
tanks, frt. alld.....rb. .12 - —

CELANESE* FORMALDEHYDE

Available in Greater Volume

Through expanding production facilities at the **CHEMCEL** plant, at Bishop, Texas, Celanese is making available increased quantities of organic chemicals vital to industry.

Formaldehyde, one of the most important products in the growing family of Celanese* Organic Chemicals, is now offered in greater volume. This high quality, U.S.P. chemical is sold commercially as Formalin, a water white solution containing 40% formaldehyde by volume, 37% by weight. It is obtainable in both methanol inhibited and uninhibited grades.

A clear, colorless liquid, controlled to meet exacting requirements, Celanese Formaldehyde is widely used in resins, adhesives and plastics and in the production of various organic chemicals.

A brochure is available containing specifications and general information on many of the Celanese organic chemicals. Write for your copy—and call Celanese whenever you need technical assistance regarding organics.

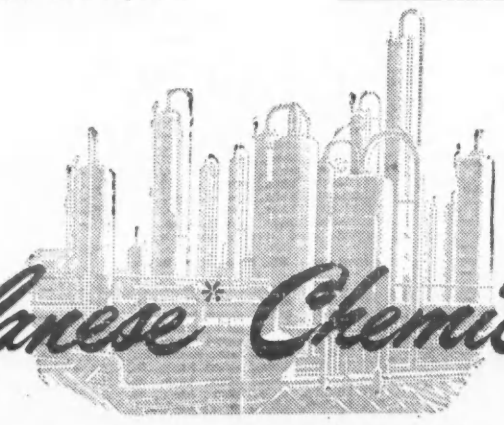
CELANESE CORPORATION OF AMERICA
Chemical Division
180 Madison Avenue, New York 16, N. Y.

CELANESE* ORGANIC CHEMICALS NOW IN PRODUCTION:

Formaldehyde	n-Propyl Alcohol
Acetaldehyde	Butyl Alcohols
Acetic Acid	Methylal
Methanol	Special Solvents
Acetone	Tricresyl Phosphates

FOR LABORATORY EVALUATION SCHEDULED FOR FUTURE PRODUCTION:

2-Methyl-1, 3-Pentanediol
Propionaldehyde



Celanese Chemicals*

*Reg. U. S. Pat. Off.

ALCOHOLS • ALDEHYDES • GLYCOLS • KETONES • ORGANIC ACIDS • SOLVENTS • PLASTICIZERS • INTERMEDIATES

Ethylacetate, Synthetic, 95-98%—Isopropanal

Ethylacetate, synthetic, 95-98%, dms., c.l., frt. alld. lb. .13½ - —
l.c.l., frt. alld. lb. .14½ - —
tanks, frt. alld. lb. .12¼ - —
99%, dms., c.l., frt. alld. lb. .14½ - —
l.c.l., frt. alld. lb. .15½ - —
tanks, dlvd. lb. .12¾ - —
Acetanilide, dms., c.s., works. lb. .41½ - —
l.c.l., works. lb. .42½ - —
tanks, works. lb. .40½ - —
Benzoate, bots. lb. 60½ - 66
Betaethoxypropionate, dms., works. lb. .70 - —
Bromide, tech., 98%, dms. lb. .36 - .40
Butyrate, bgs. gal. 4.75 - —
cnd., works. lb. .65 - .70
dms., works. lb. .60 - —
Carbamate, dms. dlvd. E. lb. .58 - —
Chloride, tech., tanks. lb. .13½ - —
USP, bbls., cyl. lb. .20 - .22
Cinnamate, cns. lb. 2.90 - 3.00
Formate, dms. lb. .38 - —
Iodide, bots. lb. 4.08 - 4.27
Lactate, dms., works. lb. .61 - —
Methacrylate, M 2, dms., works. lb. .60 - —
cns., works. lb. .63 - .67
P-2, cns., works. lb. .65 - —
Myristate, dms., works. lb. No prices
Oenanthate, dms. lb. 2.60 - 3.25
Oleate, dms., l.c.l., works. lb. .75 - —
Oxalate, dms., frt. alld. lb. .33 - —
Silicate, dist. (see Tetraethyl orthosilicate)
40% available SiO_2, dms., works, lb. .50 - —
Ethylaminophanaphthylamine, bbls. lb. .80 - —
Ethylanilin, dms. lb. .60 - —
Ethylcellulose fib dms., 5,000 lbs., works lb. .52 - —
smaller lots works. lb. .54 - .62
Ethyldiethanolamine dms, l.c.l. works lb. .80 - —
Ethylene dichloride, dms., c.l., works frt. alld. E. of Rockies. lb. .09 - —
West of Rockies. lb. .09½ - —
l.c.l., works, frt. alld., E. of Rockies. lb. .11½ - —
West of Rockies. lb. .12 - —
smaller containers. lb. .15½ - —
tanks, frt. alld. E. Rockies. lb. .08 - —
West of Rockies. lb. .08½ - —
Oxide, dms., c.l., works. lb. .20 - .21
l.c.l., works. lb. .21 - .22
tanks, works. lb. .15 - .16
Trichloride (see Trichloroethane)
Ethylenediamine, tanks, works. lb. .50 - —
Ethyleneglycol, dms., c.l., frt. alld. E. lb. .15 - —
l.c.l., same basis. lb. .16 - —
tanks, same basis. lb. .13½ - —
Diethylether, dms., l.c.l., works. lb. .50 - —
Monobutylether, dms., c.l., works, lb. .21½ - —
l.c.l., works. lb. .22 - —
tanks, works. lb. .20 - —
Monoethylether, dms., c.l., works. lb. .18 - —
l.c.l., works. lb. .18½ - —
tanks, works. lb. .16½ - —
Monoethylether acetate, dms., c.l., works. lb. .16½ - —
l.c.l., works. lb. .17 - —
tanks, works. lb. .15 - —
Monomethylether, dms., c.l., works, lb. .19½ - —
l.c.l., works. lb. .20 - —
tanks, works. lb. .18 - —
Monomethylether acetate, dms., c.l., works. lb. .21½ - —
l.c.l., works. lb. .23 - —
tanks, works. lb. .20 - —
Ethylethanolamines, mixed, dms., c.l., works. lb. .32 - —
l.c.l., works lb. .33 - —
Ethylmonoethanolamine, l.c.l., dms., works lb. .80 - —
Ethylmorphine, hydrochloride, bots oz. 1.85 - —
Ethylorthotoluidine, bbls. lb. .80 - —
Ethylvanillin, cns., 5 lbs or more. lb. 6.75 - —
smaller lots lb. 6.80 - 6.95
Eucalyptol, USP, cns., dms. lb. 2.00 - 4.00
Eucalyptus leaves, bls. lb. .12 - .13
Eugenol, prime USP. lb. 1.85 - 3.25
Euphorbia, pil., herb, bls. lb. .15 - .16

F

Feldspar, enamel, 100 mesh bgs., works, ton. 17.00 - 20.50
bulk, c.l., works. ton. 14.00 - 17.50
Glass, 20 mesh bgs., tons, works, ton. 12.75 - 16.25
bulk, c.l. ton. 9.75 - 12.25
Feldspar, pottery, bulk, c.l., works. ton. 17.00 - 19.00
bgs., l.c.l., 2 tons, works. ton. 20.00 - 22.00
Fennel seed, Argentine, bgs. lb. 08½ - .09
Indian, bgs. lb. .14 - .14½
Fenugreek, domestic, bgs. lb. .10 - .10½
Indian bgs. lb. .10 - .10½
futures, bgs. lb. .09½ - .10
Moroccan, bgs., futures. lb. .07 - .07½
Ferric sulphate (see Iron sulphate, ferric)
Film scrap, colored, cs., works. lb. .13 - —
water-white, cs., works. lb. .14 - —
Fir balsam, Canada, cns. gal. 2.50 - 3.00
Oregon, bbls. gal. 2.25 - 2.50
Fisheries, bgs. lb. .24 - .25
Fishliver oil (see Oil, fishliver).
Fishmeal, ground, 60% protein, bgs., Baltimore area. ton. 120.00 - —
65% protein, bgs., Baltimore area. ton. 125.00 - —
Fishscrap, dried, 60% protein, bulk, Baltimore area. ton. 110.00 - 115.00
Flaxseed, black, bgs. lb. .30 - .35
Blonde, bgs. lb. .22 - .24
Husks, bgs. lb. .65 - .70
Fluorspar, acid grade, bgs., c.l., mines, ton. 47.50 - —
l.c.l., mines. ton. 49.50 - —
bulk, contract, c.l., mines. ton. 42.00 - —
non-contract c.l., mines. ton. 45.00 - —
l.c.l., mines. ton. 47.00 - —
ceramic grade, No 1, ground, 90-92% CaF_2, bulk, c.l., mines, net ton. 39.00 - 41.00
washed gravel, 70% or more, CaF_2, bulk, c.l., mines. ton. 25.00 - 27.00
65%, bulk, c.l., mines. ton. 31.00 - 36.00
60%, bulk, c.l., mines. ton. 33.00 - 35.00
less than 60%, bulk, c.l., mines, ton. 32.00 - 34.00
Formaldehyde, inhibited, bbls., c.l., works. lb. .0605 - —
l.c.l., works. lb. .0745 - —
dms., extra, c.l., works. lb. .0595 - —
l.c.l., works. lb. .0845 - —
tanks, works. lb. .0420 - —
tanktrucks, dlvd., N.Y.C. lb. .0445 - —
uninhibited, tanks, works. lb. .0400 - —
Fringetree bark, bls. lb. .53 - .65
Fuller's earth, dom., powd., bgs., c.l., Fla., Ga mines. ton. 30.00 - —
Tex., mines. ton. 27.00 - —
spent, bulk, Bayonne. ton. 2.00 - 4.00
imp., bgs., c.l. ton. 30.00 - 40.00
Furfural, tech., dms., c.l., works. lb. .13 - —
dms., cns, l.c.l., works. lb. .15½ - .20½
tanks, works lb. 09½ - —
Fusel oil, refined, dms., c.l. lb. 29½ - —
l.c.l. lb. 30½ - —
tanks lb. .28 - —
Fustic extract, cryst., No. 1, bbls., l.c.l. lb. .42½ - —
No. 1A, bbls., l.c.l. lb. .41½ - —
No. 2, bbls., l.c.l. lb. .40½ - —
No. 3, bbls., l.c.l. lb. .38½ - —
liquid, No. 0, bbls., l.c.l. lb. .22 - —
No. 1, bbls., l.c.l. lb. .20½ - —
No. 2, bbls., l.c.l. lb. .19½ - —
No. 3, bbls., l.c.l. lb. .17 - —
solid, No. 1, bxs., l.c.l. lb. .28 - —

G

G salt, bbls. lb. nq -
Galangal root, bls. lb. .13 - .14
Gambier, plantation, bgs., ex dock. lb. .21 - .25
Extract, bbls. lb. No stocks
Gammapicoline, 95%, dms., c.l., works, lb 1.85 - —
Gasoline, at refinery, ex tax, Arkansas, 73-75 octane, tanks, gal. .1075 - —
Bayonne, 74 octane, tanks. gal. .118 - —
Gulf coast, 73-75 octane, tanks, gal. .105 - .11
Group 3, 73-75 octane, tanks. gal. .105 - .1275
Pennsylvania, western, U. S. motor, 74 octane, leaded tanks, gal. .1175 - .12
natural, 26-70, octane, group 3, tanks, gal. .085 - —
Gelatin, silver label, ctns., dlvd. lb 1.25 - —
export, cs lb 1.35 - —
Gelatin price 5c higher for deliveries in Ariz., Calif., Colo., Idaho, Mont., Nev., N. Mex., Ore., Tex., Utah, Wash., Wyo.
Gelsemium root, bls. lb. .35 - .40
Geranium root, bls. lb. .14 - .15
grd., bbls., lxs. lb. .17 - .18
powd., bbls., bxs. lb. .18 - .19
Geraniol, 92-96%, cns. dms. lb 3.40 - —
prime lb 2.75 - —
Geranyl acetate, cns. lb. 3.35 - 3.90
Ginger, oleoresin, bots. lb. 4.25 - 4.75
Root, African, bls. lb. .15½ - .16
Cochin, bleached, bgs. lb. No stocks
unbleached, bgs. lb. .22½ - .23
Jamaica, No. 1 bgs. lb. No stocks
No. 2, bgs. lb. .24½ - .25
No. 3, futures. lb. .23½ - .24
Rhiatton, bgs. lb. .22 Nom.
Glauber's salt, anhyd (see Soda sulphate)
cryst., bgs., works. 100 lbs. 1.25 - 1.75
l.c.l., bgs., works. 100 lbs. 1.75 - 2.10
Glue, bone, calcium type, 24 millipoise, 36 jellygrams, bgs., c.l., East of Midwest. lb. .21 - .24
36/56, bgs., c.l., same basis. lb. .22 - .26
48/82, bgs., c.l., same basis. lb. .23 - .26
82/108, bgs., c.l., same basis. lb. .25 - .27
Bone glue, l.c.l. prices 1c. higher than c.l.
ground, 40-45 jellygrams, bgs., c.l., 50,000 lbs.f. dlvd. lb. .26 - —
l.c.l., same basis. lb. .27 - —
pulverized, 60 jellygrams, bgs., c.l., 50,000 lbs.), same basis. lb. .27½ - —
l.c.l. same basis. lb. .28½ - —
Hide, 100-121 (jellygrams), bgs., c.l., dlvd. lb. .26 - .27
122-149, bgs., c.l., dlvd. lb. .25 - .26
150-177, bgs., c.l., dlvd. lb. .25 - .26
178-206, bgs., c.l., dlvd. lb. .26 - .30
207-236, bgs., c.l., dlvd. lb. .27 - .31
237-266, bgs., c.l., dlvd. lb. .28 - .32
267-298, bgs., c.l., dlvd. lb. .29 - .33
299-330, bgs., c.l., dlvd. lb. .30 - .34
331-362, bgs., c.l., dlvd. lb. .31 - .35
363-394, bgs., c.l., dlvd. lb. .32 - .36
395-427, bgs., c.l., dlvd. lb. .33 - .37
428-460, bgs., c.l., dlvd. lb. .34 - .38
461-491, bgs., c.l., dlvd. lb. .35 - .39
495-529, bgs., c.l., dlvd. lb. .36 - .40
Hide glue l.c.l. prices 1c. higher than c.l. bbls., 1½c more than bgs.
Glycerin, crude, saponification, 88% to refiners, tank's, dlvd. lb. .28 - .30
soaplye, 80% tanks, dlvd. lb. .27 - .31
dynamite, cns., c.l., dlvd. lb. .39½ - .40½
l.c.l., dlvd. lb. .40 - .40¾
tanks, dlvd. lb. .39½ - .40
high gravity, dms., c.l. lb. .39¾ - 40¼
l.c.l. lb. .40 - 40¼
tanks lb. .39½ - .40
refined, BP, 98%, dms., c.l. lb. .39¾ - .41½
tanks lb. .40 - .41¾
USP, 95%, dms., c.l. lb. .39½ - .41¾
l.c.l. lb. .40 - .41¾
tanks lb. .39½ - .40
yellow, distilled, dms., c.l. lb. .38¾ - .40½
l.c.l. lb. .39¾ - .40¾
Glycine USP (see Acid aminoacetic)
Glycol butibornate, dms. lb .22 - —
Stearate, dms lb .26 - —
Gold chloride, acid-brown, bots. oz. 22.00 - 22.25
acid-yellow, bots oz. 20.00 - 20.25
Gold of pleasure seed, bgs. lb .10 - .11
Goldenseal root, bls. lb. 5.25 - 5.50
powd., bgs. lb. 5.50 - 5.75
Gold-sodium chloride, photo, bots. oz. 13.50 - 14.00
USP IX, bots oz. 14.50 - 15.00
Grains of paradise, bgs. lb. .23 - .24
Graphite, imported, amorph., powd., bgs., dlvd. lb. .04 - .06
crystalline, 88-90%, powd., bgs., ex whse. lb. .14 - .16
90-92%, powd., bgs., ex whse. lb. .16 - .19
97%, powd., bgs., ex whse. lb. .22 - .25
flake, No. 1, 90-95%, bgs., cnts., ex whse. lb. .21 - .22
No. 2, whse. lb. .23 - —
Grease, house, loose. lb. .10½ - —
White, choice, loose. lb. .15½ - —
Wool (see Degras and Lanolin).
Yellow, loose. lb. .11 - —
Green, brilliant, thioflavin, toner, molybdate, bgs., works. lb. 4.25 - 4.50
Tungstic, bgs., works lb 4.25 - 4.50
Chrome, CP, dark, light, medium, blue content up to 5%, bbls., dlvd. N of Tenn and N C E. of Miss., including St. Paul, Minneapolis, Davenport, Rock Island, St. Louis. lb. 51½ - —
6-10%, bbls., same basis. lb. 35½ - —
11-15%, bbls., same basis. lb. 36½ - —
16-20%, bbls., same basis. lb. 37 - —
21-25%, bbls., same basis. lb. .38 - —
26-30%, bbls., same basis. lb. 38½ - —
31-35%, bbls., same basis. lb. .28 - —
36-40%, bbls., same basis. lb. .41 - —
41-45%, bbls., same basis. lb. .42½ - —
46-50%, bbls., same basis. lb. .44¼ - —
60% and over, bbls., same basis lb. 45¼ - —
reduced color, 5%, bbls., same basis, lb. .10 - —
6-10%, bbls., same basis. lb. .34½ - —
11-13%, bbls., same basis. lb. .11½ - —
14-16%, bbls., same basis. lb. .12 - —
17-19%, bbls., same basis. lb. .12½ - —
20-21%, bbls., same basis. lb. 12½ - —
22-23%, bbls., same basis. lb. .13% - —
24-25%, bbls., same basis. lb. .13 - —
26-27%, bbls., same basis. lb. .13½ - —
28-29%, bbls., same basis. lb. .14 - —
30-31%, bbls., same basis. lb. .15 - —
32-33%, bbls., same basis. lb. .16½ - —
34-35%, bbls., same basis. lb. 17½ - —
36-40%, bbls., same basis. lb. .20 - —
41-45%, bbls., same basis. lb. .22½ - —
Green, chrome, reduced color, 46-50%, bbls., same basis. lb. .23½ - —
51-55%, bbls., same basis. lb. .23½ - —
56-60%, bbls., same basis. lb. .24 - —
61-65%, bbls., same basis. lb. .25 - —
66-70%, bbls., same basis. lb. .26¼ - —
Chrome green prices are 1c. higher dlvd Ala., Fla., Ga., La. (Shreveport, 1½c.), Miss., N. C., S. C., Tenn., Texas (Dallas, Ft. Worth, 1½c.; El Paso, 2c.), Cedar Rapids, Des Moines, Kansas City, Lincoln, Omaha, St. Joseph; 1c. higher dlvd. Pac. coast; for Denver, Pueblo, Salt Lake City, Wichita, prices are equalized with Chicago.
Green, chromium oxide, hydrated, bbls., works. lb. .75 - 1.00
pure, bgs., frt. alld. lb. .33 - .40
Malachite, thioflavin toner, molybdic, bbls., works. lb. 3.00 - —
Tungstic, bbls., works. lb. 3.40 - —
Paris (see P).
Phthalocyanin toner, bbls., works. lb. 4.40 - 5.00
Tungstated, brilliant, bgs. lb. 3.00 - 4.00
Emerald, bgs. lb. 2.60 - —
Verdigris (see V).
Dyes (see Dyes, coaltar).
Grindelia robusta herb, bls. lb. .25 - .30
Guaiac resin, cs. lb. .48 - .49
Wood, bls lb. .25 - .30
Guaiacol, cryst., NF, tins. lb. No Prices.
liquid, NF, bots., clys. lb. 1.90 - 1.95
Carbonate, NF, dms. lb. 2.95 - 3.00
Guarana, powd., cs. lb. 2.00 - 2.10
Gum, accroides (see Gum, yacca).
Aloe (see A)
Ammoniac, tears, cs. lb. .90 - .95
Arabic, amber, sorts, bgs. lb. .14 - .14½
white, sorts, 1, bgs. lb. .28 - .29
powdered, USP, bbls. lb. .20½ - .21
Asafetida (see A).
Asphalthum (see A).
Benzoin, Sumatra, cs. lb. 40 - .45
Camphor (see C).
Copal, Congo, No. 1, bgs. lb. .25 - .27
No. 2, bgs. lb. .20 - .22
No. 3, bgs. lb. 16½ - 17½
Macassar DnB, bgs. lb. .21 - .22
MA, bgs. lb. .21 - .22
loba C, bgs. lb. .27 - .28
Philippine, 1st quality, bgs. lb. .24½ - 26½
2nd quality, bgs. lb. .19½ - 21½
3rd quality, bgs. lb. 16½ - 18½
Dammar, Batavia, AE, cs. lb. 24½ - 26½
E, cs. lb. 17½ - 18½
Singapore, No. 1. lb. .28 - .29
No. 2, cs. lb. .23 - .24
East India, black, bold, bgs. lb. .14 - 15½
Batu, bold, bgs. lb. .11 - 12½
nubs, bgs. lb. 08½ - 09½
Elemi, cns. lb. .24 - .26
Ester, gum-rosin type, dms., c.l., dlvd. Ill., Ind., Ky., Mich., Middle Atl. States, N. E. States, Minneapolis, N. C., Ohio, St. Louis, St. Paul, Va., W. Va. ton. .17 - .17¾
wood-rosin type, dms., c.l., dlvd., Ill., Ind., etc. ton. 17 - 17¾
Euphorbium, cs. lb. .50 - .55
Galbanum, cs. lb. .98 - 1.00
Gamboge, pipe, cs. lb. 1.70 - 2.00
powd., bbls. lb. 1.15 - 2.25
Ghatti, No. 2, bgs. lb. .35 - .37
No. 3, bgs. lb. .31 - .33
Guaiac (see Guaiac resin).
Karaya, No. 1. lb. .48 - .49
No. 2. lb. .46 - .44
No. 3. lb. .34 - .37
No. 4. lb. .31 - .32
No. 5. lb. .29 - .30
No. 6. lb. .27 - .28
Kauri, bgs. lb. .31½ - .32¾
Locust bean, powd., bgs. lb. .35 - .37
Mastic, cs. lb. 2.25 - —
Myrrh, cs. lb. .35 - .38
Olibanum, siftings, cs. lb. .12 - .13
tears, cs. lb. .32 - .38
Opium (see O).
Red (see Gum, yacca).
Rosin (see R).
Sandarac, cs. lb. 1.20 - 1.45
Scammony, cs. lb. 1.50 - 1.55
Sterculia (see Gum, karaya).
Tella, bgs. lb. .10 - .11
Tragacanth, No. 1, cs. lb. 3.00 - 3.70
No. 2, cs. lb. 2.20 - 2.25
No. 3, cs. lb. 2.25 - 2.50
powdered, USP, bbls. lb. 1.35 - 1.45
Yacca, bgs. lb. .06 - .07
Gypsum, Keene's cement, paper bgs., c.l., Acme, Tex., frt. equald. ton. 22.65 - —
Harlem river, N. Y., frt. equald ton. 28.25 - —
Medicine Lodge, Kan., frt. equald ton. 17.00 - —
New Brighton, N. Y., frt. equald ton. 30.65 - —
Southard, Okla., frt. equald ton. 17.00 - —
Sweetwater, Tex., frt. equald ton. 21.45 - —
Plaster of paris, paper bgs., c.l., Acme, Texas, frt. equald, ton. 12.50 - —
Blue Rapids, Kans., frt. equald ton. 10.50 - —
Harlem river, N. Y., frt. equald, ton. 12.00 - —
Medicine Lodge, Kan., frt. equald, ton. 12.50 - —
New Brighton, N. Y., frt. equald, ton. 18.00 - —
Southard, Okla., frt. equald ton. 12.50 - —
Sweetwater, Tex., frt. equald ton. 12.50 - —
Stucco, paper bgs., c.l., Acme, Texas, frt. equald, ton. 8.00 - —
Akron, N. Y., frt. equald, ton. 8.00 - —
Blue Rapids, Kans., frt. equald, ton. 8.00 - —
Clarence Center, N. Y., frt. equald, ton. 8.00 - —
Fort Dodge, Iowa, frt. equald, ton. 8.00 - —
Grand Rapids, Mich., frt. equald, ton. 8.00 - —
Gypsum, Ohio, frt. equald, ton. 8.00 - —
Harlem river, N. Y., frt. equald, ton. 8.00 - —
National City, Mich., frt. equald, ton. 8.00 - —
New Brighton, N. Y., frt. equald, ton. 8.00 - —
Plastereo, Ga., frt. equald, ton. 8.00 - —
Portsmouth, N. H., frt. equald, ton. 8.00 - —
Rufon, Texas, frt. equald, ton. 8.00 - —
Saltville, Va., frt. equald, ton. 9.00 - —
Southard, Okla., frt. equald, ton. 8.00 - —
Sweetwater, Texas, frt. equald, ton. 8.00 - —
Terra alba, paper bgs., c.l., Harlem river, N. Y., works, ton. 22.50 - —
New Brighton, N. Y., works, ton. 21.00 - —

H

Hawthorn berries, bgs. lb. .85 - .87
Hellebrapin, cryst., cns. lb. 2.40 - 2.45
Hellebore, white, powd., bbls. lb. .40 - .45
Helonias root, bls. lb. 1.85 - 1.90
Hematine extract, cryst., No. 0, bbls., l.c.l. lb. .45½ - —
No. 1, bbls., l.c.l. lb. .44½ - —
No. 1A, bbls., l.c.l. lb. .43½ - —
No. 2, bbls., l.c.l. lb. .40½ - —
No. 3, bbls., l.c.l. lb. .38½ - —
No. 4, bbls., l.c.l. lb. .36½ - —
No. 5, bbls., l.c.l. lb. .34½ - —
paste, No. 1, bbls., l.c.l. lb. .19 - —
No. 2, bbls., l.c.l. lb. .18 - —
No. 3, bbls., l.c.l. lb. .17 - —
No. 4, (red), bbls., l.c.l. lb. .12½ - —
Hemlock bark extract, 25% tanning, bbls., c.l., works. lb. No stocks
tanks, works. lb. No stocks
Henbane leaves, bls. lb. .70 - .75
Henna leaves, bls. lb. .21 - .23
powd., bbls., bgs. lb. .22 - .27
Heptane, industrial, tanks, group 3, gal. .12½ - .13½
Hexalin (see Cyclohexanol).
Hexaethyl tetraphosphate, cns., works, lb. 1.28 - —
dms., c.l., works. lb .80 - —
l.c.l., works. lb .90 - 1.00
Hexamethylene-tetramine, tech., bbls., 1,000-lb. lots, Perth Amboy or N.Y.C., lb. .26 - —
smaller lots, same basis. lb .27 - —
USP, dms., 500 lbs. or more, same basis. lb .37 - —
smaller lots, same basis. lb .38 - —
Hexane, industrial, tanks, group 3, gal. 13½ - .14½
Hexanol, normal, dms., c.l., works. lb. .27½ - —
l.c.l., works. lb. .28 - —
tanks, works. lb. .26 - —
Homatropine, hydrobromide, bots. oz. 15.00 - 25.00
Hydrochloride, bots oz. 20.00 - 22.00
Hoofmeal, 17-18% ammonia bbls, c.l., Chicago, unit-ton 6.50 - 7.00
Asafetida (see A).
Horehound, bls. lb. .12 - .13
Hydrangea root, bls. lb. .14 - .17
Hydrastine, bots. oz. 35.50 - 37.50
Sulphate, bots. oz. 33.50 - 35.50
Hydrastinine, 10-grain bots. bot. 1.95 - —
Hydrastis (see Goldenseal).
Hydrofuramide dms, fib cns., works lb. .50 - .60
Hydrogen peroxide, USP, bbls. lb. .07½ - .09
27½%, clys., E. of Miss. or W. coast via Panama Canal, lb. .17½ - .19½
35%, clys., same basis. lb. .20½ - —
dms., c.l., same basis. lb. .20½ - —
l.c.l., same basis. lb. .21½ - —
tanks lb. .19½ - —
Hydroquinone, bbls., dms. lb. .90 - .94
Hydroxyethronellal, cns. lb. 6.50 - 7.50
Hyoscine hydrobromide, bots. oz. 31.00 - 38.00
Hyoscyamine, bots oz. 18.00 - 20.00
Hydrobromide, bots. oz. 18.00 - 19.50
Sulphate, bots oz. 14.00 - 15.50
Hypernic extract, cryst., No 1, bbls., l.c.l. lb. 52½ - —
No 2 bbls., l.c.l. lb. 44½ - —
liquid, No. 1, bbls., l.c.l. lb. 28½ - —
No. 2, bbls., l.c.l. lb. 25½ - —
solid, No. 1, bxs., l.c.l. lb. .41 - —
Hyssop herb, bgs. lb. .45 - .50
Leaves, bgs lb. .55 - .60

I

Iceland moss, bgs. lb. .40 - .70
Ichthammol, NF, bots. lb. 2.45 - —
Indian red (see Red, Indian).
Indigo, nat., chests. lb. 2.14 - 2.80
synth., paste, bots. lb. .16 - .19
powd., bbls. lb. .74½ - .85
Indol, CP, bots. lb. 18.00 - 25.00
Inositol, tins, dlvd. lb. 5.00 - —
Insect flowers (see Pyrethrum).
Iodine, crude, kgs., ex whse., Staten Island, lb. 1.72½ - —
resubl., bots., jars. lb. 2.35 - 2.45
Iodoform, dms., kgs. lb. 4.30 - 4.74
Ionone ketone, alpha, cns. lb. 12.50 - 16.00
beta, cns. lb. 9.00 - 12.50
pure, cns. lb. 5.65 - 7.50
Methyl (see M).
IPC, bots., 1-5 lbs. lb. 2.68 - 2.72
lb. cns., 100 lbs., ship't point. lb. 2.30 - 2.50
50 lbs., ship't point. lb. 2.60 - 2.72
10-25 lbs., ship't point. lb. 2.50 - 2.54
Ipecac root, bgs. lb. 4.60 - 4.70
powd., bgs. lb. 4.85 - 4.95
Irish moss, bleached, prime, bls. lb. .18 - .19
Iron acetate, liquor, 25°, bots., c.l., works. lb. .09 - —
l.c.l., works. lb. .09½ - —
solut., USP IX, clys. lb. .16 - —
cjns. lb. .17 - —
Chloride (ferric), anhydr., tech., dms., c.l., works, 100 lbs. 5.75 - —
l.c.l., works 100 lbs. 6.50 - 7.50
cryst., tech., bbls, works, 100 lbs. 5.00 - 6.00
l.l. bbls, works, 100 lbs. 5.50 - 8.00
USP N, lump, bbls. lb. 07½ - .08
solut., 42 Be, clys., works, frt alld. or equald. lb. .06 - 06½
Citrate, gran., dms. lb. .77 - .79
Glycerophosphate, N F., powd. lb. 4.35 - —
Hypophosphite, dms. lb. 2.50 - —
Iodide, bots. lb. 3.48 - 3.63
Naphthenate, 6% Fe, dms., dlvd., lb. .21 - —
Nitrate, red, tech., dms. lb. .06½ - .04
Oxalate, gran., dms. lb. .83 - .85
Phosphate, soluble, NF, gran., cs. lb. .64 - .65
Pyrophosphate, soluble, NF VII, gran, dms. lb. .69 - .72
Reduced (see Iron by hydrogen).
Resinate, 7.4%, Fe, dms. lb. .92 - —
Stearate, dms, c.l. lb. .43 - —
ton lots. lb. .44 - —
less ton lots. lb. .45 - —
Sulphate (ferric), anhyd., bgs., c.l., works. ton. 52.50 - —
l.c.l., works ton. 57.00 - —
partially hydrated, bgs., c.l., works. ton. 28.50 - —
(ferrous), tech (see Copperas).
USP, cryst., bbls., dms. lb. .06½ - .10
Iron by hydrogen, kgs. lb. .80 - .85
Iron-ammonium citrate, brown, green, gran., dms. lb. .55 - .58
Oxalate, bbls. lb. .22½ - .26½
dms., bgs. lb. .25½ - .26½
Iron-sodium oxalate, fine gran., bbls., dms. lb. .23½ - .26½
Isobornyl acetate, cns. lb. .97 - 1.10
Isobutyl acetate, cns. lb. .97 - 1.25
Methacrylate, Al-5, dms., works. lb. .60 - .67
cns., works lb. .63 - .67
P-5, cns., works lb. .60 - .67
Fumarate, cns. lb. No prices
Thiocyanoacetate, dms., c.l., works, gal. 3.85 - 4.65
l.c.l., works gal. 4.25 - —
tanks, works gal. 4.23 - —
Isobutyraldehyde, dms., works lb. .33 - .38
Isoeugenol, extra, cns. lb. 3.20 - 4.00
clys., extra lb. 3.10 - 3.25
Isopentane, dms., works. lb. .45 - .55
Isophorone, dms., c.l., works. lb. 25½ - —
l.c.l., works lb. .28 - —
tanks, works lb. .22 - —
Isopropanol (see Alcohol, isopropyl).

IT'S NOT TOO EARLY!

Anticipate NOW your 1949 needs of

2,4-D ACID

and its derivatives

If you did not obtain all the 2,4-D you needed this year, may we make this suggestion? Anticipate your next season's requirements now.

Increased production facilities and a larger supply of basic raws enable the J. T. Baker Chemical Co. to assure you a dependable supply, if you act now.

Baker's 2,4-D is backed by nearly a half century of producing chemicals of the highest quality and dependability . . . by outstanding skills of research combined with skills of production.

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Agricultural Chemical Division

Phillipsburg, N. J.

Baker's Chemicals

C. P. ANALYZED · FINE · INDUSTRIAL

Isopropyl Acetate—Magnesium Carbonate

Isopropyl acetate, dms., c.l., frt. alld. E. of Rockies..lb. .13½- —
l.c.l., same basis.....lb. .14 - —
tanks, same basis.....lb. .12 - —
Alcohol (see Alcohol, isopropyl).
Ether (see Ether, isopropyl).
Phenylcarbamate (see IPC).
Isopropylamine, dms., works.....lb. .87 - —

J

Jaborandi leaves, bls.....lb. .15 - .20
Jalap root, NF, bls.....lb. .47 - .50
powd., bbls., bxs.....lb. .50 - .60
Resin, powd., bxs.....lb. 7.15 - 7.25
Juniper berries, bgs.....lb. .10 - .16
Tar, USP, dms.....lb. .40 - .65

K

Kamala, powd., cns.....lb. .38 - .40
Kaolin (see China clay).
Kava kava root, bls.....lb. .27 - .28
Kerosene, at refinery: Ark., 42-44 w.w., tanks..gal. .09@25 - —
Bayonne, 41-43, w.w., tanks... gal. .103 - —
California, 40-43 w.w., tanks..gal. .1115- .1290
Gulf ports, 41-43, w.w., tanks..gal. .0825- .095
Okla.-Tex., 41-43, w.w., tanks..gal. .0950- .0975
Penn., 45 w.w., tanks.....gal. .1125- .13
47 w.w., tanks.....gal. .125 - .13
Kola nuts, bgs.....lb. .06½- .07
Kyanite, imp., low iron content, 10-mesh, whse..ton.85.00 -95.00
calcined, grain, 10-mesh, whse..ton.95.00 -105.00

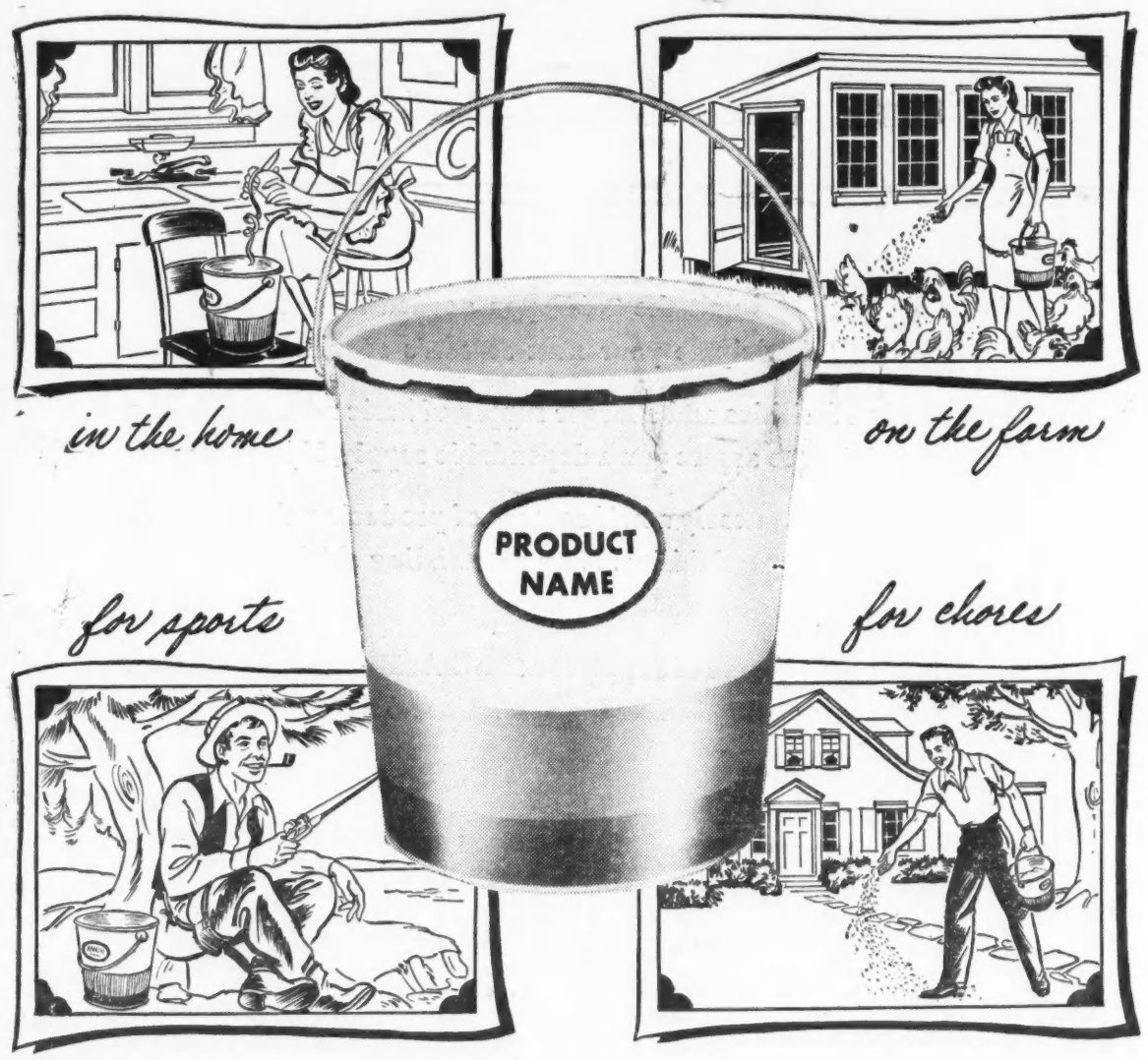
L

Ladyslipper root, bls.....lb. 1.65 - 1.70
Lanolin, anhyd., cosmetic, dms., works, lb. .22 - .24
pharmaceutical, USP, dms., works, lb. .20 - .22
hydrous.....lb. .18 - .20
Lard, cash, trcs., Chicago.....lb. .20¾- .21
Larkspur seed, bgs.....lb. .35 - .40
Laurel berries, bls.....lb. .25 - .26
Leaves, Portuguese, bls.....lb. .07½- .07¾
Greek, bls., futures.....lb. .68 - .68¾
Turkish, bls.....lb. .13½- .14
Lavender flowers, medium, bls.....lb. .66 - —
ordinary, bls.....lb. .20 - .21
select, bls.....lb. .70 - .75
Lead acetate, white, crystals, bbls..lb. .25½- —
gran., bbls.....lb. .26¼- —
powd., bbls.....lb. .26¾- —
Arsenate, dealers, basic powder, 6-lb. bgs. or larger, c.l...lb. .24¾- .25
l.c.l.....lb. .25¾- .26
1-lb. bgs., c.l.....lb. .34 - —
l.c.l.....lb. .35 - .36
Lead arsenate prices are works or whse. basis frt. alld. on 96 lbs. or more to dest. East.
Blue, basic sulphate, bbls., c.l., ship't point, frt. alld..lb. .18¼- —
l.c.l., works.....lb. .19¼- —
Carbonate (see Lead, white).
Chloride, fib. dms.....lb. .49 - —
Iodide, NF V. jars.....lb. 2.94 - 3.13
Linoleate, solid, 13%, bbls.....lb. .38¾- —
Lead, metal, pigs, prime, N. Y. ....lb. .19½- —
E. St. Louis.....lb. .1930- —
Metallic paste, dms., 10,000-40,000 lbs., works..lb. .27½- —
2,000-10,000 lbs., same basis....lb. .28½- —
up to 2,000 lbs., same basis..lb. .30 - —
Naphthenate, liquid, 16% Pb, dms., divd..lb. .16¾- —
24%Pb, dms., divd.....lb. .23¾- —
Nitrate, bbls., c.l.....100 lbs. .21½- —
l.c.l.....100 lbs. .22 - —
Oleate, bbls.....lb. .33 - —
Peroxide, powd., tech., bbls.....lb. .39 - .41
Red, 95% Pb_3O_4 or less, bbls., c.l., ship't point, frt. alld..lb. .22¼- —
l.c.l., same basis.....lb. .23¼- —
97% Pb_3O_4 bbls., c.l., same basis, lb. .22¼- —
l.c.l., same basis.....lb. .23½- —
98% Pb_3O_4 bbls., c.l., same basis, lb. .23¾- —
l.c.l., same basis.....lb. .23¾- —
Resinate, precip., 23.8% Pb, dms..lb. .25 - —
Silicate, bgs.....lb. .17 - .17½
Stearate, bbls., c.l.....lb. .49 - .52
ton lots.....lb. .50 - .53
less ton lots.....lb. .54 - .57
Sulphate (see Lead, blue; Lead, white, basic sulphate).
Tallate, liquid 16% Pb, dms....lb. .14¾- .15¼
solid, 30% Pb, dms.....lb. .23½- .24
White, basic carbonate, bgs., c.l., ship't point, frt. alld..lb. .20½- —
l.c.l., same basis.....lb. .21½- —
basic silicate, bgs., c.l., ship't point, frt. alld..lb. .17¼- .21¾
l.c.l., same basis.....lb. .17¾- .22¾
basic sulphate, bgs., c.l., ship't point, frt. alld..lb. .15¾- —
l.c.l., same basis.....lb. .16¾- —
Lecithin, edible, tech., bleached, dms., non-ret., c.l., works..lb. .17½- —
l.c.l., same basis.....lb. .20 - —
unbleached, c.l., same basis....lb. .16½- —
l.c.l., same basis.....lb. .19 - —
Lemon peel, bls.....lb. .25 - .30
Licorice extract, mass, cns.....lb. .25 - .30
powd., bbls.....lb. .40 - .42
Root, bls.....lb. .07 - .08
5-lb. bundles, cs.....lb. .40 - .45
powd., bbls.....lb. .10½- .11
Lignin extract, tanning grade, bgs., c.l., works..lb. .04¾- —
Lime, agricultural, bulk, works..tons, 9.00 - 9.50
Chemical (quicklime), lump, pebble, bulk, Adams, Mass.....ton, 9.00 - —
Annville, Pa.....ton, 9.00 - —
Bellefonte, Pa.....ton, 9.00 - —
Berkeley, W. Va.....ton, 9.00 - —
Buffalo, N. Y.....ton, 9.00 - —
Carey, Ohio.....ton, 7.00 - —
Cedar Hallow, Pa.....ton, 9.50 - —
Cedar Hallow, Pa.....ton, 9.50 - —
Crab Orchard, Tenn.....ton, 8.50 - —
Eagle Mountain, Va.....ton, 8.50 - —
Farnams, Mass.....ton, 9.00 - —
Gibsonburg, Ohio.....ton, 9.00 - —
Hannibal, Mo.....ton, 8.50 - —
Keystone, Ala.....ton, 8.50 - —
Knoxville, Tenn.....ton, 8.50 - —
Limedale, Ark.....ton, 8.50 - —
Longview, Ala.....ton, 9.00 - —
Manistique, Mich.....ton, 8.00 - —
Marblehead, Ohio.....ton, 8.50 - —
Martinsburg, W. Va.....ton, 8.50 - —
Menominee, Mich.....ton, 9.00 - —
Mitchell, Ind.....ton, 8.00 - —
Newala, Ala.....ton, 7.50 - —
Ripplemead, Va.....ton, 8.50 - —
Riverton, Va.....ton, 8.50 - —
Rockland, Maine.....ton, 9.00 - —
Scioto, Ohio.....ton, 6.50 - —
Sherwood, Tenn.....ton, 9.39 - —
Sherwood, Wis.....ton, 8.50 - —
Springfield, Mo.....ton, 8.00 - —
Woodville, Ohio.....ton, 9.50 - —
York, Pa.....ton, 9.00 - —
Hydrated, paper bgs., Adams, Mass. ton,11.50 - —
Annville, Pa.....ton,11.50 - —
Bellefonte, Pa.....ton,11.50 - —
Berkeley, W. Va.....ton,10.00 - —
Buffalo, N. Y.....ton,11.50 - —
Carey, Ohio.....ton, 9.00 - —
Cedar Hollow, Pa.....ton,11.50 - —
Crab Orchard, Tenn.....ton,11.65 - —
Eagle Mountain, Va.....ton,10.00 - —
Engle, W. Va.....ton,11.50 - —
Farnams, Mass.....ton,11.50 - —
Gibsonburg, Ohio.....ton, 9.50 - —
Hunibal, Mo.....ton, 9.50 - —
Keystone, Ala.....ton,12.25 - —
Knoxville, Tenn.....ton,11.50 - —
LeRoy, Minn.....ton,10.50 - —
Limedale, Ark.....ton,10.00 - —
Longview, Ala.....ton,12.25 - —
Manistique, Mich.....ton, 9.50 - —
Marblehead, Ohio.....ton,10.50 - —
Mitchell, Ind.....ton,10.00 - —
Newala, Ala.....ton,12.25 - —
Petoskey, Mich.....ton,10.00 - —
Port Island, Mich.....ton, 9.00 - —
Rapid City, S. Dak.....ton,12.00 - —
Rockland, Maine.....ton, 9.00 - —
Ripplemead, Va.....ton,10.00 - —
Scioto, Ohio.....ton, 8.00 - —
Sherwood, Tenn.....ton,12.14 - —
Sherwood, Wis.....ton,10.00 - —
Springfield, Mo.....ton, 9.00 - —
Woodville, Ohio.....ton, 8.50 - —
York, Pa.....ton,11.50 - —
Spray, paper bgs., Adams, Mass..ton,11.70 - —
Annville, Pa.....ton,11.50 - —
Bellefonte, Pa.....ton,11.50 - —
Carey, Ohio.....ton,11.00 - —
Engle, W. Va.....ton,11.50 - —
Farnams, Mass.....ton, 9.50 - —
Gibsonburg, Ohio.....ton,10.00 - —
Marblehead, Ohio.....ton,10.00 - —
Rockland, Me.....ton,10.00 - —
Scioto, Ohio.....ton,10.00 - —
Woodville, Ohio.....ton,10.00 - —
York, Pa.....ton,11.50 - —
Lime salts (see Calcium).
Lime-ammonia-nitrogen, 20.5% N (see Ammonium nitrate-limestone).
Limestone, grd., bulk, works...ton. 1.40 - —
Linalool, ex bois de rose.....lb. 4.50 - 6.85
ex lignaloe wood.....lb. 6.50 - 7.00
Linalyl acetate, ex bois de rose, bots. lb. 4.35 - 7.20
ex lignaloe wood, bots.....lb. 8.25 - 8.40
ex petitgrain, bots.....lb. 6.10 - 6.35
Linden flowers with leaves, bls.....lb. .28 - .30
without leaves, bls.....lb. .24 - .26
Linseed meal, 34% bulk, Midwest mills ton.62.00 -65.00
Litharge, com'l, powd., bbls., c.l., ship't point, frt. alld..lb. .21½- —
l.c.l., same basis.....lb. .22¼- —
Lithium bromide, bbl., works, frt. equald..lb. 1.90 - —
Carbonate, NF, bbls., kgs.....lb. 1.10 - 1.15
Chloride, dms.....lb. 1.15 - 1.65
Citrate, bbls., dms., kgs.....lb. 1.30 - 1.45
Fluoride, bbls.....lb. 1.95 - —
Hydroxide, dms.....lb. 1.15 - 1.25
Lithopone, ordinary, bgs., c.l., ship't point..lb. .06¾- —
l.c.l., same basis.....lb. .06¾- .06¾
Titanated (high-strength), bgs., c.l. lb. .08½- —
smaller lots.....lb. .08½- —
Lithopone Pac. Cst. prices ¾c. higher
Liverwort leaves, bls.....lb. .85 - .90
Lobelia herb, bls.....lb. .65 - .70
Lobeline sulphate, bots., works...oz.25.50 -28.00
Logwood extract, crystals, No. 1, bbls., l.c.l..lb. .38½- —
No. 2, bbls., l.c.l.....lb. .36½- —
liquid, No. 1, bbls., l.c.l.....lb. .18½- —
No. 2, bbls., l.c.l.....lb. .17½- —
No. 3, bbls., l.c.l.....lb. .17 - —
No. 4, bbls., l.c.l.....lb. .16½- —
solid, No. 1, bxs., l.c.l.....lb. .33 - —
No. 2, bxs., l.c.l.....lb. .31 - —
No. 3, bxs., l.c.l.....lb. .28½- —
No. 4, bxs., l.c.l.....lb. .28 - —
No. 5, bxs., l.c.l.....lb. .26½- —
No. 6, bxs., l.c.l.....lb. .44½- .49¾
Lovage root, imp., bls.....lb. 1.20 - 1.25
Lupulin, tins.....lb. 1.95 - 2.00
Lycopodium, cs.....lb. 1.40 - 2.50

M

Mace, No. 1, Siauw, cs.....lb. 1.26 - 1.30
East Indian, bgs., futures.....lb. 1.25 - 1.30
Papua, bgs., futures.....lb. 1.35 - 1.40
West Indian, bgs.....lb. 1.10 - 1.15
broken.....lb. .29 - .32
Madder, Dutch, bgs.....lb. .29 - —
Magnesia, calcined, tech., bbls., works..lb. .29 - —
USP, bbls.....lb. .31 - .33
Magnesium arsenate, bgs., cans, works..lb. .20 - .30
Bromide, dms.....lb. .90 - 1.00
Carbonate, tech., bgs., c.l., frt. equald..lb. .08 - —
l.c.l., frt., alld.....lb. .09 - —
bbls., c.l., frt. equald.....lb. .08¾- —
l.c.l., frt. alld.....lb. .10¼- —
kgs., c.l., frt. equald.....lb. .10½- —
l.c.l., frt. alld.....lb. .11½- —

You could fill an album with the uses for this pail!



Finest for use...Finest for re-use!

Picture a pail that's light and easy to handle—yet so ruggedly built it can bang around from job to job indefinitely!

That's Continental's Flaring Pail. Comes in galvanized steel or black steel, has a double-seamed bottom, press-locked side seams and rigidly riveted ears. It saves space and freight because it nests when empty—and it's the kind of a pail your customers want for its great re-use value. Interested? Contact us.

CONTINENTAL CAN COMPANY

100 East 42nd Street, New York 17, N. Y.

Magnesium carbonate, USP, bgs., c.l., frt. equald..lb. .09¾- —
l.c.l., frt. alld.....lb. .10¾- —
bbls., c.l., frt. equald.....lb. .10¾- —
l.c.l., frt. alld.....lb. .11¾- —
kgs., c.l., frt. equald.....lb. .11½- —
l.c.l., frt. alld.....lb. .12½- —

Magnesium carbonate is quoted frt. alld to N. J., except to Atlantic, Burlington, Cape May, Cumberland, Gloucestershire, Ocean, and Salem counties, and to Phila. county, Pa. Frt. equald, with N. Y. C. on all other destinations.

Chloride, anhyd., bbls., works...lb. 12¾- —
flake, bbls., c.l., works.....ton.40.00 - —
l.c.l., works.....ton.44.00 -46.00
Fluoride, bbls.....lb. .20 - .22
Hydroxide, medicinal, bbls., drms., kgs..lb. .29 - .30
Hypophosphite, drms.....lb 1.50 - —
Lactate, bbls .....lb .46 - .47
Metal 98.8% ingots, cs., works...lb. 20½- —
sticks, cs.....lb. .34 - .38
Oleate, precip., bbls.....lb. .40½- —
Oxide (see Magnesia, calcined).
Peroxide, 15%, dms., works.....lb. 1.00 - 1.05
Phosphate, tribasic, NF, bbls.....lb. .70 - .77
Silicate (see Talc).
Silicofluoride, bbls., works.....lb. .10 - —
Stearate, cttns., 2,000 lbs. to c.l...lb. .46 - —
smaller lots.....lb. .47 - —
Sulphate (see Epsom salt)
Trisilicate, drms., 1,000-lb. lots.....lb. .37 - —
smaller lots .....lb. .42 - —
Magnesite, chemical grade, bgs., c.l., mines, Calif..ton.60.00 - —
dead-burnt, bulk, c.l., Chewalan, Wash..ton.27.00 - —
Maleic anhydride, drms., c.l.....lb. .30 - —
l.c.l. .....lb. .31 - —
Malva flowers, black, bls.....lb. No stocks
Blue, bls. .....lb. 1.25 - 1.30
Leaves, bls. .....lb. .40 - .42
Manaca root, bls.....lb. .49 - .50
Mandrake root, bls.....lb. .30 - .32
Manganese acetate, drms.....lb. .25½- —
Arsenate, bgs. .....lb. .12 - .12¾
Borate, tech., bbls.....lb. .16 - .18
Carbonate, bbls. .....lb. .19 - —
Chloride, anhyd., drms., works...lb. .18 - .19
Dioxide, African, battery, 84%-87%, bbls., 28-40 tons, works..ton.74.00 - —
smaller lots, works..ton.77.00 -82.00
bulk, bgs., c.l., works.....ton.71.75 - —
c.l., works .....ton.74.75 -79.79
paper bgs., c.l., works.....ton.70.00 - —
l.c.l., works .....ton.73.00 - —
85-90%, bbls., c.l., works..ton.74.00 - —
smaller lots, works .....ton.77.00 -82.00
Glycerophosphate, fld, drms.....lb. 4.25 - —
Hypophosphite, NF, drms.....lb. 1.80 - —
Iborate, bbls., dlvd.....lb. .26 - —
Iodide, bots. .....lb. 5.37 - —
Linoleate, liquid 4.8% Mn, drms.lb. .33¼- —
solid resin, 8.2% Mn, bbls...lb. .41½- —
Metal, cs., dlvd. East.....lb. .30 - .32
Naphthenate liquid, 6% Mn, drms..lb. .22½- —
Oleate, fused, bbls.....lb. .41½- —
Resinate, fused, 8½% Mn, bbls....lb. .09 - .10¼
precip., drms. .....lb. .16 - —
Sulphate, fertilizer grade, 65%, bgs., c.l., dlvd. S. E..ton.60.00 - —
l.c.l., dlvd. S. E.....ton.67.00 - —
feed grade, 80%, bgs.....lb. .05¼- .07
75%, bgs., c.l., dlvd. S. E...ton.68.00 - —
l.c.l., same basis.....ton.75.00 - —
Tallate, liquid, 4% Mn, drms.....lb. No prices.
solid, 8% Mn, drms.....lb. No prices
Mangrove bark, E. Africa, 38% tannin, c.l., ex dock..ton.66.00 - —
Manna, flake, large, cs.....lb. 1.40 - 1.45
small, cs. .....lb. .80 - .85
Mannitol, com'l, bbls., works.....lb. .38 - .43
reagent, cs., works.....lb. .85 - —
Marjoram, Argentine, bls.....lb. .11 Nom.
Chilean, bls. .....lb. .18½- .19
French, bls. .....lb. .32 - .32½
Matico leaves, bls. .....lb. .25 - .28
Mecaldone, USP, bots., works..gram. .10 - —
Menthol, natural, USP, Brazilian, cns..lb. 9.30 - 9.50
synthetic, tech., cns.....lb. 6.00 - 6.09
USP, laevo, cns.....lb. 8.90 - 9.05
Menthyl salicylate, tins.....lb. 3.00 - 3.10
Mercury bichloride (see Corrosive sublimate).
Bisulphate, drms.....lb. 2.13 - 2.18
Chloride (see Calomel).
Cyanide, crystl., powd.....lb. 3.27 - 3.32
Iodide, red, NF drms.....lb. 4.17 - —
Yellow, NF, lib. drms.....lb. 4.27 - —
Metal (see Quicksilver).
oxide, red, NF (see Red precipitate).
yellow, tech. (see Yellow, mercury oxide)
USP, lb. drms.....lb. 2.44 - 2.49
Mesityl oxide, drms., c.l., dlvd.....lb. .33 - —
l.c.l., dlvd. .....lb. .13½- —
tanks, dlvd. .....lb. .11½- —
Metachloraniline, drms., works.....lb. .75 - —
Metacresol, 98%, drms., works.....lb. .65 - .90
Metanitroparatoluidine, bbls. .....lb. 1.28 - 1.33
Metaphenylenediamine, kgs.....lb. .76 - —
Metatoluidine bbls., works.....lb. .80 - —
Metatolylenediamine, kgs.....lb. .97 - —
Methanol, natural, drms., c.l., frt. alld. gal. .74 - .80
l.c.l., frt. alld.....gal. .77 - .85
tanks, frt. alld.....gal. .66 - .70

Prices on natural methanol W. of Miss. 3c. higher
Synthetic, eastern production, Zone 1, drms., c.l., frt. alld..gal. .38½- —
l.c.l., frt. alld.....gal. .42 - .44½
tanks, frt. alld.....gal. .28 - —
zone 2, drms., l.c.l., frt. alld. gal. .45 - —
l.c.l., ex-whse.....gal. .47½- —
tanks, frt. alld.....gal. .33 - —

Synthetic methanol Zones are: Zone 1 is all continental U. S., E. of eastern boundaries of Ariz., Idaho, Mont., and Utah. Zone 2 is remainder of the U. S., west of above state boundaries, comprising Ariz., Calif., Idaho, Mont., Nev., Ore., Utah, and Wash.

Texas production, Midwest and Gulf states, drms., c.l., works, frt. alld..gal. .37½- —
tanks, frt. alld.....gal. .27 - —
West of Rockies, drms., c.l., frt. alld..gal. .45- —
tanks, frt. alld.....gal. .33 - —
Methyl abietate, non-ret. drms., c.l., dlvd. zone 1..lb. .15¾- —
l.c.l., same basis.....lb. .13¾- —
hydrogenated, non-ret. drms., c.l., dlvd., zone 1..lb. .16¾- —
l.c.l., same basis.....lb. .17¾- —
Acetoacetate, drms., c.l., works....lb. .47 - —
l.c.l., same basis.....lb. .48 - —
tanks, works.....lb. .46 - —

Methyl acetoacetate prices, frt. alld. W., 1c. higher.

Acetone, natural, group A, drms., extra, c.l., E. of Miss., frt. alld..gal. .50 - .60
l.c.l., same basis.....gal. .57 - .67

Natural Methyl acetone group A prices W. of Miss. 3c. per gal higher.

group B, drms., incl., E. Miss., frt. alld., any quantity..gal. .50 - .60

Methyl acetone, synthetic, drms., c.l., works, frt. alld. E..gal. .61½- —
frt. alld. W.....gal. .64 - —
l.c.l., works, frt. alld. E....gal. .65 - —
frt. alld. W.....gal. .68½- —
tanks, works, frt. alld. E....gal. .52 - —
frt. alld. W.....gal. .55½- —

Methyl acetone, synth. East territory is all States East of and including Colo., Mont., N. Mex. and Wyo. West territory, all States West of those four

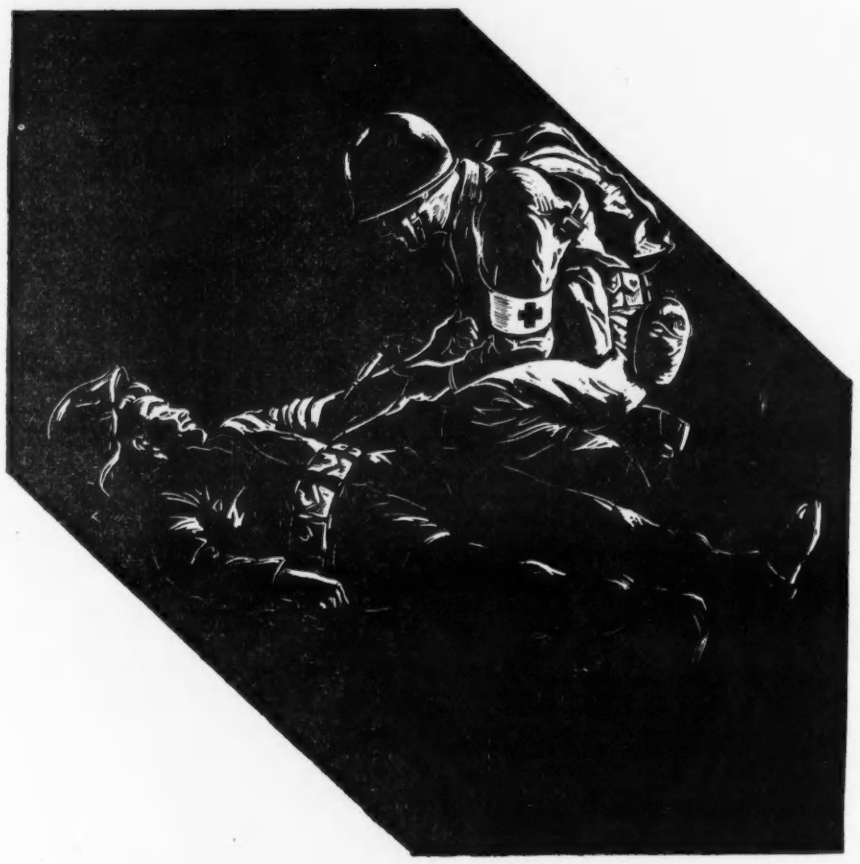
Alcohol (see Methanol).
Anthranilate, 500 lbs. or more. lb. 2.10 - —
smaller lots .....lb 2.20 - 3.00
Benzoate, cns. .....lb. .55 - 1.20
Bromide, dealers, cns.....lb. .50 - .52
cyls. .....lb. .46 - .50
Chloride, indust., cyl., works.....lb. .16 - —
tanks, multi-unit, works.....lb. .14¾- —
single unit, works .....lb. .14 - —
refrigerator mfrs., cyls., dlvd..lb. .33 - —
other consumers or service men, cyls., dlvd..lb. .41 - —
Cinnamate, cns.....lb. 1.65 - 3.50
Formate, drms .....lb .89 - —
Heptin carbonate, bots.....lb.36.00 -38.00
Iodide, bots., chys.....lb 4.33 - 4.52
Lactate, drms., l.c.l., works.....lb. .35 - —
Methacrylate, 55-t, drms., works..lb. .45 - —
cns., works.....lb. .48 - .53
P-1, cns., works.....lb. .60 - —
Methyl salicylate, drms., 500 lbs....lb. .40 - —
25-50 lbs .....lb .45 - —
Methylal, refined, 95%, drms., c.l....lb. .06 - —
l.c.l., works.....lb. .07 - —
tanks, works .....lb. .04½- —
Methylamyl ketone, cns., drms., works. lb. No stocks

Methylcellulose, special vis. (1,000 cps.), lib cttns., c.l., frt. alld..lb. .63 - —
2,000 lbs. and more, same basis lb. .70 - —
smaller lots, frt. alld. on 100 lbs. lb. .75 - .80
standard vis. (15-1,500 cps.), lib. cttns., c.l., frt. alld..lb. .62 - —
2,000 lbs. and more, same basis lb. .63 - —
smaller lots, frt. alld. on 100 lbs..lb. .68 - .73
Methylene blue, USP, 100-lb. lots, kgs., frt. equald..lb. 2.42 - —
smaller lots, kgs., same basis... lb. 2.52 - 2.57
Chloride, indust., drms., c.l., dlvd. E. lb. .12½- —
l.c.l. dlvd., E.....lb .13½- —
tanks, dlvd., E.....lb. .11½- —
Methylenedianilin, drms., ton lots, frt. alld. lb. .36 - —
smaller lots, same basis.....lb. .37 - —
Methylethyl ketone, drms., dlvd.....lb. .11½- —
l.c.l., dlvd. .....lb. .12 - —
tanks, dlvd. .....lb. .10 - —
Methylhexyl ketone, tech. drms., works. lb. .60 - —
Methylonone, A, cns.....lb. 6.55 - 8.80
D cns.....lb. 7.50 - 9.55
prime, cns.....lb 4.55 6.40
Methylisobutyl carbinol (see Carbinol, methylisobutyl)
Methylisobutyl ketone, drms., c.l., dlvd. lb. .16½- —
l.c.l., dlvd. .....lb. .17½- —
tanks, dlvd. .....lb. .12½- —

Methylnaphthyl ketone, cns.....lb. 3.00 - 3.75
Methylpentanediol, drms., works, dlvd. lb. .17½- —
l.c.l., works, dlvd.....lb. .18½- —
tanks, works, dlvd.....lb. .16 - —
Methylthionine chloride (see Methylene blue).
Mica, dry-grd., paint, plastic, 100 mesh, ogs., c.l., works..lb. 06¾- —
roofing, 20 to 80 mesh, works....lb. 03¾- —
wet-grd., biotite, bgs., c.l., works, frt alld E. lb. 05½- —
l.c.l., ex whse. or frt alld E. lb. 06¼- —
extra fine, bgs., c.l., works, frt. alld. E..lb. .05½- —
l.c.l., ex whse or frt. alld E. lb 06¼- —
paint or facg., bgs., c.l., works, frt. alld. E..lb. 07 - —
l.c.l., ex whse. or frt. alld. E lb. 07½- .07¾
rubber, bgs., c.l., works, frt. alld. E..lb. .06¾- —
l.c.l., ex whse. or frt. alld, E..lb. .07¼- .07½
wallpaper, bgs., c.l., works, frt. alld. E..lb. .07 - —
l.c.l., ex whse. or frt. alld. E. lb. .07½- .07¾
white, extra fine, bgs., c.l., works, frt. alld. E..lb. 07 - —
l.c.l., ex whse or frt. alld. E. lb. 07¾- —

Mica, wet-grd. W. of Miss R., ½c higher. W. of Rockies, 1c. higher.

Magnesium Carbonate, USP—Mica



dye chemical that became hero of Medical Corps

During the early stages of World War II, "sulfanilamide" became a household word. It was hailed as "the new miracle drug." Yet sulfanilamide was not new. The synthesis of para-Aminobenzene Sulfonamide was announced in 1908 ... not as a pharmaceutical, but as a mordant for dyes. Years extended to decades before medical applications of sulfanilamide began to unfold, with serious experimentation beginning around 1932. Developments progressed until, in World War II, combat troops were supplied with sulfanilamide and soldiers were instructed in its use. As a result, infections common in other wars were reduced ... the duration of many illnesses shortened ... many lives saved. Sulfanilamide was a hero in the Medical Corps.

Monsanto supplied tons of sulfanilamide to the Armed Forces during the war and today is one of America's most reliable sources of this product. For information of sulfanilamide and other Monsanto pharmaceuticals, contact the nearest Monsanto office or write: MONSANTO CHEMICAL COMPANY, Organic Chemicals Division, 1700 South Second Street, St. Louis 4, Missouri.

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Saccharin, U.S.P.
Benzyl Benzoate, U.S.P.
Glycerophosphates
Sodium Benzoate, U.S.P.
Caffeine, U.S.P.
Sodium Phosphate, DI
Methyl Salicylate, U.S.P.
Chloral Hydrate, U.S.P.
Phenol, U.S.P.
Benzoic Acid, U.S.P.
Acetanilid, U.S.P.
Ferric Phosphates
Salol (Phenyl Salicylate)
Magnesium Phosphates
Salicylic Acid, U.S.P.
Phenolphthalein, U.S.P.
Chloramine-T
Phosphoric Acid
Calcium Phosphate, DI
Acetophenetidin, U.S.P.
Potassium Ammonium Phosphate
Sodium Salicylate, U.S.P.
Sulfanilamide, U.S.P.
Acetyl Salicylic Acid, U.S.P. (Aspirin)

SERVING INDUSTRY . . . WHICH SERVES MANKIND

Milk Powder—Oil, Dillseed

Milk powder, skimmed, roller, bbls., c.l..lb. .15 - .17¼
spray, bbls., c.l..lb. .17¼- .18½
Whole, roller, bbls., c.l..lb. .44½- .46½
spray, bbls., c.l..lb. .44 - .46
Sugar, edible, bbls., works, 30,000-lb. lots..lb. .24 - —
2,000-lb. lots ..lb. .24¾- —
200-1,800-lb. lots ..lb. .25¼- —
USP, bbls., works, 3,000-lb. lots.lb. .26 - —
2,000-lb. lots ..lb. .26¾- —
200-1,800-lb. lots ..lb. .27¼- —
Molasses, blackstrap, tank..gal. .26 - —
Molybdate orange (see Orange, molybdate).
Mineral spirits (see Petroleum, mineral spirits).
Molybdenum metal, 99% Mo. nowd., kgs..lb. 2.60 - 3.00
Trioxide, pure, kgs., works, basis Mo. content..lb. .96 - —
technical, kgs., works, basis Mo. content..lb. .80 - —
Monochlorobenzene, dms., c.l., works, frt. equald..lb. .06½- .08
l.c.l., works ..lb. .07 - .09
smaller containers, works..lb. .09 - .12
tanks, works, frt. equald..lb. .06 - .06½
Monoethanolamine, dms., c.l., frt. alld. E..lb. .26½- —
l.c.l., same basis..lb. .27½- —
smaller containers, same basis....lb. .30½- —
tanks, same basis..lb. .25 - —
Monoethylamine, dms., c.l., wks. basis 100%..lb. .22 - —
l.c.l., same basis..lb. .23 - —
tanks, same basis..lb. .20 - —
Monomethylamine, anhydrous, cyl., works, basis 100%..lb. .84½- .44½
25%-40%, dms., c.l., same basis..lb. .32 - —
l.c.l., same basis..lb. .33½- —
tanks, same basis..lb. .30 - —
Monononylnaphthalene, tanks, wks.lb. .16 - —
Monosodium glutamate (see Sodium glutamate, monobasic).
Phosphate (see Sodium phosphate, monobasic).
Monotertiarybutylmetacresol, dms., c.l., works..lb. .50 - —
l.c.l. ..lb. .51 - —
tanks ..lb. .49 - —
Morphine, ens., 25 ozs..oz. 12.40 - —
Acetate, ens., 25 ozs..oz. 9.90 - —
Hydrobromide, ens., 25 ozs..oz. 9.80 - —
Hydrochloride, ens., 25 ozs..oz. 9.90 - —
Sulphate, ens., 25 ozs..oz. 9.90 - —
Morpholine, dms., c.l., works..lb. .59½- —
l.c.l., works..lb. .60 - —
tanks, works..lb. .58 - —
smaller containers, works..lb. .75 - —
Mountain ash berries, bgs..lb. .75 - .76
Mullein leaves, bls ..lb. 12 - .13
Musk, nat., Tonquin, grains, bots..oz. 35.00 -55.00
synthetic, ambrette, ens., 5-lb..... 5.65 - —
Ketone, ens., 100 lbs. or more..lb. 4.60 - 4.95
25 lbs. ..lb. 4.70 - 5.05
5 lbs. ..lb. 4.60 - 5.45
xylol, ens. ..lb. 1.60 - 1.80
25 lbs. ..lb. 1.70 - 1.90
5 lbs. ..lb. 1.80 - 2.00
Musk root, bls..lb. No prices
Mustard seed, Calif., brown..lb. .21 - .21½
Danish, yellow, bgs..lb. .16 - .16½
Dutch, yellow, bgs..lb. .16½- .17
English, yellow, bgs..lb. .16¼- .16½
Montana, brown, bgs., source....lb. .11 - .11½
Oriental, bgs., source..lb. .06¾- .07
yellow, bgs., source..lb. .13½- .14
Washington, yellow, bgs..lb. .16½- .17
Myrobalans, J1, good quality, ex dock. ton. 54.00 -55.00
J2, ex dock ..ton. 46.00 -47.00

N

Naphtha, painters (see Petroleum naphtha, V. M. & P.).
Solvent (see S)
Naphthalene, dom., crude, 74°, bgs., bbls., frt. equald..lb. No prices
tanks, same basis..lb. .05¾- .07¼
Naphthalene, dom., crude, 78°, bbls., c.l., same basis..lb. .07 - .08
l.c.l., same basis..lb. .07½- .08½
tanks, same basis..lb. .06 - .07½
refined, industrial, bbls., frt. equald. ..lb. .11 - —
bgs., c.l., same basis..lb. .10½- —
tanks, same basis..lb. .10 - —
balls, flakes, wholesalers, jobbers, 50-lb. cs., c.l., same basis..lb. .12 - .12¼
1-lb. pkgs., c.l., same basis.lb. .13 - .13½
Neocinchophen, USP, dms., works..lb. 7.00 - 7.10
Nepheline syenite, glass, 24 mesh, bulk, Rochester, N. Y.....ton. 14.25 - —
pottery, 200 mesh, bulk, Rochester, N. Y..ton. 18.25 - —
Nepheline syenite in bgs., $3 per ton higher than bulk.
Nerolin, crys., ens..lb. 1.70 - 2.25
Niacin (see Acid, nicotinic).
Nacinamide (see Nicotinamide)
Nickel acetate, bbls., dlvd..lb. .50 - —
Carbonate, bbls., dlvd..lb. .48 - .50
Chloride, bbls., dlvd..lb. .23 - —
Cyanide, bots., dms..lb. 1.75 - 2.00
Formate, bbls., ton lots, dlvd....lb. .43½- —
Metal, electro cathodes, cs..lb. .40 - —
Nitrate, bbls., works..lb. .24½- .25½
Oxide, black, bbls..lb. .42 - —
Sulphate, bgs., c.l., dlvd..lb. .18 - —
l.c.l., dlvd..lb. .18½- —
Nicotinamide, USP, dms., works..kilo. 11.00 -11.30
Hydrochloride, dms., works.....kilo. 10.50 -10.80
Nicotine sulphate, 40%, dms., dealers, frt. alld. over 50 lbs..lb. .988 - —
tins, dealers ..lb. 1.105 - —
Nikethamide, bots, cbys..lb. 5.50 - 6.60
Nitercake, bulk, works..ton. No stocks
Nitrobenzene, dbl. dist., dms., c.l..lb. .09 - .09¼
l.c.l. ..lb. .10 - .11
tanks ..lb. .08 - .08½
Nitrocellulose, ester soluble, 30-35 cps., ¼, ½, 5-6, 15-20, 30-40, 60-80 and 125-175 secs., bbls., c.l., works, dry weight..lb. .28 - —
l.c.l., same basis..lb. .29 - .31
8-25 cps., bbls., c.l., same basis..lb. .30 - —
l.c.l., same basis..lb. .31 - .33
250-400 secs. and 600-1,000 secs., bbls., c.l., same basis..lb. .32 - —
l.c.l., same basis..lb. .33 - .35
spirit-soluble, 30-35 cps., ¼, ½, 5-6 and 40-60 secs., bbls., c.l., same basis..lb. .34 - —
l.c.l., same basis..lb. .35 - .37

Denatured alcohol used in the manufacture of nitrocellulose is charged extra. Barrels extra, but returnable.

Nitrogen solution, tanks, works, N..ton. 117.00 - —
Nitrogenous process tankage, bulk, works, ammo. unit-ton. 3.50 - 4.00
Sewage sludge, bulk, works, unit ton. 4.15 + 40-
Nitromethane, dms., c.l., works....lb. .25 - —
Nitropropane, 1, dms., works..lb. .25 - —
2 dms., works..lb. .25 - —
Nonylnaphthalene blend (mono and di), tanks, works..lb. .14 - —
Nutgalls, Aleppo, bgs..lb. .50 - —
Chinese, bgs. ..lb. .44 - —
Istrian, bgs. ..lb. .29 - —
Nutmegs, East Indian, bgs., futures, afloat..lb. .60 - .60½
West Indian, bgs..lb. .60 - .60½
futures ..lb. .58 - .59
Nux vomica, bls. ..lb. .08 - .09
powdered, bbls., bxs. ..lb. .11 - .12

O

Oakbark extract, 25% tannin, bbls., c.l., works..lb. No stocks
Octane, 100°-140° C, industrial grade, dms., c.l., group 3..gal. .19 - —
l.c.l. ..gal. .21 - .80
tanks, group 3..... .....gal. .15½- —
Octanol (see Alcohol, ethylhexyl).
Oil, almond, bitter, artificial (see Benzaldehyde).
Bitter, F.P.A., bots..lb. 4.45 - 5.00
NF, bots..lb. 4.90 - —
Sweet, dms., ens..lb. .80 - 1.30
Angelica root, bots..lb. 120.00 -250.00
Seed, bots..lb. 110.00 -200.00
Anilin (see A).
Anise, USP, Chinese, dms.....lb. .72 - 1.25
Russian, ens..lb. 3.25 - 3.75
Apricot kernel, ens..lb. .48 - .56
Avocado, ens., dms..lb. 1.00 - 1.10
Babassu, tanks..lb. .26 Nom.
Bay, NF, Puerto Rican, 50-55%, ens. lb. 1.20 - 2.25
55-60%, ens..lb. 1.20 - 2.35
60-65%, ens..lb. 2.50 - —
West Indian, 50-55%, ens.....lb. 1.20 - 1.65
Bergamot, artif., ens..lb. 2.50 - 4.25
natural, Italian, ens..lb. 3.90 - 6.00
Birch (see Oil, sweet birch).
Birchtar, crude, ens..lb. .93 - 1.70
rectified, ens..lb. 4.25 - —
Bois de rose, Brazil, ens..lb. 3.00 - 4.75
Mexican (see Oil, lignaloe wood).
Bone dms., works..gal. .65 - .70
Cajeput, tech., dms..lb. 2.15 - 2.45
redistilled, USP IX, ens..lb. 2.60 - 4.50
Calamus, ens. ..lb. 20.00 -28.00
Camphor, natural, white, ens.....lb. .40 - .75
synthetic, dms..lb. .15 - .40
Cananga, native, ens..lb. 4.00 - 9.10
rectified, ens. ..lb. 5.00 -12.50
Capsicum (see Capsicum oleoresin)
Caraway, NF, ens..lb. 4.75 - 6.50
Cardamom, bots. ..lb. 23.00 -31.50
Cassia, USP, ens..lb. 2.00 - 3.75
Castor, blown, ret. dms., c.l.....lb. .24 - —
l.c.l. ..lb. .25 - .25¼
cold-pressed, USP, ret. dms., c.l.lb. .22 - —
l.c.l. ..lb. .27 - .29½
tanks ..lb. .21 - —
dehydrated, bodied, dms., c.l....lb. .25¼- —
l.c.l. ..lb. .26¼- —
tanks ..lb. .24½- —
unbodied, dms., c.l.....lb. .24¼- —
tanks ..lb. .23½- —
hydrogenated, bgs., c.l., works..lb. .37 - —
l.c.l., same basis..lb. .38 - —
No. 3, tech., ret. dms., c.l.....lb. .22 - —
l.c.l. ..lb. .22¾- —
tanks ..lb. .21 - —
sulphonated, 50% (48% fat), dms. lb. .14½- .15
75% (60-62% fat), dms..lb. .20 - .20½
Cedarleaf, USP, ens, dms..lb. 2.15 - 2.85
Cedarwood, ens. ..lb. .51 - .55
dms. ..lb. .45 - .85
Celerryseed, bots..lb. 14.00 -20.00
Chaulmoogra, NF, ens., dms.....lb. .50 - —
Chinawood (see Oil, tung).
Cinnamon bark, bots..lb. 33.00 -73.00
Leaf, Ceylon ..lb. 1.50 - 1.75
Seychelle ..lb. 1.20 - —
Citronella, Ceylon, ens..lb. .70 - 1.05
Java, ens. ..lb. 1.35 - 1.75
Clove, USP, from Madagascar buds, ens..lb. 1.25 - 1.50
from Zanzibar buds, ens.....lb. 1.35 - 1.40
Coconut, crude, tanks, Atlantic ports, lb. .23 - .23½
Pac. coast ..lb. .22 - .22½
refined, Cochin type, tax incl., dms., l.c.l..lb. .32½- —
deodorized, tax incl., dms., l.c.l. lb. .33½- —
Cod, Newfoundland, dms..lb. .24 - .25
Codliver, USP, dms..gal. 2.60 - 2.70
Coriander, bots. ..lb. 34.00 -40.00
Corn, crude, tanks, works..lb. .25 - —
foots, acid, 95%, tanks, dlvd. E. lb. .13 Nom.
raw, 50%, tanks, dlvd. E....lb. .06¾ Nom.
refined, tanks, mills..lb. .28½ Nom.
Costus, bots.... ....oz. 42.50 - —
Cottonseed, crude, tanks, works..lb. .23½- .24
foots, acid 95%, tanks, dlvd. E. lb. .13 Nom.
raw, 50%, tanks, dlvd. E....lb. .06¾ Nom.
refined, dms., c.l..lb. .33 - —
l.c.l. ..lb. .34 - .36
tankcars ..lb. .29 Nom.
Creosote (see Creosote, coaltar).
Croton, NF, ens..lb. 4.75 - 6.50
Crude (see Petroleum, crude).
Cubeb, ens. ..lb. 6.75 -10.00
Cumin, bots. ..lb. 6.25 -11.50
Cypress, bots. ..lb. 11.00 -15.00
Degras (see D).
Dillseed, bots. ..lb. 9.00 - 9.50

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Felton chemists, with a wealth of research and experience in Industrial Aromatics and Deodorizing Agents, can supply you with the perfect perfumes or neutralizers for your products. All you have to do is send us a sample of what you make—so that we can make careful, individualized study of your requirements.

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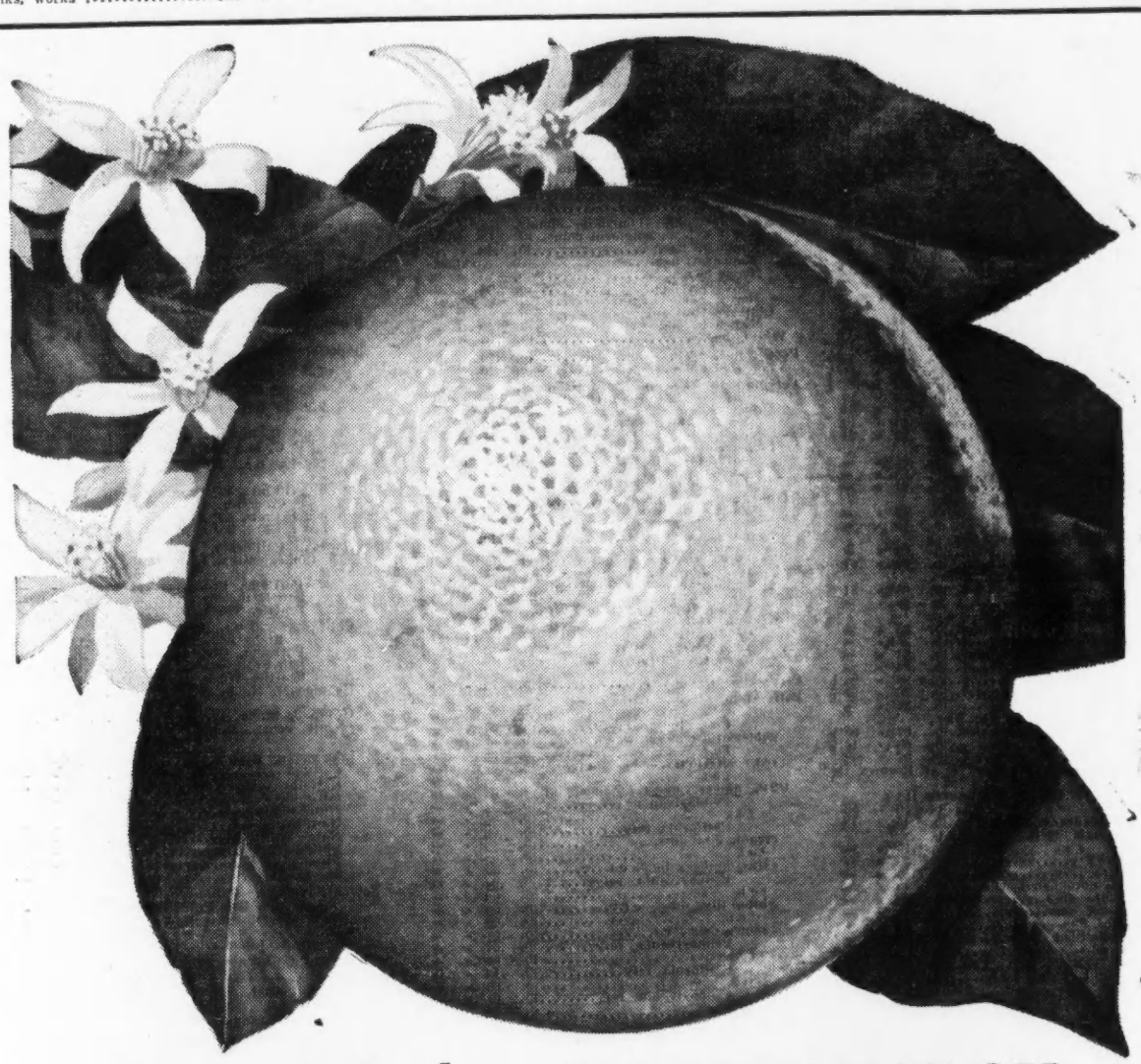
TEXTILES • PAINTS
INKS • PAPER
RUBBER ITEMS

Oil, dillweed, bots. lb. 8.00 - 9.00
Dip (see D).
Erigeron, cns. lb. 2.30 Nom.
Eucalyptus, rectified, USP, 80-90%, cns. lb. .90 - 1.45
70-80%, cns. lb. .80 - 1.30
Fennel, sweet, cns. lb. 3.05 - 4.50
Fir, Canada, cns. lb. 2.20 - 2.35
Fishliver, concentrating or feed, 6,000 to 12,000 A units, dms. 1,000,000 units. .22½ - —
20,000 to 80,000 A units, dms. 1,000,000 units. .32 - .34
pharmaceutical, 50,000 to 125,000 A units, dms. 1,000,000 units. .34 - .43
pharmaceutical or food, 200,000 A units, dms. 1,000,000 units. .42 - .45
concentrate, 100,000 A units, dms. 1,000,000 units. .38 - .40
200,000 A units, dms. 1,000,000 units. .42 - .45
500,000 A units, dms. 1,000,000 units. .46 - .53
1,000,000 A units, dms. 1,000,000 units. .49 - .55
Fuel (see Petroleum fuel oil).
Fusel (see F) oz. 9.00 - —
Garlic, pure, bots. lb. 14.00 -21.00
Gaultheria (see Oil, wintergreen).
Geranium, Algerian, cns. lb. 9.00 -15.00
Bourbon, cns. lb. No stocks
Russian, cns.
Turkish (see Oil, palmarosa).
Ginger, dist., bots. lb. 7.50 -13.00
Grapefruit lb. 1.15 - 2.60
Grease, No. 1, dms. lb. .19½ - .21½
extra, winter, strained, dms. lb. .21 - .23
prime, burning, dms. lb. .22 - .22½
Guaiacwood, cns. lb. 2.05 - 4.15
Hemlock, cns. lb. 2.20 - 2.75
Herring, crude, tanks, Pac. coast lb. No prices
Juniper berry, NF VIII, bots. lb. 5.00 - 5.25
twice rectified lb. 7.00 - 7.25
Tar, USP (see Juniper tar).
Wood, tech., cns. lb. .65 - 1.00
Lard (see Oil, grease).
Laurel, bots. lb. No stocks
Lavandin, cns. lb. 1.30 - 3.75
Lavender flower, French, 38-42% ester, cns. lb. 4.25 -10.15
30-32% ester, cns. lb. 2.40 - 3.10
Spike, Spanish, pure, cns. lb. 1.40 - 2.25
tech., cns. lb. 1.40 - 2.78
Lemon, natural, USP, Calif., cns. lb. 2.75 - —
Messina lb. 2.75 - 4.00
terpeneless, bots. lb. 32.00 -65.00
Lemongrass, cns., dms. lb. 1.25 - 2.30
Lignaloe seed, Mexican, cns. lb. 4.20 - 4.80
Wood, Brazilian (see Oil, bois de rose).
Mexican, cns. lb. 3.00 - 5.20
Lime, distilled, Mexican, cns. lb. 3.75 - 5.00
West Indian, cns. lb. 4.50 - 6.00
expressed, West Indian, cns. lb. 6.75 -11.25
terpeneless, bot. lb. 35.00 -53.00
Linseed, raw, dms., c.l. lb. .2900- —
l.c.l. lb. .2980- .3016
tankcars lb. .2780- —
tankwagon lb. .2810- —
Boiled linseed oil .007 higher than raw
Lubricating, at refinery, ex tax, Group 3, bright stock, 150-160 vis., 10-25 p.p. tanks gal. .285 - —
neutral, 300 vis., No. 3, col., 0.10 pour, tanks gal. .21 - .22
200 vis., No. 3, col., 15-25 pour, tanks gal. .18 - .19
145-155 vis., No. 3, color, 10-25 pour, tanks gal. .285 - —
Penna., W., cylinder, 600-680 flash, tanks gal. .33 - .38
cylinder, 600-650 steam refd., tanks gal. .37 - —
neutral, 70° F, No. 3 color, 150 vis., 25 pour, tanks gal. .37 - .39
200 vis., 25 pour, tanks gal. .39 - .41
South Texas, neutral, pale 200 vis., 2½-4 pour, tanks gal. .11 - .12
red, 200 vis., 4-6½ pour, tanks gal. 11- 12¼
Mace, dist., cns., dms. lb. 4.65 - 8.75
Mandarin, Brazilian, cns. lb. 4.25 - 8.40
Italian, cns. lb. 8.50 -10.00
Menhaden, crude, tanks, Balto. lb. .14 - —
refined, alkali, dms., l.c.l. lb. .2190- —
kettle-bodied, dms., l.c.l. lb. .2340- —
light-pressed, dms., l.c.l. lb. .2040- —
tanks lb. .19 - —
Mineral, white (see Oil, white, mineral).
Morbane (see Nitrobenzene).
Mustard, synthetic, USP, cns. lb. 1.40 - 1.60
Seed, exp., dms. lb. .28 - .29
Neatsfoot 15°, dms. lb. .43 - —
20°, dms. lb. .42 - —
30°, dms. lb. .40 - —
Neroli, French, bots. lb. 75.00 -300.00
Haitian, bots. lb. 175.00 -200.00
Nutmeg, dist., cns. lb. 4.65 - 8.75
Ocotea cymbarum, dms. lb. .52 - 1.15
Officina, liquid, dms., c.l. lb. .18 - .19
l.c.l. lb. .19½ - .20
tanks lb. .18 - .19
Oleo, extra, tes. lb. .26 Nom.
Olibanum, bots. lb. 4.50 - 6.25
extra fine lb. 6.25 -10.50
Olive, denat., dms. gal. 3.00 - —
edible, Calif., dms. gal. 4.25 Nom.
Spanish, dms., duty paid gal. 4.50 - 4.65
Moroccan, dms., same basis gal. 3.90 - 4.00
foots, dms. lb. .23 - .23½
tankcars lb. .21½ - —
sulphonated, 50% (40% fat), dms., c.l. lb. No stocks
l.c.l. lb. No stocks
75% (62% fat), dms., c.l. lb. No stocks
l.c.l. lb. No stocks
Orange, sweet, natural, dist., cns. lb. .75 - 1.25
expressed, USP, Brazilian, cns. lb. 1.40 - 1.95
Calif., cns. lb. 1.45 - 2.10
Florida, cns., dms. lb. 1.10 - 1.85
Messina, coppers lb. 3.50 - 5.50
West Indian, cns. lb. 2.25 - 3.75
sesquiterpeneless, bots. lb. 55.00 -135.00
Origanum, Spanish, cs. lb. 2.40 - 3.50
Palm, dms. lb. .29 - —
Palmarosa, cns. lb. 6.50 - 9.00
Palmkernel, crude, bulk, cif, NY. lb. No prices
Paraffin, pale, 100-110 vis. at 100° F, tanks, works gal. .10 - —
Patchouli, dms. lb. 8.00 -25.00
Peanut, crude, tanks, works. lb. .25 - —
foots, acid, 95%, tanks, dlvd. E. lb. .13 Nom.
raw, 50%, tanks, dlvd. E. lb. .06¾ Nom.
refined, tanks, dlvd. E. lb. .30 - —
Pennyroyal, USP, dom., dms., cns. lb. No stocks.
imported, cns. lb. 2.50 - 5.00
Peppermint, natural, dms. lb. 7.50 - 8.75
redist., USP, dms. lb. 8.10 - 9.25
Perilla, crude, dms. lb. No stocks
Petitgrain, Paraguay, cns. lb. 3.10 - 4.30
Pimento berry, dms. lb. 4.25 - 6.50
leaf, cns. lb. 1.65 - 3.25
Pine, dest.-dist., dms., incl., c.l., works, South. gal. .60 - .69
dms. incl., c.l., works, South. lb. .07½ - —
l.c.l., works, South. gal. .61 - .70
l.c.l., works, South. lb. .08 - —
ex whse., N. Y. C. gal. .67 - —
ex whse., N. Y. C. lb. .09½ - —
tanks, works, South. gal. .60 - —
tanks, works, South. lb. .062 - —
steam-dist., dms., ex whse., East. lb. .11 - —
non-ret. dms., incl., l.c.l., ex whse. N.Y.C. gal. .86 - —
Oil, pinneedle, Siberian, cns. lb. 2.90 - 3.75
Swiss, 25-lb. cans. lb. 4.00 -14.50
Putty, petroleum, heavy, dms. gal. .18 - —
tankwagon gal. .13½ - —
light, dms. gal. .16½ - —
tankwagon gal. .12½ - —
Rapeseed tankcars lb. .26 - —
Red, single dist., dms. lb. .21¾ - .22¾
tanks lb. .20½ - —
saponified, dms. lb. .21 - .22
double dist., dms. lb. .24¼ - .25¼
tanks lb. .23 - —
Rose, natural, coppers oz. 16.00 -40.50
Rosemary, Spanish, tech., cns., dms. lb. .90 - 1.50
USP, cns., dms. lb. 1.15 - 1.60
Rosin, 1st rectified, dms. gal. .66 - —
2d rectified, dms. gal. .68 - —
3d rectified, dms. gal. .73 - —
Rue, bots. lb. 3.25 - 5.00
Sage, clary, bots. lb. 15.50 -16.00
Dalmatian, cns. lb. 2.80 - 5.55
Spanish, cns. lb. 1.90 - 3.50
Sandalwood, NF, cns. lb. 13.00 -14.50
Sardine, crude, tanks, Pac. coast lb. .14 Nom.
refined, alkali, dms., l.c.l. lb. .2190- —
kettle-bodied, dms., l.c.l. lb. .2340- —
light-pressed, dms., l.c.l. lb. .2040- —
tanks lb. .19 - —
Sassafras, artificial lb. .58 - 1.25
natural, Brazilian (see Oil, ocotea cymbarum).
domestic, USP XII, cns., dms lb. 1.90 - 2.30
Savin, cns. lb. 5.00 -13.50
Savory, cns. lb. 8.00 - —
Seal, No. 1, tanks, U. S. ports lb. No prices
Sesame, tanks lb. No prices
Shingle stain, bbls., c.l., works gal. .2185- —
l.c.l., works gal. .25 - .29
tanks, works gal. .15 - .16
Oil, soybean, crude, tanks, mills lb. .21¼ - —
foots, acid, 95%, tanks, dlvd. E. lb. .13 Nom.
raw, 50%, tanks, dlvd. E. lb. .06¾ Nom.
refined, alkali, dms., c.l. lb. .2702- —
l.c.l. lb. .2780- .2820
tanks lb. .2582- —
clarified, dms., c.l. lb. .2552- —
l.c.l. lb. .2630- .2690
tanks lb. .2432- —
winterized, ref., tankcars, dlvd. East. lb. .26 Nom.
Spearmint, dms. lb. 5.85 - 9.00
Sperm, bleached, 38°, dms. lb. .2670- —
natural, 45°, dms. lb. .25½ - —
Spruce, cns., dms. lb. 2.20 - 2.75
Sunflower-seed, imp., refined, tanks, lb. No prices
semi-refined, tanks lb. No prices
Sweet birch, Northern, cns. lb. 4.50 - 8.00
Southern, cns. lb. 2.50 - 3.25
Tall, crude, tanks, works ton. 40.00 - —
refined, dms., c.l., works lb. .06¾ - —
l.c.l., works lb. .07¼ - —
tanks, works lb. .05¾ - —
Tallow, acidless, dms. lb. .19½ - .20½
Tansy, cns. lb. 9.00 -14.00
Tar, pine, com'l, dms., incl., c.l., works, South. gal. .41 - .43½
l.c.l., works, South. gal. .43 - .45½
whse., N.Y.C. gal. .52½ - .54½
tanks, works, South. gal. .32 - .34½
rectified, USP, l.c.l. dms., incl., works, South. gal. .60 - —
Tar acid (see T)
Teaseed, l.c.l., dms. lb. .33 - —
Thyme, NF, red, cns. lb. 2.60 - 3.35
white, cns. lb. 2.85 - 3.80
technical, white, cns. lb. .35 - 1.00
Oil, tung, dms., c.l. lb. .21½ - .21¾
l.c.l. lb. .22 - .22½
tanks lb. .20 - .20½
Turkey red (see Oil, castor, sulphonated).
Turpentine, rectified, NF, cns., dms. lb. 35 - 60
Vetiver, Bourbon, cns. lb. 14.75 -38.00
Haitian lb. 17.50 -20.00
Whale, ref., natural, dms. lb. No stocks
Winter-bleached, dms. lb. No stocks
Wheat germ, dms. gal. 10.00 -13.50
White mineral, tech., 50 vis., non-ret. dms., c.l., San Francisco gal. .51½ - —
l.c.l., S.F. gal. .53½ - .56¼
50-65 vis., dms., c.l., N. Y. gal. .45 - —
l.c.l., N. Y. gal. .48 - .53
65-75 vis., dms., c.l., N. Y. gal. .48 - —
l.c.l., N. Y. gal. .51 - .55
70 vis., non-ret. dms., c.l., S.F., gal. .51½ - —
l.c.l., S. F. gal. .53½ - .56¼
USP, 80-90 vis., dms., c.l., N. Y. gal. .52 - —
l.c.l., N. Y. gal. .55 - .59
85 vis., non-ret. dms., c.l., S. F. gal. .51½ - —
l.c.l. S. F. gal. .53½ - .56¼
100 vis., non-ret. dms., c.l., S. F. gal. .59 - —
l.c.l., S. F. gal. .61 - .64
125-135 vis., dms., c.l., N. Y. gal. .64 - —
l.c.l., N. Y. gal. .67 - .71
145 vis., non-ret. dms., c.l., S. F. gal. .68 - —
l.c.l., S. F. gal. .70 - .76
145-155 vis., dms., c.l., N. Y. gal. .66 - —
l.c.l., N. Y. gal. .69 - .73



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Oil, White Mineral, USP, 175-185 Vis.—Potassium Glycerophosphate

Oil, white mineral, USP, 175-185 vis., dms., c.l., N. Y. gal. .69 - —
l.c.l., N. Y. gal .72 - .76
180 vis., non-ret. dms., c.l., S. F. gal. .70 - —
l.c.l., S. F. gal .72 - .75
200-210 vis., dms., c.l., N. Y. gal. .73 - —
l.c.l., N. Y. gal. .76 - .80
325-345 vis., dms., c.l., N. Y. gal .81 - —
l.c.l., N. Y. gal. .84 - .88
340 vis., non-ret. dms., c.l., S. F. gal. .83 - —
l.c.l., S. F. gal .85 - .88
Wintergreen, nat., Northern, cns. lb. 7.00 - 14.25
Southern, cns. lb. 3.05 - 6.50
synthetic (see Methyl salicylate).
Wood (see Oil, tung).
Wormseed, NF cns. lb 3.75 - 5.50
Wormwood, cns. lb. 7.75 - 13.50
Ylang-ylang, Bourbon, extra, bots. lb. 9.50 -25.00
first, bots. lb. 9.75 -15.00
second, bots. lb. 7.00 -10.00
third, bots. lb. 3.50 - 7.50
Olein, crude (see Oil, red).
white, dms. lb. .21½ - .25¾
tank cars lb. .23 - —
low titre, dms. lb. .23½ - .25¾
tankcars lb. .23½ - —
Oleostearin, tres. lb. .27 - —
Olivine, aggregate, c.l., mines .. ton. 7.00 - 9.50
crushed, 8 mesh, bulk, c.l., works ton.10.00 - —
paper, bgs., c.l., works ton 12.00 - —
lumps, bulk, c.l., works ton 7.00 - —
Opium, USP, cns. lb.14.15 - —
gran., USP, cns. lb.21.50 - —
powd., USP, cns. lb.21.50 - —
Orange, cadmium sithopone, bbls., frt. alld. E. of Rockies lb 1.00 - —
Chrome, CP, bbls., dlvd. N. of Tenn. and N. C., E. of Miss. R., includ. Davenport, Tenn. and N. C., E. of Minneapolis, Rock Island, St. Louis, St. Paul, contracts lb 29½ - —
Chrome orange prices are ½c. higher, dlvd. Ala., Fla., Ga., La. (Shreveport); 1½c Miss., N. C., S. C., Tenn., Dallas and Ft. Worth, Tex.; 1½c El Paso, Tex.; 2c. Cedar Rapids, Des Moines, Kansas City, Lincoln, Omaha, St. Joseph; 1dc. higher dlvd. Pac. Coast; for Denver, Pueblo, Salt Lake City, Wichita, prices are equalized with Chicago.
Dinitroaniline toner lb. 1.15 - —
Orange, molybdate, bbls. lb. .39 - —
Orthonitroaniline toner, bbls., kgs., works lb 1.00 - —
Persian, bbls. lb. .30 - .45
Orange flowers, bls. lb. .40 - .45
Orange mineral, American bbls., 5 tons, ship't point, frt. alld. lb. 20½ - —
smaller lots, bbls., same basis, lb. 21 - —
Orange peel, bitter, Haitian, bls lb. .13 - .14
Sweet, bls. lb. .14 - .16
Oregano, Mexican, bgs. lb. 16½ - 17
Portuguese, bgs. lb. .20 - .20½
Sicilian, bgs. lb. .21 - .21½
Orris root, Florentine, bls. lb. .28 - .30
powdered, bbls., bxs. lb. .32 - .37
Verona, bls. lb. .18 - .19
powdered, bbls., bxs. lb. .22 - .23
Orthoaminobiphenyl dms., c.l., works, lb. .32½ - —
l.c.l., same basis lb. .33 - —
tanks, same basis lb. .31 - —
Orthoamylphenol, dms., l.c.l., works, lb. .42 - —
Orthoanisidin, bbls. lb. .80 - —
Orthochloroaniline, dms., 10,000 lbs. or more lb. .60 - —
smaller lots lb. .62 - .67
Orthochloroparanitroaniline, dms., works, lb. .63½ - .81
Orthochlorophenol, dms lb. .28 - —
Orthocresol, pure, 30° dms., c.l., works, lb. .25 - —
l.c.l., works lb. .25½ - —
tech., 29°-30°, dms., c.l., works lb. .24 - —
l.c.l., works lb. .24½ - —
26°-27°, dms, c.l., works lb. .26½ - .28¼
l.c.l., same basis lb. .26¾ - .28¾
tanks, same basis lb. .27½ - —
Orthodichlorobenzene, dms., c.l., wks., frt. alld. E of Rockies lb. .07½ - .08½
l.c.l., same basis lb. .08½ - .10½
tanks, same basis lb. .07 - .08
Orthodichlorobenzene prices W of Rockies 1c. per lb. higher.
Orthoisopropyl N-phenylcarbamate (see IPC).
Orthonitroaniline, dms lb. .50 - .53
Orthonitrochlorobenzene, dms lb. .15 - .18
Orthonitrobiphenyl, tech., dms., c.l., works, lb. .19½ - —
l.c.l., works lb. .20 - —
tanks, works lb. .18 - —
Orthonitroparachlorophenol, cns. lb. .75 - —
Orthonitrophenol, dms lb. .66 - —
Orthonitrotoluene, dms. lb. .11 - —
Orthophenetidin, dms. lb. .90 - —
Orthotolidin, distilled, kgs. lb. 1.00 - —
Orthotoluidin, dms. lb. .18 - .20
Osage orange crystals, bbls., l.c.l. lb. 33½ - —
extract, liquid, bbls, l.c.l. lb. 15½ - —
Ouabaine, USP, bots. gram. 3.00 - 4.00
Oxyquinolin sulphate, cns., 100 lbs., works lb 6.10 - —
smaller lots, works lb 6.55 - 7.40

P

Papain, powd., cs. lb. 4.20 - 5.00
Papaverine, natural or synthetic, hydrochloride, N F., cns., 1,000-oz. lots, oz. 6.60 - —
smaller lots oz. 6.30 - 6.56
Sulphate, cns. oz. 7.10 - 7.35
Paprika, Chilean, bgs. lb. .25 - .26
Portuguese, bgs. lb. .30 - .33
Spanish, bgs. lb. .41 - .45½
Para-anisidin, dms., works lb. .75 - —
Parachlorophenol, dms., c.l., works, lb. .27 - —
l.c.l., works lb. .28 - .53
Parachloroaniline, dms., frt. alld. E. Miss. lb. .70 - —
Parachloro-orthonitroaniline, dms. lb. No stocks
Paracresol, 98%, dms., works lb. .47 - .48
Paracymene, dms., c.l., works lb. 1.35 - —
l.c.l., works lb. 1.45 - —
tanks works lb. 1.15 - —
Paradibromobenzene, bgs., 500-lb. lots, works lb. .45 - —
Paradichlorobenzene, dms., c.l., works lb. .11 - —
l.c.l., same basis lb. .12½ - .14
Paraffin, crude, scale, white or yellow, 119-121 ASTM, bbls., c.l., refinery lb. .07 - —
121-123 ASTM, bbls., c.l., ref'y. lb. .07 - —
126-128 ASTM, bbls., c.l., ref'y. lb. .07.0 - —
fully ref'd, slabs, 120-122 ASTM, loose, c.l., ref'y. lb. .07.5 - —
122-124 ASTM, loose, c.l., ref'y. lb. .0715 - —
125-127 ASTM, loose, c.l., ref'y. lb. .0725 - —
128-130 ASTM, loose, c.l., ref'y. lb. .07.0 - —
130-132 ASTM, loose, c.l., ref'y. lb. .07.5 - —
132-134 ASTM, loose, c.l., ref'y. lb. .0780 - —
135-137 ASTM, loose, c.l., ref'y. lb. .0820 - —
Paraffin prices in bgs. and cns., 7/10c. per lb. higher; 1,000 to 9,999 lbs., 2.70c. per lb. higher, and under 1,000 lbs., 3.70c. per lb. higher.
Paraformaldehyde, dms., 1,000 lbs., works lb. 24 - —
smaller lots, works lb. 25 - —
Paraldehyde, tech., 98%, 55 gals., dms., l.c.l., works lb. .12½ - .13¼
5-10-gal. dms., l.c.l., works lb. .16½ - —
tanks, works lb. .11 - —
USP, cbys. lb. .37 - .40
Paranitroaniline, kgs., works lb. .43 - —
Paranitrochlorobenzene, kgs., works lb. .18 - —
Paranitrophenol, kgs., works, frt. equald. lb. .40 - —
Paranitrotoluene, kgs. works lb. .30½ - —
Paraphenylphenol, bgs., works lb. .27 - .28
Paraphenylenediamine, tech., kgs., works lb. 1.30 - —
Paratertiarybutylphenol, gs., works, lb. .19 - .20
Paratoluenesulphonamide, bbls. works, lb. .70 - —
Paratoluidin, bbls., works lb. .55 - .58
Pareira brava root, whole, bgs. lb. .30 - .31
ground, bxs. lb. .40 - .41
powder, bxs. lb. .42 - .43
Paris green, dealer, distributor, dms., cgs., c.l. works, frt. alld E. lb. .31 - —
l.c.l., same basis lb. .32 - .35
Passion flower herb, bls. lb. .26 - .28
Patchouli leaves, bls. lb. .45 - .50
Pectin, citrous, bbls. lb. 1.25 - —
Penicillin, amorph., calcium, bulk, 1,000,000,000-unit lots, 100,000 units. .16 - .11
sodium, wholesalers, bots. (100,000 units) bot. .24 - —
G, cryst., sodium, wholesalers (100,000 units) bot. .24 - —
(200,000 units) bot. .432 - —
bulk, 1,000,000,000-unit lots, 100,000 units. .12½ - —
procaine, cryst., bulk, 100,000,000-unit lots, 100,000 units. .13 - —
in oil, 10 c.c. bots. of 300,000 units, wholesalers bot. 8.00 - —
Pennyroyal leaves, ois lb. .25 - .30
Pentachlorophenol, dms., works lb. .20 - .25
Pentaerythritol, tech., bbls., c.l., works lb. .32 - —
l.c.l., works lb. .34 - .36
Pentane, industrial, tanks, group 3 gal. 10½ - 11½
Pepper, black, ogs. lb. .50 - .55½
futures, bgs., nearby lb. .55 - .55½
distant lb. .53 - .57½
Red, capsicum, Louisiana longs, bgs., shipment point lb. .18 Nom
Hontaka, bgs. lb. .42 - .42½
Mombasa, ogs lb. No stocks
Niger, bgs. lb. .25 - .25½
birdseye, bgs. lb. .31 - .31½
Sierra Leone, futures lb. .28 Nom
Chillies, Haitian, bgs lb. No stocks
Mexican, long lb. No stocks
White, bgs. lb. .76 - .76½
Peppermint, USP, dom., bls. lb. .60 - .65
imported, bls. lb. .75 - .80
Perchloroethylene, dms., c.l., zone 1, works, frt. alld lb. .10½ - —
zone 2, same basis lb. .11½ - —
zone 3, same basis lb. .11½ - —
zone 4, same basis lb. .11½ - —
l.c.l., zone 1, same basis lb. .11½ - —
zone 2, same basis lb. .12 - —
zone 3, same basis lb. .12½ - —
zone 4, same basis lb. .12 - —
tanks, zone 1, same basis lb. .10½ - —
zone 2, same basis lb. .11 - —
zone 3, same basis lb. .11½ - —
zone 4, same basis lb. .10½ - —

Perchloroethylene zones are:—(1) Conn., Del., Ill., Ind., Ia., Ky., Me., Md., Mass., Mich., Minn., Mo., Neb. (Omaha), Kans. (Kansas City), N. J., N. Y., N. C., Ohio, Pa., R. I., Tenn., Vt., Va., W. Va., Wis.; (2) Ala., Ark., Fla., Ga., Kansas, La., Miss., Neb., N. D., Okla., S. C., S. D.; (3) Col., Mont. (4) N. M., Tex., Wyo.; (4) Ariz., Cal., Idaho, Mont. (W), Nev., Ore., Utah, Wash.

Peru balsam, dms. lb. .75 - .85
Petrolatum, tech., dark, bbls., c.l., group 3 lb. .021 - —
f.o.b. Indiana refy. gal. .01½ - —
golden topaz, bbls., c.l. lb. .032 - —
l.c.l. lb. .036 - —
red, veterinary, bbls., c.l. lb. .024 - —
l.c.l. lb. .028 - —
USP, amber, non-ret. dms., c.l. lb. .01¾ - —
Pennsylvania refy. lb. .01½ - —
l.c.l. lb. .05½ - —
California refy. lb. .08½ - —
cream, c.l., dms. lb. .06¾ - —
l.c.l. lb. .08½ - —
extra, amber, dms., c.l. lb. .05 - —
Pennsylvania refy. lb. .04½ - —
l.c.l. lb. .06½ - —
white, lily, dms., c.l. lb. .06 - —
l.c.l. lb. .08½ - —
snow, dms., c.l. lb. .07½ - —
Pennsylvania refy. lb. .07½ - —
l.c.l. lb. .09½ - —
California refy. lb. .12 - —
soft, dms., c.l. lb. .06¾ - —
Pennsylvania refy. lb. .06¾ - —
l.c.l. lb. .07½ - —
California refy. lb. .10½ - —
yellow, soft, dms., c.l. lb. .04½ - —
Pennsylvania refy. lb. .04½ - —
l.c.l. lb. .06 - —
California refy. lb. .08½ - —
Petroleum, crude, bulk, at wells, California bbl. 1.94 - 2.85
Illinois bbl. 2.65 - 2.77
Kentucky bbl. 2.60 - 2.77
Louisiana-Arkansas bbl. 2.14 - 2.73
Montana bbl. 2.50 - 2.65
Oklahoma-Kansas bbl. 2.23 - 2.65
Pennsylvania, lower field bbl. 5.00 —
Upper field bbl. 3.10 - 5.00
Texas, East bbl. 2.65 - —
Gulf coast bbl. 2.38 - 2.95
North, North-Central bbl. 2.23 - 2.65
Panhandle bbl. 2.23 - 2.65
West bbl. 2.10 - 2.52
Wyoming bbl. 1.50 - 2.05
Ether, laboratory, 30°-60° C, cns., dlvd. E gal. 1.50 - —
dms., c.l., group 3 gal. 26 - —
l.c.l., same basis gal. 44 - —
85°-90° C, 10-gal. cns., dlvd. E gal. 1.50 - —
dms., c.l., Group 3 gal. 26 - —
l.c.l., same basis gal. 44 - —
40°-75° C, 10-gal. cns., dlvd. E gal. 1.50 - —
dms., c.l., Group 3 gal. 26 - —
l.c.l., same basis gal. 44 - —
90°-160° C, ref. dms., ex-tax, f.o.b. San Francisco gal. .57 - —
Fuel oil, bunker C (No. 6), California, heavy tanks, refinery bbl. 2.10 - 2.20
light, tanks, refinery bbl. 2.35 - 2.40
Eastern, tanks, Albany, N.Y. bbl. 3.240 - —
Baltimore, Md. bbl. 3.03 - 3.17
Boston, Mass. bbl. 3.055 - 3.315
Charleston, S. C. bbl. 2.95 -
Jacksonville, Fla. bbl. 2.99 - 3.41
New York, N. Y. bbl. 3.02 - 3.27
Norfolk, Va. bbl. 3.00 - 3.04
Philadelphia, Pa. bbl. 3.03 - 3.27
Portland, Me. bbl. 3.095 - 3.115
Providence, R. I. bbl. 3.045 - 3.085
Savannah, Ga. bbl. 2.99 - 3.03
Diesel, tanks, refinery, California gal. .0785- .093
Pennsylvania gal. .11 - .125
Petroleum, fuel oil, furnace, tanks, refinery, Arkansas, No. 2 gal. .09125- —
No. 3 gal. .08875- —
Bayonne, N. J., No. 2 gal. .094 - —
Group 3, No. 1 gal. .09125- .0925
No. 1, straw gal. .08875- —
No. 2, straw gal. .09 - .10
No. 3 gal. .0927- —
range gal. .095 - —
Pennsylvania, No. 1 gal. .1125- .13
No. 2 gal. .11 - .13
No. 3 gal. .11 - .125
Lacquer diluent, California, 170-255 F. b.r., tanks, ex-tax, f.o.b. Los Angeles gal. .117 - —
Portland, Ore. gal. .158 - —
San Francisco gal. .152 - —
Seattle, Wash. gal. .158 - —
East coast, tanks, N. J. and N. Y. refinery gal. .16 - —
Hexane-type, tanks, Bayonne, N.J. gal. .16 - —
Group 3, benzol-type, tanks, refinery gal. .1225- .13
toluol-type, tanks, refinery gal. .1225- .13
Mineral spirits, California, 170-255 b.r., tanks, ex-tax, f.o.b. San Francisco gal. .152 - —
205-295 b.r., tanks, same basis gal. .152 - —
245-369 b.r., tanks, same basis gal. .152 - —
305-362 b.r., tanks, same basis gal. .142 - —
312-400 b.r., tanks, same basis gal. .142 - —
309-455 b.r., tanks, same basis gal. .132 - —
East coast, tanks, N. J., N. Y., refinery gal. .14 - —
Group 3, tanks gal. .1025- .115
Gulf coast, tanks, refinery gal. .0875- —
tankwagon, Baltimore gal. .175 - —
Boston gal. .16 - —
Buffalo gal. .165 - —
Camden, N. J. gal. .15 - —
Chicago gal. .195 - —
Detroit gal. .211 - —
Kansas City, Mo. gal. .182 - —
Lancaster, Pa. gal. .16 - —
Newark gal. .15 - —
New York gal. .15 - —
Philadelphia gal. .15 - —
Pittsburgh gal. .175 - —
Providence gal. .165 - —
Rochester gal. .175 - —
St. Louis gal. .189 - —
Syracuse gal. .185 - —
Washington, D. C. gal. .175 - —
Naphtha, cleaners, California, tanks, San Francisco gal. .123 - —
East coast, tanks, N. J., N. Y., refinery gal. .14 - —
Group 3, tanks gal. .10025- .12
tankwagons, St. Louis gal. .1470- —
Newark gal. .15 - —
Chicago gal. .1414- —
Detroit gal. .15½ - —
New York gal. .15 - —
Philadelphia gal. .15 - —
high-flash, 140° F. group 3, refinery, tanks gal. .13 - .145
high-solvency, tanks, refinery, 200-285 b.r., 37-38° C, mixed anilin pt. gal. .22 - —
25-26° C. m.a.p. gal. .21 - .26½
270-370 b.r., 78-81° C. m.a.p. gal. .24½ - 26
49° C, m.a.p. gal. .29 - —
26° C, m.a.p. gal. .21 - .26
300-400 b.r., 26-32° C. m.a.p. gal. .21 - .26½
340-410 b.r., 32° C. m.a.p. gal. .21 - —
36° C, m.a.p. gal. .21 - .28½
340-410 b.r., 32° C. m.a.p. gal. .26½ - —
360-480 b.r., 25° C. m.a.p. gal. .21 - —
V.M.&P., California, 245-360 b.r., tanks, ex-tax, f.o.b. Los Angeles gal. .147 - —
Portland, Ore. gal. .158 - —
San Francisco gal. .152 - —
Seattle, Wash. gal. .158 - —
Calif., 205-290 b.r., tanks, ex-tax, f.o.b. Los Angeles gal. .147 - —
Portland, Ore. gal. .158 - —
San Francisco gal. .152 - —
Seattle, Wash. gal. .158 - —
East coast, N. J., N. Y., tanks gal. .15 - —
Group 3, tanks gal. .1125- .12
Gulf coast, tanks, New Orleans gal. .10 - —
tankwagon, Boston gal. .175 - —
Chicago gal. .205 - —
Detroit gal. .221 - —
Milwaukee gal. .207 - —
Minneapolis gal. .205 - —
Newark gal. .165 - —
New York gal. .165 - .17
Philadelphia gal. .165 - —
Pittsburgh gal. .185 - —
St. Louis gal. .199 - —
Solvent, rubber, California, tanks, ex-tax, San Francisco gal. .152 - —
East coast, N. J., N. Y., gal. .15 - —
Group 3 tanks gal. .11 - .1175
Stoddard California, tanks, ex-tax, San Francisco gal. .142 - —
East coast, N. J., N. Y., tanks gal. .14 - —
Group 3, tanks gal. .11 - .1175
Pennsylvania, western, tanks, gal. .10 - —
tankwagon, Boston gal. .16 - —
Chicago gal. .154 - —
Detroit gal. .174 - —
Milwaukee gal. .164 - —
Minneapolis gal. .164 - —
Newark gal. .15 - —
New York gal. .15 - —
Philadelphia gal. .15 - —
Pittsburgh gal. .15 - —
St. Louis gal. .17 - —
Syracuse gal. .17 - —
Sulphonate, 70% sulphonic content, ref. dms., c.l., wks. lb. .15¼ - —
l.c.l., works lb. .15½ - —
tanks, works lb. .13¾ - —
60% sulphonic content, ref. dms., c.l., works lb. .12¼ - —
l.c.l., works lb. .12½ - —
tanks, works lb. .10¾ - —
Phenobarbital, dms., 100 lbs. lb. 4.00 - 4.35
Phenol, 90-92% (cresol, 8-10%), dms., c.l., works, and frt. alld. lb. .13½ - .14
l.c.l., same basis lb. .14¼ - .14¾
tanks, same basis lb. .12½ - .13
82-84% (cresol, 16-18%), dms., c.l., same basis lb. .14¼ - .14¾
l.c.l., same basis lb. .15 - .15½
tanks, same basis lb. .13½ - .13¾
USP, dms., c.l., same basis lb. .13 - .13¼
l.c.l., same basis lb. .13¾ - .14
tanks, same basis lb. .12 - —
Phenolphthalein, USP, yellow, bbls., dms., 2,000 lbs. lb. 1.60 - —
smaller lots lb. 1.91 - 1.04
Phenothiazin, NF, fib dms., ton lots, works lb. .49 - —
smaller lots, works lb. .54 - —
Phenylacetaldehyde solution, 50%, bots. lb 2.35 - 2.75
pure, bots. lb. 4.00 - 4.50
Phenyl acetate, dms., 100-lb. lots, works lb. .50 - —
Phenyldiethanolamine, dms., c.l., wks. lb. .51½ - —
l.c.l., works lb. .53 - —
Phenylethanolamine, dms., c.l., works, lb. .64½ - —
l.c.l., same basis lb. .65 - —
Phenylethyl acetate, dms. lb. 1.65 - 2.70
Phenylethylphenyl acetate, bots. lb. 4.50 - 6.00
Phenylhydrazin base, CP, bots. lb. 3.00 - 3.07
Hydrochloride, CP, bots., works lb. 3.00 - 3.07
commercial, kgs., works lb. 1.75 - —
Phenylmethylpyrazolone, dms., works, lb. 1.58 - 1.60
tech., lib dms. lb 10.00 - —
Phosgene, 150-lb. cyls., works lb. 20½ - 27
10-lb cyls., works lb. 1.50 - —
Phosphate, defluorinated (see under D.).
Phosphate rock, Florida, land pebble, run-of-mine, washed, dried, unground, 68-69% b.p.l., bulk, c.l., car at mine long ton 4.61 - —
70%-68% b.p.l., c.l., same basis long ton 5.61 - —
72%-70% b.p.l., c.l., same basis long ton 5.31 - 5.61
75%-74% b.p.l., same basis, long ton 6.31 - 6.51
77%-76% b.p.l., c.l., same basis long ton 7.31 - —
finely ground, 65.5% b.p.l. basis 30% P_2O_5 minimum short ton 5.78 - —
68% b.p.l., basis 31% P_2O_5 minimum short ton 5.98 - —
70% b.p.l., basis 32% P_2O_5 minimum short ton 6.93 - —
Prices for Florida phosphate rock are 50c usual bonus penalty clause on oil and land. Prices on entirely pebble, 50c. per long ton higher than above quotations.
Tennessee, brown, run-of-mine, unground, 27-29% P_2O_5 long ton 6.00 - —
30-32% P_2O_5 long ton 6.75 - —
Phosphorus, red, amorphous, cs. lb. .50 - .55
tins, expect lb. .40 - .45
Yellow, cns lb. .30 - .37
dms., c.l. lb. .26 - —
Oxychloride, dms., works lb. .12 - .15
Pentoxide, dms c.l., works lb. .12 - —
l.c.l., works lb. .14 - .14
Sesquisulphide, tins, cs., works lb. .28 - .29
Trichloride, dms., c.l., works lb. .12 - .15
l.c.l., works lb. .13 - .16
Phthalamide, bbls., works lb. .35 - .40
kgs., works lb. .45 - .50
Phthalic anhydride, bgs., bbls., c.l., works, frt. equald. lb. .19½ - .20½
Pacific Coast, dlvd. lb. .21½ - —
l.c.l., frt. equald. lb. .20½ - .20½
Pacific Coast, dlvd. lb. .23½ - —
Pichi leaves, bgs. lb. .07 - .08
Picoline (see Alphapicoline and Betapicoline).
Picrotoxin, bots. oz. 8.00 - —
Pilocarpine hydrochloride, USP, bots., vials oz. 6.50 - 7.50
Nitrate, bots., vials oz. 6.25 - 7.25
Pimento, Jamaica, bgs. lb. .25 - .29½
Pinetar, retort, dms. inch, c.l., works, South gal. .43½ - —
l.c.l., same basis gal. .45½ - —
white, N.Y.C. gal. .51½ - —
tanks, works, South gal. .31½ - —
Pinkroot, bls. lb. 2.25 - 2.30
Pipecoline, 95%, dms., frt. equald. lb. 1.65 - —
98%, dms., same basis lb. 1.75 - —
Piperazine hexahydrate, bots. lb 8.80 - 9.00
Pipsissewa herb (see Prince's pine).
Pitch, coaltar, 150° m.p., bbls., c.l. works ton 31.00 - —
l.c.l., works ton 34.00 - —
Cottonseed, dms., works lb. .10½ - .10¾
Hardwood, paper bgs., works lb. .01 - —
Linseed, dms. lb. No prices
Petroleum (see Asphaltum, Mexican, Texas).
Pine, dms ex whse. East 100 lbs. 6.90 - —
Soybean, dms., works lb 10¾ - .10¾
Plaster of paris (see Gypsum).
Platinum metal, works oz. 93.00 -96.00
Podophyllin, dms. lb. 11.75 -13.50
Pokeroot, bls. lb. .71 - .18
Polystyrene, plain colors, bgs., 30,000 lbs., works, frt. alld. lb. .33 - —
20,000 lbs., same basis lb. .34 - —
smaller lots, same basis lb. .35 - .42
Plain color polystyrene prices in dms., ½c. per lb. higher.
water-clear, bgs., 20,000 lbs., works, frt. alld. lb. .27 - —
20,000 lbs., same basis lb. .28 - —
smaller lots, same basis lb. .29 - .35
Pomegranate root bark, bgs. lb. .15 - .16
Poppy flowers, bls. lb. .50 - .55
Seed, Danish, bgs., futures lb. .24½ - .25
Dutch, bgs. lb. .20 - .20½
Turkish, bgs. lb. .13½ - .14
futures, bgs. lb. .15 - .15½
Potash, caustic, low-chloride, flake, 90%, dms., c.l., works 100 lbs. 9.60 - —
c.l., works 100 lbs. 10.35 - —
liquid, dms., c.l., works 100 lbs. 9.00 - —
l.c.l., works 100 lbs. 9.75 - —
tanks, works 100 lbs. 8.25 - —
solid, 90%, dms., c.l., works 100 lbs. 9.00 - —
l.c.l., works 100 lbs. 9.75 - —
regular, flake, 88-92%, dms., c.l., works lb. .0785- —
l.c.l., works lb. .0860- —
liquid, 45% basis, dms., c.l., works lb. .03375- —
l.c.l., same basis lb. .0395- —
tanks, same basis lb. .0334- —
solid, 88-92%, dms., c.l., works lb. .0774- —
l.c.l. lb. .08 - —
Potassium abietate lb. .08 - —
Acetate, USP, dms. lb. .28 - .30
Bicarbonate, USP, gran., dms. lb. .20 - .22
powd., dms. lb. .22 - .24
Bichromate, bgs., c.l., works lb. .12¾ - —
l.c.l. lb. .12¾ - .13½
Potash bichromate in bbls., ½c. higher.
Borate, gran., bbls., c.l., works ton 200.00 -
ton lots, works ton 218.50 -
less ton lots, works ton 223.50 -
Bromate, bbls., 1,000 lbs. or more, lb. .48 - —
25-200 lbs lb. .60 - —
Bromide, USP, cryst., gran., bids., kgs. lb. .33 - .34
Carbonate, tech., calcined, bbls., c.l., works lb. .07½ - —
l.c.l., same basis lb. .08 - —
hydrated, 83-85%, bbls., c.l., works lb. .06 - —
dms., l.c.l., works lb. .06½ - —
Carbonate, USP, gran., bbls., dms. lb. .16 - .18
powd., bbls., dms. lb. .21 - .23
Chromate, tech., bgs. lb. .25 - .29
Chlorate, cryst., kgs., c.l., works, lb. .08½ - —
l.c.l., works lb. .09½ - —
powd., dms., kgs., c.l., works lb. .09 - —
l.c.l., works lb. .09½ - —
export, kgs., 1 to 10 tons, ex whse. lb. .12 - —
Chloride, USP, cryst., bbls. lb. .26 - .27
gran., bbls lb. .20 - .22
powd., bbls lb. .29 - .32
Citrate, USP, gran., dms. lb. .37½ - .42½
Potash citrate, USP, powd., 3c. per lb. higher.
Cyanide, dms., works lb. .35 - —
Fluoride, dms., works lb. .24 - —
Glycerophosphate, 75% solution, cbys. lb. 2.05 - 2.20

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What we accomplish are not miracles. But frequently we can do "the impossible" in locating needed chemicals or disposing of temporary surpluses.

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CABLE: *Encofan, New York or Neuberg, New York*
Encofan, Tokio

ALUMINA HYDRATE • ALUMINUM HYDROXIDE U.S.P.
ALUMINUM CHLORHYDROL • ALUMINUM CHLORIDE • ACETONE • ACETANILID
ACID SODIUM PYROPHOSPHATE • BARIUM HYDRATE • BARIUM SULFATE
BARIUM PEROXIDE • BENZOATE OF SODA • BICARBONATE OF SODA
BENZENE HEXACHLORIDE • BENZOYL PEROXIDE • BLANC FIXE • CARBON TETRACHLORIDE
CARBON BISULPHIDE • CAUSTIC POTASH • CAUSTIC SODA • CITRIC ACID
CALCIUM CITRATE • CREAM OF TARTAR • D D T • EPSOM SALT • LECITHIN
LITHIUM SALTS • PHOSPHORIC ACID • PHOSPHOROUS (RED AMORPHOUS)
ROCHELLE SALT • SAPONIN • SODIUM SULPHIDE • SODA ASH
TARTARIC ACID • TARTAR EMETIC • VANILLIN

Potassium Guaiacol Sulphonate—Red, Spanish Oxide

Potassium guaiacol sulphonate, NF, dms..lb. 1.80 - 1.85
Hydroxide, tech. (see Potash, caustic).
USP, sticks, cns.....lb. .34 - .36
Hypophosphite, dms.....lb. .78 - —
Iodide, dms.....lb. 1.35 - 1.56
Manure salt, 22% K_2O, bulk, mines, unit-ton. .20 - —
25% K_2O, bulk, mines..unit-ton. .21 - —
Metabisulphite, gran., bbls.....lb. .19 - .21
powd., bbls.....lb. .25 - —
Muriate, dom., 60% K_2O, bulk, Carlsbad, N. M..unit-ton. .37½ - —
Trona, Cal. .....unit-ton. .45½ - —
Nitrate (see Saltpeter).
Oxalate, neutral, tech., fine gran., bbls., dms..lb. .28 - .34
Perchlorate, kgs., works.....lb. .12½ - .14
Permanganate, tech., kegs, works, lb. .21¾ - .22¼
USP, dms., works.....lb. .23½ - .24
Persulphate, dms., c.l., works....lb. .17 - —
l.c.l., works.....lb. .21 - —
Phosphate, tetrabasic, bbls., works, lb. .13 - .13½
Prussiate, red, kgs.....lb. .55 - .58
Yellow, bbls.....lb. .19 - —
Ricinoleate, tech., bbls.....lb. .18 - —
Silicate, glass, bgs., c.l., works..ton. 200.00 - —
l.c.l. .....100 lbs. 15.25 - —
solution, 29° Be. ret. drums, c.l., works..100 lbs. 4.25 - —
l.c.l., 5 or more, works..100 lbs. 5.00 - —
1-4, works.....100 lbs. 5.50 - —
32° Be, ret. dms., c.l., works..... 100 lbs. 4.75 - —
l.c.l., 5 or more, works. 100 lbs. 5.50 - —
1-4, works.....100 lbs. 6.00 - —

Potassium silicate, solut., 40.5° Be, ret. dms., c.l., works.....100 lbs. 5.75 - —
l.c.l., 5 or more, works. 100 lbs. 6.50 - —
1-4, works.....100 lbs. 7.00 - —
Silicofluoride, dms., works.....lb. .09 - —
Sulphate, NF, cryst., bbls.....lb. .31 - .33
powd., bbls.....lb. .14½ - .15
tech., dom., bulk, basis 90-95% K_2SO_4 min. 90%, works..ton. 32.50 - —
Sulphocyanide, cryst., NF (see Potassium thiocyanate).
Thiocyanate, cryst., NF, dms.....lb. .70 - .78
tech., works.....lb. .45 - .50
Titanate, ctns., c.l., works.....lb. .42 - —
5 tons, works.....lb. .12½ - —
1 ton or less, works.....lb. .12½ - .18
Xanthate, dms., c.l.....lb. .12 - —
Potassium-magnesium sulphate, bulk, min., 40% K_2SO_4, 18-50% MgO, works..ton. 14.50 - —
Potassium sodium ferricyanide, kgs., works..lb. .45 - .48
Potassium-sodium tartrate (see Rochelle salt).
Potassium - titanium oxalate, bbls., dms..lb. .50 - .55
Prickly ash bark, bls.....lb. .28 - .33
Berries, bgs.....lb. .60 - .65
Prince's pine herb, bls.....lb. .55 - .60
Procaine hydrochloride, cns., 200-lb. lots..lb. 4.75 - —
smaller lots .....lb. 5.00 - 5.75
Propane, commercial grade, tanks, group 3..gal. .057 - —
Propionaldehyde, dms., c.l., works..lb. .16½ - —
l.c.l., works .....lb. .17 - —
tanks, works .....lb. .15 - —
Propyl aldehyde (see Propionaldehyde).

Propyl acetate, dms., c.l., works....lb. .19½ - —
l.c.l., works.....lb. .20½ - —
tanks, works.....lb. .18 - —
tankwagons, works.....lb. .18½ - —
Propylene dichloride, dms., c.l.....lb. .08½ - —
l.c.l. .....lb. .09½ - —
smaller containers.....lb. .12½ - —
tanks .....lb. .07 - —
Oxide, dms., c.l., frt alld. E.....lb. .20½ - —
l.l., frt. alld. E .....lb. .21½ - —
tanks, frt. equald. E.....lb. .18½ - —
Propyleneglycol, N.F., dms., c.l., frt. alld. E..lb. .17 - —
l.c.l., same basis.....lb. .18 - —
tanks, same basis.....lb. .15½ - —
Propylthiouracil, bots. works.....kilo 50.00 - —
Psyllium seed (see Fleaseed).
Pulsatilla herb, bls. .....lb. .55 - .60
Pumice, dom., grd., course, 0½, 1, 1½, 2, 3, bgs., ton lots..lb. .03¾ - .04
Chicago, bgs., ton lots.....lb. .04½ - —
smaller lots.....lb. .03¾ - .04½
fine, bgs., ton lots.....lb. .03¾ - —
smaller lots .....lb. .03¾ - .04
Italian, silk-screen, fine, bgs., ton lots..lb. .04 - —
coarse, bgs., ton.....lb. .03½ - —
sun dried, fine, bgs., ton lots...lb. .03 - —
coarse, bgs., ton lots.....lb. .04½ - —
Pumice in bbls. is ½c. per lb. higher.
Pumpkin seed, bgs. .....lb. .25 - .26
Purple lake (see Red).
Pyrethrum concentrate, dewaxed, 20%; for aerosol bombs, dms., works..lb. 7.10 - 7.35
liquid (20 to 1), basis 2 grams pyrethrins per 100cc., odorless base, dms., works..gal. 5.50 - —
regular base, dms., works..gal. 5.40 - —
(30 to 1), base 3 grams pyrethrins, per 100cc, odorless base, bbls., works..gal. 8.15 - —
regular base, dms., works.gal. 8.10 - —

Pyrethrum flowers, fine-grd., 0.9% pyrethrins, bbls., works....lb. .26 - —
powder, 1.3% pyrethrins, bbls., works..lb. .38 - —
and frt. alld..gal. 2.40 - 2.52
refd., 2° non-ret. dms., c.l., same basis..lb. .09 - .10
l.c.l., same basis.....lb. .09½ - .10½
ret. dms., l.c.l., same basis....lb. .09 - .80
Pyridoxin hydrochloride, 100-gram lots, gram. .55 - —
Pyrites, Spanish, c.i.f. Atl. ports, long-ton 8.00 - —
Pyrocatechin (see Catechol).
Pyrophyllite, standard, 200 mesh, bulk, c.l., mines .ton. 11.00 - 11.50
230 mesh, bulk, c.l., mines. ton. 12.00 - —
325 mesh, bulk, c.l., mines... ton 14.00 - —
No. 3, 200 mesh, bulk, c.l., mines, ton 9.50 - —
insecticide grade, 200 mesh, bulk, c.l., mines..ton. 9.00 - 10.00
rubber grade, 140 mesh, bulk, c.l., mines..ton 7.00 - —
Pyrophyllite in paper bgs., $3 to $3.50 per ton extra.
Pyroxylin scrap, opaque, amber, cs., works..lb. .17 - —
black, cs., works.....lb. .14 - —
gray, cs., works.....lb. .14 - —
mixed, mottled, cs., works...lb. .12 - —
white, china, ivory, cs., works, lb. .17 - —
dense, cs., works.....lb. .17 - —
translucent, pastels, cs., works..lb. .17 - —
transparent, colorless, cs., works, lb. .19 - —
colors, cs., works.....lb. .17 - —
shavings, opaque, amber, cs., works, lb. .15 - —
mixed colors, cs., works.....lb. .14 - —
white, cs., works.....lb. .17 - —

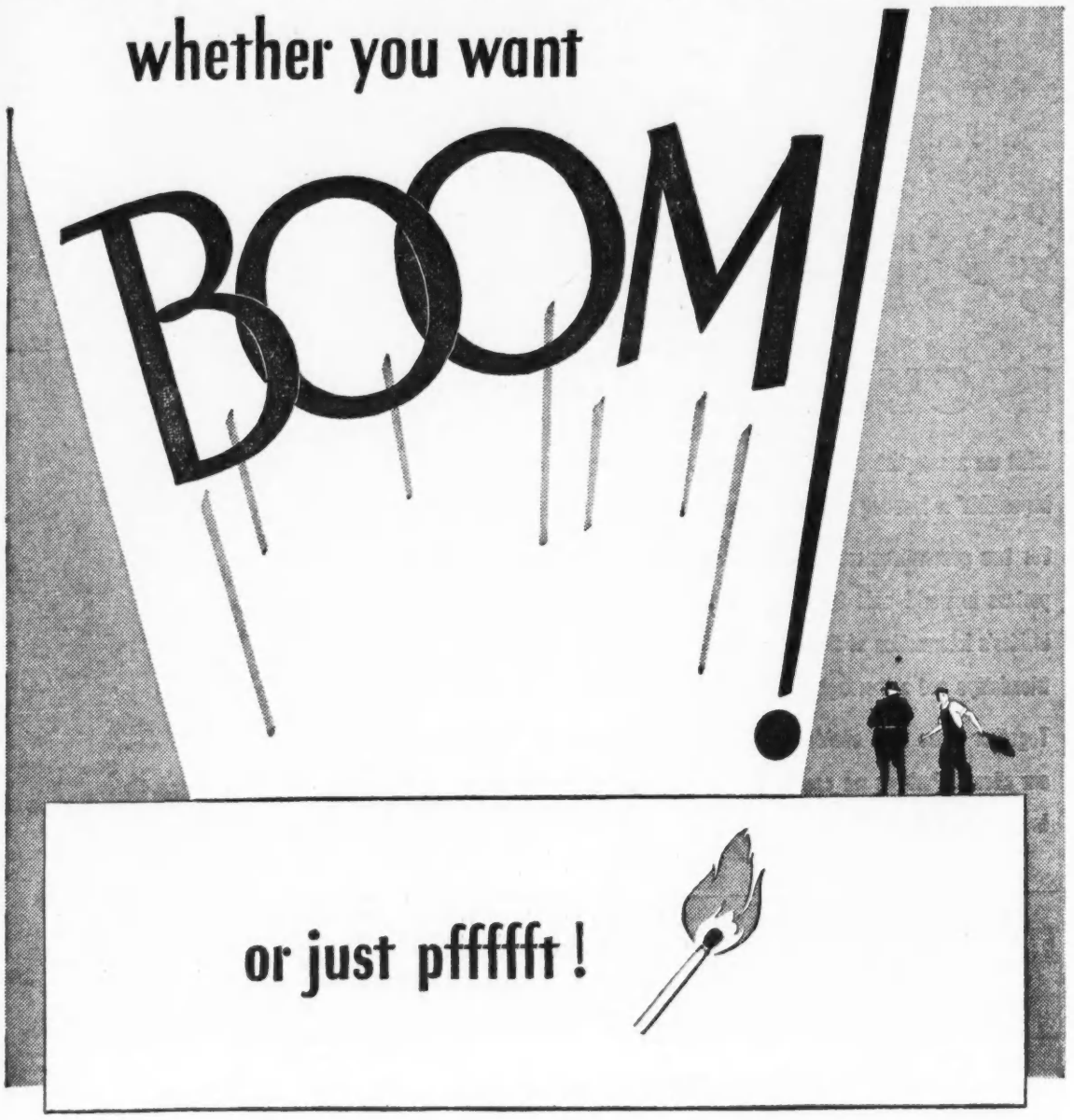
Q

Quassia chips, bls.....lb. .07 - .09
Quebracho extract, clarified, grd., 70% tannin, bgs., c.l. lb. .17½ - —
liq., 25% tannin, bbls., works..lb. .02½ - —
tanks, same basis.....lb. .02 - —
solid, 64% tannin, bgs., c.l....lb. .14 - —
powd., 70% tannin, bgs., c.l..lb. .18 - —
ordinary, solid, 62% tannin, bgs., c.l., ex dock, duty extra. lb. .1275 - —
Quebracho extract prices are based on $20.00 freight and $1 insurance per long ton.
Queen of the meadow root bgs.....lb. .12 - .13
Quercitron crystals, bbls., l.c.l.....lb. .35½ - —
Extract, liquid, bbls., l.c.l.....lb. .11½ - —
solid, bxs.....lb. .28 - —
Quicksilver, flasks (76 lbs.) net. flask. 76.00 - 78.00
Quince seed, bgs.....lb. .95 - 1.75
Quinidine, NF, V, cryst., cns.....oz 1.30 - —
powd., precip., cns.....oz 1.22 Nom.
Sulphate, USP, cns.....oz. .95 - —
Quinine, NF, cns., 100 ozs.....oz. 1.00 - —
Arsenate, cns., 100 ozs.....oz. 1.20 - —
Bisulphate, USP, cns., 100 ozs....oz .73 - —
Dihydrabromide, bots., 50 ozs.....oz 1.03 Nom.
Dihydrochloride, USP.....oz 1.00 - —
Ethylcarbonate, NF, cns., 100 ozs.oz .95 Nom.
Formate, cns., 100 ozs.....oz 1.20 Nom.
Hydrabromide, NF, cns., 50-oz cns. oz. .91 - —
Hydrochloride, USP, cns., 100 ozs.oz .91 - —
Hypophosphite, cns., 100 ozs....oz 1.40 - —
Phosphate, NF, cns., 100 ozs.....oz 1.10 - —
Salicylate, NF, cns., 100 ozs.....oz. .95 - —
Sulphate, USP, cns., 100 ozs.....oz. .80½ - —
Tannate, USP X, cns., 100 ozs.....oz. .60 Nom.
Valerate, NF, IV, 100 ozs.....oz 1.25 - —
Quinine-urea hydrochloride, NF, cns.oz. .97 - —
Quinolin, dms., c.l., works.....lb. .50½ - .55
l.c.l., works.....lb. .55 - .55½

R

R salt, dry, bbls.....lb. .69 - .70
Red, alizarin lake, bbls., dlvd. N. of Tenn. and N. C., E of Miss., including St. Paul, Minneapolis, Davenport, Rock Island, St. Louis..lb. 1.15 - 2.25
Prices 4c. per lb. higher dlvd. Ala., Fla., Ga., La. (Shreveport, 1½c.), Miss., N. C., S. C., Tenn., Tex. (Dallas, Ft. Worth, 1½c.), El Paso, 2c.), Cedar Rapids, Des Moines, Kansas City, Lincoln, Omaha, St. Joseph, 1.6c. per lb. higher, dlvd. Pacific coast prices equaled with Chicago, dlvd. Denver, Pueblo, Salt Lake City, Wichita
Cadmium lithopone, deep shade, bbls., frt. alld. E of Rockies..lb. 1.25 - —
light shade, bbls., same basis..lb. 1.10 - —
maroon, bbls., same basis.....lb. 1.35 - 1.45
medium shade, bbls., same basis, lb 1.20 - —
medium-light shade, bbls., same basis..lb. 1.15 - —
orange-red, bbls., same basis..lb. 1.05 - —
Red cadmium lithopone, all shades, in smaller pkgs. 5c. per lb. higher; all prices are 1c. per lb. higher ex whse., Los Angeles and San Francisco.
Carmine, No. 40 (see Carmine).
Crocus martis (see Red, maroon, iron oxide).
Dyes (see Dyes, coaltar).
Eosin toner, bbls., works.....lb 1.35 - —
Indian, dom., pure, bgs., Bethlehem, Easton, E. St. Louis, N Y.. lb. .11½ - .11¾
Iron oxide, synth., bbls.....lb. .11½ - .11¾
75%-85% copperas oxide, bgs., l.c.l., Bethlehem, Pa., Copley, O.; Easton, Pa., E. St. Louis, and Trenton, N. J..lb. .05½ - .09¾
Lake C toner, alizarin, bbls., works, lb. 1.05 - —
Lithol toner, bbls., works.....lb .80 - —
Lithol-rubin toner, alizarin lake, bbls., works..lb 1.40 - —
Maroon, alizarin lake, 25%, kgs., works..lb. .40 - .43
toner, bbls., works.....lb. 1.35 - 1.50
Cadmium, deep, bbls., works...lb. 1.20 - —
regular, bbls., works.....lb. 1.10 - —
Iron oxide, bgs., l.c.l., works...lb. .04 - —
MNPT toner, kgs., works.....lb. 2.25 - —
Maroons in smaller pkgs., 5c. per lb. higher
Mercury oxide, tech., bbls., 10,000 lbs., works..lb. 2.00 - —
smaller lots, works.....lb. 2.02 - —
Metallic, bbls., works.....lb. .02½ - .07¾
Oxide (see Red, iron oxide).
Oxide, Persian gulf, bgs., works..lb. .06¾ - .07
Para toner, bbls. .....lb. .85 - .89
chlorinated, kgs. .....lb. .95 - 1.05
concentrated, alizarin lake, kgs., works..lb. .80 - —
Phloxin toner (see Red, eosin toner).
Phosphotungsic, rhodamine Y, kgs., works..lb. 4.45 - —
Pink lake, alizarin, bbls., works..lb. .20 - .25
Purple lake, kgs. .....lb. 1.35 - —
Rose lake, alizarin, bbls., works...lb. .25 - .28
Spanish oxide, grade I, bbls., c.l., ex dock..lb. .05½ - .07¾
l.c.l., ex dock.....lb. .05¾ - .09
ex whse., New York.....lb. .09¾ -

whether you want



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Mining explosives, pyrotechnics, matches, or paper . . . whichever of those your product may be, you'll do well to include Pennsalt Potassium Chlorate as one of the ingredients. You can count on its uniform high quality, its rapid and complete reactivity.

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PENN SALT CHEMICALS

PENNSYLVANIA SALT MANUFACTURING COMPANY
of WASHINGTON • LOS ANGELES • TACOMA, WASH. • PORTLAND, OREGON

ESTABLISH A DEPENDABLE SOURCE OF SUPPLY

Ammonium Bifluoride
Ammonium Carbonate
Benzene Hexachloride
Benzoic Acid
Bicarbonate of Soda
Bisulphate of Soda (Globular)
Carbon Tetrachloride
Caustic Potash
Chloride of Lime
DDT
Dicalcium Phosphate
Disodium Phosphate
DNCB
Magnesium-Zinc Fluosilicate Mixture
Gelatin
Lactic Acid
Magnesium Fluosilicate
Monocalcium Phosphate
Monosodium Phosphate
Muriatic Acid

Naphthalene
Nitric Acids
Orthodichlorobenzene
Paradichlorobenzene
Phosphate Paste
Phosphoric Acids
Phosphorous Pentasulfide
Phosphorous Pentoxide
Saccharin
Soda Ash
Sodium Acetate
Sodium Benzoate
Sodium Metasilicate, Pentahydrate
Sodium Metasilicate, Anhydrous
Sodium Sesquisilicate, Anhydrous
Sodium Orthosilicate, Anhydrous
Sulphuric Acids
Trisodium Phosphate
Sodium Fluosilicate
Zinc Fluosilicate

RN

RICHES-NELSON, INC.

Chemicals and Allied Products

342 MADISON AVENUE NEW YORK 17, N. Y.
TELEPHONE: MURRAY HILL 7-7267 CABLE ADDRESS: RICNELCHEM, N. Y.

Red, Spanish Oxide—Sodium Bicarbonate

Red, Spanish oxide, grade 2, bbls., c.l., ex dock..lb. .05¼- .05½
l.c.l., ex dock.....lb. .05½- .05¾
ex whse., New York.....lb. .06¼- —
Toluidin toner, alizarin lake, kgs., works..lb. 1.35 • —
Turkey, bbls., works.....lb. .14½- —
Tuscan, bbls., frt. equald.....lb. .24½- 25
Venetian, 15%, bgs., works.....lb. .0350- —
20%, bgs., works.....lb. .0360- —
25%, bgs., works.....lb. .0410- —
30%, bgs., works.....lb. .0440- —
35%, bgs., works.....lb. .0465- —
40%, bgs., works.....lb. .0490- —
Vermilion, Amer., bbls.....lb. .22¼- .48
Quicksilver, cans.....lb. 2.27 • —
Red precipitate, NF, powd., fib. dms.lb. 2.17 • 2.19
Red saunders, wood, grd., bbls.....lb. .35 • —
Resorcinol, tech., dms., works.....lb. .68 • —
USP, cryst., dms., works.....lb. 1.80 • —
powd., dms., works.....lb. 2.00 • —
Rhatany root, bgs.....lb. .09 • .10
Rhubarb root, whole, cs.....lb. .45 • .50
powd., bbls.....lb. .50 • .55
Riboflavin, USP, bots.....kilo.125.00 • —
95%, bots.....kilo.125.00 • —
Rice bran concentrate, dms., Cedartown, Ga., or Emeryville, Calif.lb. .79 • —
Rochelle salt, gran., powd., bbls., 5,000 lbs..lb. 31½- —
smaller lots.....lb. .32 • —
Rose flowers, pale, bls.....lb. .23 • .24
Rosemary flowers, bls.....lb. 1.55 • 1.65
Leaves, French, bls.....lb. .13 Nom.
Portuguese, bls.....lb. .08 • .08½
Spanish, bls.....lb. .09 • .09½
Rosin, gum (see Naval Stores, Protective Coatings market).
Wood, B, dms., c.l., works....100 lbs. 5.00 • —
FF, dms., c.l., works.....100 lbs. 6.50 • —
G, H, I, dms., c.l., works..100 lbs. 7.40 • —
K, dms., c.l., works.....100 lbs. 7.40 • —
M, dms., c.l., works.....100 lbs. 7.40 • —
N, dms., c.l., works.....100 lbs. 7.40 • —
WG, dms., c.l., works.....100 lbs. 7.40 • —
WW, dms., c.l., works.....100 lbs. 7.40 • —
X, dms., c.l., works.....100 lbs. 7.70 • —
Rotenone, cryst., bbls., works.....lb.18.00 -20.00
Extract, liq., dms., works, per unit of 1 percent. 2.50 • —
Powder (see Cube root).
Rottenstone, bgs., c.l., mines....ton.36.00 • —
l.c.l., mines.....ton.43.00 • —
Rue herb, bls.....lb. .40 • .45
Rutin, bots.....gram. .23 • .29

S

Sabadilla seed, powd., bbls.....lb. .42 • —
activated ground with lime, bbls.lb. .34 • .35
Saccharin, gran., soluble, 1,000 lbs..lb. 1.50 • —
smaller lots.....lb. 1.60 • 1.70
powd., soluble, insoluble, dms., 1,000-lb. lots..lb. 1.55 • —
smaller lots.....lb. 1.65 • 1.85
Safflower (see Saffron, Mexican).
Saffron, Mexican, bls.....lb. 1.00 • 1.10
Spanish, USP, tins.....lb.27.00 -28.00
boxes.....lb 25.00 -26.00
Safrol, dms.....lb. .78 • 1.20
Sage, Cyprus, bls.....lb. .08 • .09
Dalmatian, bls.....lb. .22 • .23
Greek, fancy, bls.....lb. .13½- .14
Spanish, bls.....lb. .13½- .14
Syrian, bgs.....lb. .21 Nom.
Sago flour, bgs.....lb. .08¾- .09
Salicin, bots.....lb. No stocks
cns.....lb. No stocks
Saligenin, dms., works.....lb.20.00 -25.00
Salol, gran., bbls., kgs.....lb. 1.60 • —
fib. dms.....lb. 1.02 • 1.03
Powdered salol, 10c. higher
Salt, rock, bgs., c.s.....ton.18.10 • —
l.c.l.....ton.22.40 -23.00
Table, vacuum, common, fine, bgs., c.l., ton.19.60 -21.00
l.c.l.....ton.24.40 -26.40
Saltcake, dom., bulk, works.....ton.25.00 -28.00
Chrome (see Chrome cake).
Saltpeter, cryst., bbls., 10 tons 100 lbs.13.90 • —
smaller lots.....100 lbs.14.15 -14.40
gran., bbls., 20 tons.....100 lbs. 9.25 • —
smaller lots.....100 lbs.10.50 -11.00
powd., bbls., 20 tons.....100 lbs.10.25 • —
smaller lots.....100 lbs.11.50 -12.00
Saltpeter in bags 25c. per 100 lbs. less than in barrels; in kegs, $1 more.
Sanguinarine nitrate, bots.....oz. 4.75 • 5.50
Santonin, cryst., powd., cns.....kilo.190.00 -200.00
Saponin, No. 1, cns.....lb. 2.45 • —
Sarsaparilla root, dom., bls.....lb. .40 • .45
Honduras, bls.....lb. .40 • .42
Mexican, bls.....lb. .30 • .32
Sassafras bark, ord., bls.....lb. .30 • .31
select, bls.....lb. .60 • .65
Savory, French, bls.....lb. .20 • .20½
Spanish, bls.....lb. .14 • .14½
Saw palmetto berries, bgs.....lb. .24 • .25
Scammony resin, jump, cns.....lb. 2.10 • 2.25
powd., cns.....lb. 2.20 • 2.30
Root, bgs.....lb. .13 • .14
Schaeffer's salt, bgs.....lb. .60 • .62
Seidlitz mixture, bots., 5,000 lbs...lb. .27¾- —
smaller lots.....lb. .28¼- —
kegs, 5,000 lbs.....lb. .28¼- —
smaller lots.....lb. .28¾- —
Selenium, powd., cns., 10-lb. lots...lb. 2.10 • —
cs., 1,000-lb. lots.....lb. 2.00 • —
Senega root, bls.....lb. 1.95 • 2.05
Senna leaf, Alex., half-leaf, bls....lb. .26 • .27
siftings, bgs.....lb. .22 • .23
Tinnevelly, No. 1, bls.....lb. .20 • .24
No. 2, bls.....lb. .17 • .19
No. 3, bls.....lb. .13 • .14
Pods, bls.....lb. .14 • .15
Serpentaria root, bls.....lb. 2.50 • 2.75
Shellac, bleached, bonedry, bgs., 1,500-lb lots..lb. .62½- —
bbls., 1,500-lb. lots.....lb. .63 • —
kgs., 1,500-lb. lots.....lb. .65 • —
refined, bgs., 1,500-lb. lots.....lb. .72½- —
bbls., 1,500-lb. lots.....lb. .73 • —
kgs., 1,500-lb. lots.....lb. .75 • —
bonedry shellac prices for less than 1,500 lbs., 1c. per lb. higher for all packages.
Lemon, No. 1, bgs.....lb. .68 • .69
No. 2, bgs.....lb. .66 • .67
Superfine, bgs., 10 bgs.....lb. .63 • .64
TN, bgs., 10 bgs.....lb. .69 • .70
Shellac in 1 to 9 bgs., 1c. more.
Silica amorph., dry-grd., 325 mesh, bgs., c.l., ill. works..ton.20.00 -20.00
l.c.l., works.....ton.25.00 • —
hard-quartz, 99½%, 325 mesh, bgs., c.l., works..ton.15.00 • —
l.c.l., works.....ton.20.00 • —
99½%, 140 mesh, bgs., c.l., works, ton.10.00 • —
l.c.l., works.....ton.15.00 • —
Tetrachloride, tech., dms., c.l., works..lb. .15½- —
l.c.l., works.....lb. .16¼- .17
Silver bullion, ingots, cs.....oz. .72%- —
Cyanide, fib. dms., 2,500-oz lots. oz. .62¼- —
1,000-oz. lots.....oz. .62½- —
500-oz. lots.....oz. .62¾- —
250-oz. lots.....oz. 63 • —
Nitrate, CP, cryst., bots., 2,500-oz. lots..oz. .47 • —
1,000-oz. lots.....oz. .48¼- —
500-oz. lots.....lb. .49 • —
250-oz. lots.....lb. .49¼- —
USP granular silver nitrate, 2c. per oz. higher.
Proteinate, mild, USP, bots., dms., 1,000-oz. lots..oz. .45 • —
strong, bots., dms., 1,000-oz. lots. oz. .40 • —
Simarubra bark, bls.....lb. .85 • .86
Skullcap herb, Eastern, bls.....lb. .85 Nom.
Western, bls.....lb. .30 • .35
Skunk cabbage root, bls.....lb. .35 • .40
Slate flour, bgs., c.l., works....ton.11.00 -12.00
l.c.l., ex whse.....ton.20.00 -60.00
Sloe berries, bgs.....lb. .33 • .40
Smalt, black, cans.....lb. .11 • —
Blue, cans.....lb. .16 • —
Snakeroot, Canada, bls.....lb. .50 • .55
Soapbark, bls.....lb. .19 • .20
crushed, bls., bbls.....lb. .26 • .27
cut, foreign, bbls.....lb. .28 • .30
powd., bbls.....lb. .29 • .30
Soda ash, dense, 58%, paper bgs., c.l., works..100 lbs. 1.50 • —
l.c.l., stock points, zone 1.....100 lbs. 2.85 • —
2.....100 lbs. 3.00 • —
3.....100 lbs. 3.35 • —
4.....100 lbs. 3.95 • —
bbls., c.l., works.....100 lbs. 2.00 • —
l.c.l., stock points, zone 1.....100 lbs. 3.35 • —
2.....100 lbs. 3.50 • —
3.....100 lbs. 3.85 • —
4.....100 lbs. 4.45 • —
bulk, c.l., works.....100 lbs. 1.25 • —
light, 58%, paper bgs., c.l., works, 100 lbs. 1.40 • —
l.c.l., stock points, zone 1.....100 lbs. 2.75 • —
2.....100 lbs. 2.90 • —
3.....100 lbs. 3.25 • —
4.....100 lbs. 3.85 • —
bbls., c.l., works.....100 lbs. 1.90 • —
l.c.l., stock points, zone 1.....100 lbs. 3.25 • —
2.....100 lbs. 3.40 • —
3.....100 lbs. 3.75 • —
4.....100 lbs. 4.35 • —
bulk, c.l., works.....100 lbs. 1.15 • —

Soda ash prices f.o.b. stock points in zones indicated. Minimum quantity 500 lbs. For less than 500 lbs. prices are ex-warehouse. Soda zones are: (1) All States E. of Miles R. and N. of south bound of Ky., 31°, Tex. E. of 98°; S. of 31° Fla.; also Me., N. H., and Vt., in which there are special county zones; Davenport, Ia., and St. Louis; (2) Ark. E. of 98° Ga.; Iowa (except Davenport), Minn.; Mo. (except St. Louis), Neb., E. of 98°, N. C., S. C., Tenn. and Tex. N. of 31° and E. of 100° (except Wichita Falls); also Ala., La. and Miss. No. of 31°; (3) Ark. W. of 98°, Kan., Neb., W. of 98°, N. D., Okla., S. D., Tex., W. of 100° (including Wichita Falls excluding El Paso; (4) Ariz., Colo., Idaho, Mont., Nev., N. M., Utah, Wyo., and El Paso, Tex

Caustic, flake, powd., 76%, dms., c.l., works..100 lbs. 3.45 • —
l.c.l., dlvd., zone 1.....100 lbs. 5.80 • —
zone 2.....100 lbs. 5.95 • —
zone 3.....100 lbs. 6.30 • —
zone 4.....100 lbs. 6.30 • —
liquid, 50%, sellers' tanks, works, dry basis..100 lbs. 2.40 • —
70%, sellers' tanks, works, dry basis..100 lbs. 2.50 • —
50%, rayon type, tanks, works, dry basis..100 lbs. 2.40 • 2.50
solid, 76%, dms., c.l., works, 100 lbs. 3.05 • —
l.c.l., dlvd. zone 1.....100 lbs. 4.40 • —
zone 2.....100 lbs. 4.55 • —
zone 3.....100 lbs. 4.90 • —
zone 4.....100 lbs. 5.00 • —

Prices f.o.b. stock points in zones indicated, minimum quantity 500 lbs.; for less than 500 lbs., prices are ex-warehouse. Soda caustic zones are same as soda ash

Sal, bgs., c.l., ex car.....100 lbs. 1.55 • —
l.c.l., bgs., ex whse.....100 lbs. 1.75 • —
Sodium acetate, anhyd., dms., works, lb. .09½- .11
NF, cryst., bbls., works.....lb. .07½- .08½
Alginate, refined, water-soluble, bbls., works..lb. .79 • —
semi-refined, bbls., works.....lb. .42 • —
white, powd., dms, works.....lb. 1.50 • 1.60
Alkylbenzene-sulphate, dms., works, lb. .13 • —
Aluminate, for water treat., bgs., c.l., works..100 lbs. 7.60 • —
l.c.l., works.....100 lbs. 8.40 • —
other uses, bgs., c.l., works.100 lbs. 7.00 • —
l.c.l., works.....100 lbs. 7.50 • 8.00
Antimoniate, bbls., c.l., dlvd.....lb. .29 • —
l.c.l., dlvd.....lb. .30 • —
Arsenate dealers, dms., c.l., works.lb. .12 • —
l.c.l., works.....lb. — • —
Arsenite, gray, dealers, dms., c.l., works..lb. No stocks
l.c.l., works.....lb. — • —
solution, dms., works.....gal. .70 • 1.00
Benzoate, tech., bbls., 2 tons....lb. .39 • .41
smaller lots.....lb. .40 • .41
USP, dms., 2 tons.....lb. .46 • .52
smaller lots.....lb. .47 • .52
Bicarbonate, USP, gran., bgs., c.l., works..100 lbs. 2.35 • —
l.c.l., works.....100 lbs. 2.60 • —
powd., bgs., c.l., works...100 lbs. 1.95 • —
l.c.l., works.....100 lbs. 2.00 • —

...not reserved for our own use!

Just about every ton of heavy chemicals we produce is sold to outside users. And that goes for our recently expanded output, too. So, if you're unable to obtain all the caustic soda, soda ash, bicarbonate of soda, ammonia or liquid chlorine you need, try Mathieson. If you know your long range requirements, see us now about future deliveries.

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60 East 42nd Street, New York 17, N. Y.

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CHEMICALS

Caustic Soda...Soda Ash...Bicarbonate of Soda
Liquid Chlorine...Chlorine Dioxide...Ammonia, Anhydrous & Aqua...HTH Products...Fused Alkali Products
Dry Ice...Carbonic Gas...Sodium Chlorite Products
Sodium Methylate

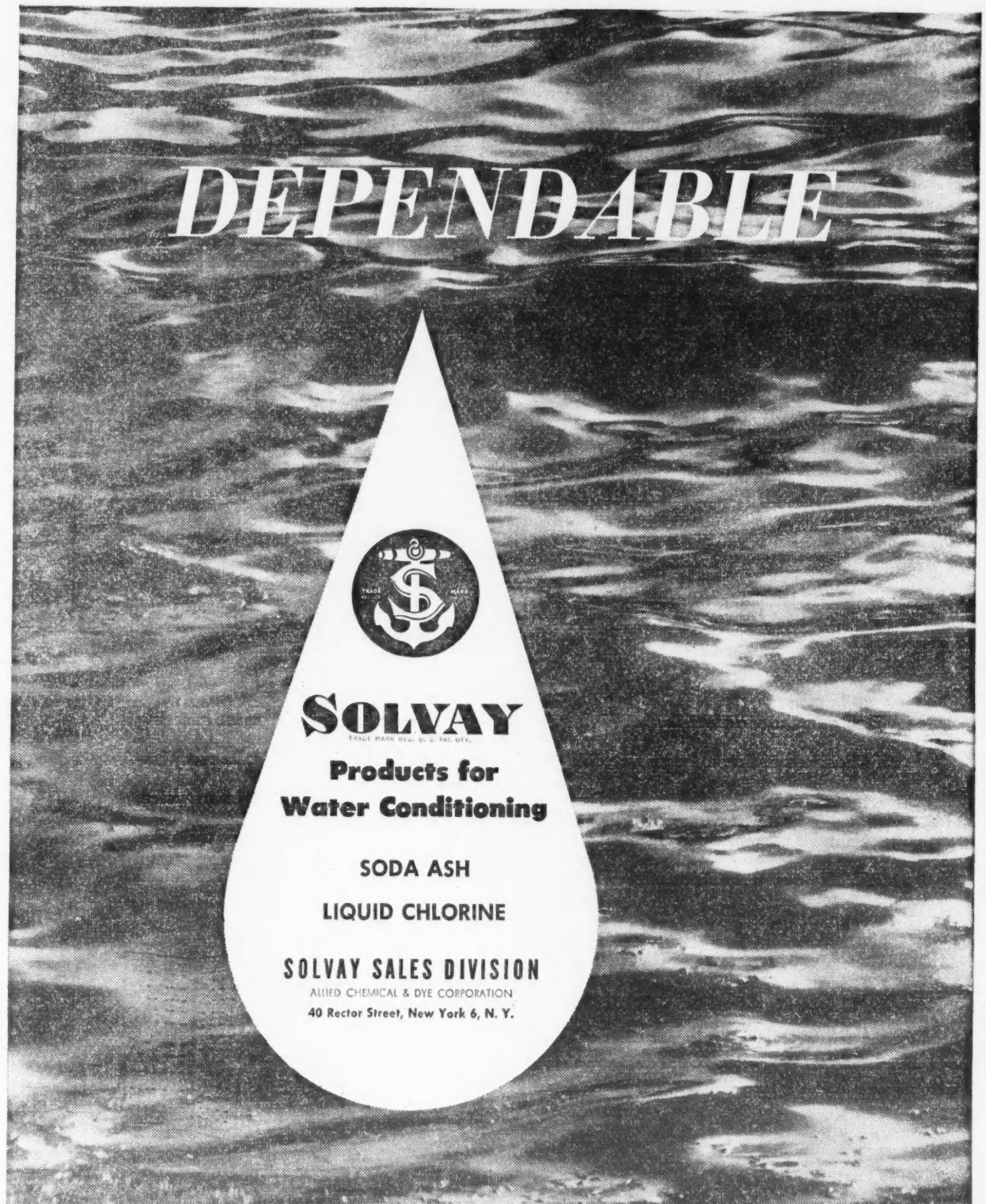
ESTABLISHED 1892. PLANTS AT NIAGARA FALLS, N. Y., SALTVILLE, VA., LAKE CHARLES, LA.

Sodium bichromate, bgs., c.l., works, lb. .09½ - —
l.c.l., works ..... lb. .09¾ - .09½
Sodium bichromate, in bbls., ¼c. higher.
Bifluoride, bbls., c.l., works, frt. equald. lb. .11½ - .12¼
l.c.l., same basis ..... lb. .11¾ - .12½
Bisulphate, bulk, c.l., works..100 lbs. 1.50 - —
dms., c.l., works ..... 100 lbs. 2.25 - —
l.c.l., works ..... 100 lbs. 2.65 - —
Bisulphite, powd., bbls., c.l., works, 100 lbs. 3.50 - —
l.c.l., works ..... 100 lbs. 4.00 - —
solut. 35°, bbls., c.l., works. 100 lbs. 1.10 - —
l.c.l., works ..... 100 lbs 1.50 - —
Borate (see Borax).
Bromide, USP, bbls., kgs., works, lb. .33 - .34
Cacodylate, bots., dms..... lb. 9.60 -12.00
Carbonate (see Soda ash, Soda sal, Sodium monohydrate)
Chlorate, cryst., dms., c.l., works..lb. .07½ - —
l.c.l., works ..... lb. .07½ - 08
powd., kgs., works..... lb. 08¼ - —
Chloride (see Salt).
Cobaltic, tech., dms., works..... lb. .75 - —
Chromate, bbls., dms., c.l., works lb. .11¼ - —
l.c.l., works..... lb. .11¾ - .11½
Citrate, USP VIII, bbls..... lb. .21½ - —
dms. ..... lb. .22½ - .26½
USP XIII, gran., bbls..... lb. .28 - —
dms. ..... lb. .29 - .33
Sodium citrate, USP XIII, powd., prices ½c. higher.
Cyanate, dms., ton lots, works...lb. .75 - —
smaller lots, works..... lb. .85 - —
Cyanide, 96-98%, dms..... lb. .15 - .15½
Diacetate, 35-35% acidity, bbls., works..lb. .10½ - .11½
anhydrous dms., works..... lb. .13 - .14½
Fluoride, white, 99%, bbls., c.l., works..lb. .06½ - —
l.c.l., works..... lb. .10 - —
95%, bbls., c.l., works..... lb. .10 - —
l.c.l., works..... lb. .10¾ - —
Formate, bgs., c.l., dlvd..... 100 lbs. 7.10 - —
l.c.l. ..... 100 lbs. 8.15 - —
Glutamate, monobasic, kgs..... lb. 1.55 - 1.57
Glycerophosphate, NF, flake, bbls..lb. 1.65 - 1.80
powder, bbls. ..... lb. 1.70 - 1.85
solution, 75%, cbys..... lb. 1.00 - 1.10
50%, cbys. ..... lb. .82 - —
Hydrosulphide (see Sodium sulphydrate).
Hydrosulphite, dms., c.l., frt alld..lb. .20½ - —
l.c.l., frt. alld..... lb. .21 - —
Hydroxide, tech (see Soda, caustic).
USP, sticks, dms..... lb. .24 - .29
Hypochlorinite, dms..... lb. .73 - —
Hyposulphite, tech., cryst., bgs., c.l., works, frt. equald. 100 lbs. 2.90 - 3.00
l.c.l., same basis..... 100 lbs. 3.30 - —
pea cryst., bgs., metro area, 100 lbs. 3.30 - —
Soda, hyposulphite, crystals, in bbls., 40c. higher; pea crystals, dms., 50c. higher.
USP (see Sodium thiosulphate).
Iodide, USP, dms., jars..... lb. 2.72 - 2.83
Lactate, edible, 50%, dms., c.l., works..lb. .18½ - —
l.c.l., dms., works..... lb. .19 - —
tech., 50%, dms., c.l., works..... lb. .12½ - .15
l.c.l., dms., works..... lb. .13 - .15¾
Monostate, dms. ..... lb. 3.25 - 3.35
Metaborate, gran., bgs., c.l., works, ton 90.50 - —
l.c.l., works..... ton 108.00 -113.00
Sodium metaborate in bbls., $20 per ton higher
Metal, dms., works..... lb. .16½ - —
Metanilate, bgs. ..... lb. 48 - —
Metasilicate, anhyd., bbls., c.l., works, 100 lbs 4.00 - —
gran., bgs., c.l., works..... 100 lbs. 3.25 - —
l.c.l. ..... 100 lbs. 4.55 - 4.00
bbls., c.l., works..... 100 lbs. 3.65 - —
l.c.l. ..... 100 lbs. 4.75 - 5.00
Molybdate, anhyd., works..... lb. .50 - —
Monohydrate, bgs., c.l., works, 200 lbs. 2.00 - —
l.c.l., works ..... 100 lbs. 2.45 - —
Naphthionate, bbls..... lb. 60 - —
Nitrate, crude, dom., bgs., c.l., works, ton 45.50 - —
bulk, c.l., works..... ton 42.50 - —
Imp., 100-lb. bgs., c.l., Atl., Gulf, Pac. whse. ton 51.50 - —
bulk, c.l., same basis..... ton 48.00 - —
Nitrite, 90%, bbls., c.l., works, frt. equald. lb. .06¾ - —
West coast ports.... 100 lbs. 8.00 - 8.05
l.c.l., dlvd..... 100 lbs. 8.90 -11.00
Orthosilicate, anhyd., dms., c.l., works..100 lbs. 5.25 - —
l.c.l., same basis..... 100 lbs 5.35 - 7.1
hydrated, flake, bbls.,c.l., works, 100 lbs. 4.25 - —
l.c.l., works ..... 100 lbs. 5.70 - 5.75
Oxalate, neut., bgs., works..... lb. .09 - .10
Pentachlorophenate, briquets, bgs., works, frt. equald..lb. .17 - .19
powd., bgs., c.l., same basis..lb. .16 - .16¾
l.c.l., same basis..... lb. .17 - —
kgs., l.c.l., works, frt. equald..lb. .19 - —
Perborate, USP, tech., bbls., c.l., works..lb. .17¾ - —
l.c.l., works ..... lb. .18¼ - —
Peroxide, dms., c.l., dlvd. E. of Miss. lb. .16 - —
smaller lots, same basis..... lb. .19 - —
Phosphate, dibasic, anhyd., bgs., c.l., works..100 lbs. 7.80 - —
l.c.l., works ..... 100 lbs. 8.20 - —
cryst., bgs., c.l., works. 100 lbs. 3.75 - 3.80
l.c.l., works ..... 100 lbs. 3.75 - 3.90
NF, dried, powd., dms., works.lb. .20 - .20½
monobasic, anhyd., bgs., c.l., works, 100 lbs. 12.45 - —
l.c.l., works..... 100 lbs 12.85 - —
tribasic, anhyd., bgs., c.l., works, frt. equald..100 lbs. 9.00 - —
l.c.l., same basis..... 100 lbs. 9.50 - —
cryst., bgs., c.l., works, frt. equald..100 lbs. 3.50 - —
l.c.l., same basis..... 100 lbs. 3.90 - —
Sodium phosphates in bbls., 40c. higher than bgs.
USP (see Sodium phosphate, dibasic).
Phosphoaluminate, bgs., c.l., works, 100 lbs. 7.00 - —
l.c.l., works..... 100 lbs. 7.50 - 8.00
Prussiate, yellow, bgs..... lb. .12 - —
bbls. ..... lb. .12½ - —
Pyrophosphate, acid, bgs., c.l., works, frt. equald..100 lbs. 11.25 -13.06
l.c.l., same basis..... 100 lbs. 11.75 -13.50
ferric, dms., 10,000 lbs., works, lb. .22 - —
smaller lots works..... lb .22½ - —
tetrabasic, anhyd., bgs., c.l., works, frt. equald..100 lbs. 6.50 - 6.65
l.c.l. ..... 100 lbs. 7.00 - 7.15
Ricinoleate, tech., bbls..... lb. No stocks
Salicylate, dms..... lb. .57 - .60
Sesquicarbonate, bgs., c.l., works... 100 lbs. 1.95 - —
bbls., c.l., works..... 100 lbs. 2.45 - —
l.c.l., bgs., dlvd. zone 1.... 100 lbs. 3.15 - —
zone 2 ..... 100 lbs. 3.00 - —
zone 3 ..... 100 lbs. 3.85 - —
zone 4 ..... 100 lbs. 4.25 - —
Sodium sesquicarbonate l.c.l. price zones are same as those for soda ash.
Sesquisilicate, bbls., c.l., works..... 100 lbs. 4.15 - —
l.c.l., dlvd. ..... 100 lbs. 5.40 - 5.65

Sodium silicate, 40°, turbid., dms., c.l., works..100 lbs. 1.00 - —
l.c.l., works ..... 100 lbs. 1.25 - 1.35
tanks, works..... ton 16.00 -17.00
52°, turbid, dms., c.l., works..... 100 lbs. 1.80 - —
l.c.l., works..... 100 lbs. 2.05 - 2.15
tanks, works..... ton 32.00 - —
Silicofluoride, bbls., c.l., works.... lb. .05 - —
l.c.l., works..... lb. .05½ - .06
Stannate, dms., works, frt. alld. E. lb. .58 - —
Stearate, bbls.... works..... lb. .19 - 24
Sulphate, NF VII, dried powd., bbls. lb. .16 - .16½
tech., anhyd., bgs., c.l., works, 100 lbs. 2.10 - —
l.c.l., works..... 100 lbs. 2.35 - 2.60
cryst. (see Glauber's salt).
USP, cryst., gran., bbls..... lb. .15 - .15½
Sulphonilate, bbls., works..... lb. .22 - —
Sulphide, cryst., bbls., c.l., works... 100 lbs. 3.50 - —
l.c.l., dlvd. ..... 100 lbs 3.90 - —
flake, bbls., c.l., works.... 100 lbs. 4.50 - 6.00
l.c.l., works ..... 100 lbs. 4.75 - 6.10
fused, bbls., c.l., works.... 100 lbs. 4.00 - 5.75
l.c.l., dlvd. ..... 100 lbs. 5.25 - 6.50
Sulphite, anhyd., tech., powd., bbls., c.l., frt. equald..100 lbs. 2.50 - 2.75
l.c.l., same basis..... 100 lbs. 3.25 - 3.45
crystals, bgs., c.l., works.. 100 lbs. 3.35 - —
l.c.l., works ..... 100 lbs. 3.75 - —
bbls., c.l., works..... 100 lbs. 3.80 - —
l.c.l., works ..... 100 lbs. 3.80 - —
powd., bbls., c.l., works.... 100 lbs. 5.25 - —
l.c.l., works..... 100 lbs. 5.50 - 6.00
Sulphocarbolate, USP IX, gran., bbls., dms..lb. .33 - .34
powd., bbls..... lb. .36 - .37

Sodium sulphocyanide, CP (see Sodium thiocyanate).
Sulphoricinoleate, bbls..... lb. .12 - —
Sulphydrate, flake, 70-72%, dms., c.l., lb. .05 - —
liquid, 45%, tanks, works.....ton 95.00 - —
Thiocyanate, CP, dms..... lb. .55 - .65
tech., dms., works..... lb. .30 - —
Titanate, ctns., c.l., works..... lb. .10 - —
5 tons, works..... lb. .10¼ - —
1 ton or less, works..... lb. .10½ - .13½
Tripolyphosphate, bgs., c.l., works, frt. equald..lb. .07¼ - —
l.c.l. ..... lb. .07¾ - —
Thiosulphate, tech. (see Sodium hyposulphite).
USP, cryst., bbls..... lb. .10 - .12
Tungstate, tech., bgs. ..... lb. 1.30 - 1.35
Sodium-ammonium phosphate, bbls., works, frt. equald..lb. .23 - —
Sodium-carboxymethylcellulose, high vis., ctns., 2,000 lbs., works frt. alld..lb. .66 - —
smaller quantities, same basis.lb. .70 - —
low and med. vis., ctns., 2,000 lbs., same basis..lb. .62 - —
smaller quantities, same basis.lb. .66 - —
Sodium-cinchophen, bots., dms., works, lb. 5.00 - 5.10
Sodium-formaldehyde sulfoxylate, dlvd., dms..lb. .22 - .26
Sodium-sulpha drugs (see Sulpha names).
Solvent naphtha, coaltar, dms., works, gal. .27 - .30
high-flash, dms., works.....gal. .27 - .30

Solvent naphtha, petroleum, 160° F. flash, tanks, Baytown, Tex. gal. .27 - —
150°F. flash, tanks, same basis, gal. .27 - —
Sorbitol, com'l, dms., c.l., works..lb. .25½ - —
l.c.l., works..... lb. .26 - —
crystalline, dms., works..... lb. .50 - —
solution, aqueous, dms., c.l., works., lb. .18½ - —
ton lots, works..... lb. .19¢ - —
Soybean protein, chemically isolated, 40,000 lbs., works..lb. .20½ - —
20,000 lbs., works..... lb. .20¾ - —
smaller lots, works..... lb. .27 - .30½
mechanically refined, bgs., 40,000 lbs., works..lb. .061 - —
20,000 lbs., works..... lb. .063 - —
smaller lots, works..... lb. .065 - —
Spikenard root, bls..... lb. .43 - .45
Spikenard root, bls..... lb. .45 - .46
Spruce extract, liq., reg., tanks, works. lb. .01¾ - —
powd., super, bgs., c.l., works..lb. .05¼ - —
Squaw vine, leaves, bls..... lb. .45 - .50
Squill, red, fortified, powd., bbls., boxs. lb. 1.60 - —
White, bls. ..... lb. .08 - .10
powd., bbls., bxs..... lb. 14 - 18
St. Ignatius beans, bgs..... lb. No stocks.
St. John's bread, edible, bls..... lb. .12 Nom.
Starch, corn, pearl, paper bgs., c.l. 100 lbs. 7.01 - —
Chicago ..... 100 lbs. 6.42 - —
l.c.l. ..... 100 lbs. 7.16 - —
powd., paper bgs., c.l..... 100 lbs. 7.12 - —
Chicago ..... 100 lbs. 6.55 - —
l.c.l. ..... 100 lbs 7.27 - —
Prices for corn starch in cotton bags, 17c. higher



Starch, Potato—Toluol, Coaltar

Starch, potato, dom., bgs., c.l. lb. .07¾- —
l.c.l. lb. .08½- .08¾
Rice bgs., c.l. lb. No stocks
Sweetpotato, bgs., c.l. lb. No stocks
Wheat, bgs. lb. 0705- .0750
Stavesacre seed, bgs. lb. .60 - .61
Stearin, oleo (see Oleostearin).
Stillingia root, bls. lb. 33 - .35
Stoneroot, bls. lb. 07½- .08
Storax, USP, cs. lb. 1.50 - 1.60
Stramonium leaves bgs. lb. .19 - .20
Seed, bgs. lb. .20 - .21
Streptomycin, hospitals gram. 1.58 - 1.60
wholesalers gram. 1.26 - 1.28
Strontium bromide, NF, cns., dms. lb. .62 - —
Carbonate, 90% bbls. lb. 14 - .16
98% bbls. lb. .23 - .25
Chloride, tech., bbls. lb. .22 - .24
Chromate, bgs., frt. equald. lb. 43½- .44
Iodide, jars, 25 lbs. lb. 3.20 - 3.26
Lactate, dms. lb. 1.30 - 1.35
Nitrate, bbls., c.l., works. lb. 07¾- —
l.c.l., works. lb. 08¼- .08¾
Oxalate, bbls., works. lb. .38 - .40
Salicylate, NF, dms. lb 1.25 - 1.32
Sulphate, air-floated, 90% 325 mesh, bbls., works, ton 58.00 - —
Strontium-calcium sulphide, phosphorescent, dms., works, lb. 2.50 - 2.85
Strophanthin, bots. oz. 30.00 -50.00
Strophanthus seed, Kombe, bgs. lb. 2.50 Nom.
Strychnine, NF, powd., cns., 100 ozs. oz. 1.25 - —
Sulphate, USP, powd., cns., 100 ozs. oz. 1.00 - —
Styrene, monomer, tanks, works lb. .15 - —
Styrolyl acetate, bots. lb. 2.50 - 3.10
Sucrose acto-acetate, denat., bbls., l.c.l., works lb. .55 - —
tech., bbls., l.c.l., works lb. .50 - —
Sugar coloring (see Caramel coloring).
Sugar of milk (see Milk sugar).
Sulphabenzamide, dms., works lb. 4.00 - —
Sulphadiazin, USP, dms., works lb. 9.00 - —
Sulphadiazin sodium, USP, dms., works lb. 10.50 - —
Sulphaguanidin, USP, dms., works lb. 4.50 - 4.60
Sulphamerazin, USP, dms., works lb. 9.00 - —
Sulphamerazin, sodium, USP, dms., works lb. 10.50 - —
Sulphanilamide, USP, powd., bots., works lb. 1.05 - 1.10
Sulphanilamide, 30-60 mesh, 10c. higher.
Sulphapyridin, NF, powd., bots., tins, works lb. 7.00 - 7.30
Sulphapyridin - sodium, powd., bots., dms., works lb. 7.50 - 7.80
Sulphathiazole, USP, powd., dms., works lb. 3.00 - 3.15
Sulphathiazole - sodium, USP, dms., works lb. 3.00 - 3.15
Sulphonethylmethane, NF, kgs. lb. 6.75 - 6.85
Sulphonmethane, NF, kgs. lb. 5.25 - 5.35
Sulphur, crude, c.l., bulk, mines, contract, long ton 18.00 - —
vessel, f.o.b. Gulf ports, export, long ton 22.00 - —
flour, comm'l, 90½%, bgs., c.l., works, 100 lbs. 1.90 - —
l.c.l., works 100 lbs. 2.50 - 2.85
precipitated, USP, bbls., kgs. lb. .18 - .30
Sulphur, refined, flour, light refined, USP, bgs., c.l., works, 100 lbs. 3.70 - —
l.c.l., works 100 lbs. 4.05 - 6.10
heavy, bgs., c.l., works, 100 lbs. 3.50 - —
l.c.l., works 100 lbs. 3.85 - 5.90
flowers, USP, bgs., c.l. 100 lbs. 3.95 - —
l.c.l., works 100 lbs. 4.30 - 6.35
Refined sulphur flowers in bbls., 75c. higher.
rock, bgs., c.l., works 100 lbs 2.15 - 2.75
l.c.l., works 100 lbs. 2.75 - 3.50
roll, bgs., c.l., works 100 lbs. 3.40 - —
l.c.l., works 100 lbs 3.75 - 5.80
rubbermakers' bgs., c.l., works, 100 lbs. 1.50 - 2.00
Chloride, 55-gal. dms., c.l., works, lb. .03½- —
l.c.l., works lb. .04¼- —
10 gal. dms., c.l., works lb. 07¼- —
l.c.l., works lb. .08½- —
Dioxide, liquid, com'l, cyls., works, lb. .09 - —
multi-unit cars, works lb. .0635- —
tanks, works lb. .045 - 0525
refrigeration, cyls. l.c.l. works, lb. .16 - —
Iodide, bots., jars lb. 3.90 - 4.11
Sumac bark, 28% grd., bgs., ex dock ton 85.00 - —
Extract, No. 1, bbls. lb. 10½- —
No. 2, bbls. lb. 09 - —
crystals bbls. lb. 40 - —
stainless, bbls. lb 14½- —
Leaves 30% bgs. ex dock ton 88.00 - —
Superphosphate run-of-pile, under 22% n.p.a. pulv., bulk, Baltomunit-ton. .76½- .78
triple, 48% or more, n.p.a., pulv., bulk, Tampa, Fla., unit-ton. .83 - —
Prices on 48% triple superphosphate in other states and D. C. are per unit-ton plus frt. charges from E. Tampa, Fla. Superphosphate, gran., 2c. per unit-ton higher than pulverized.
Sweet basil, bls. lb. 1.05 - 1.10

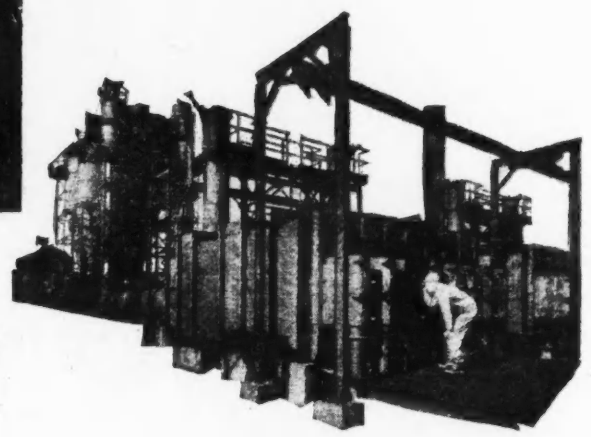
T

Talc, dom., ordinary, grd., bgs., c.l., New York works, ton 21.00 - —
l.c.l., works ton 22.50 -24.50
Calif., bgs., c.l., works ton 22.00 -30.00
Vermont, bgs., c.l., works, ton 14.00 - —
l.c.l., works ton 17.50 - —
fibrous, New York, off-color, ground, bgs., c.l., works ton 24.00 - —
c.l. ton 20.50 -28.00
88-95-99.95%, grd., bgs., c.l., works, ton 21.00 - —
l.c.l., works ton 21.50 - —
98-99.5%, grd., bgs., c.l., works, ton 23.00 -28.00
l.c.l., works ton 27.00 -32.00
imp., Canada, grd., bgs., c.l. ton 35.00 40.00
Tallow, inedible, extra, loose lb. .15½- —
fancy, loose lb. .13½- —
special, loose lb. .12 - —
acidulated, 25% dms. lb. .08 - .09½
50% dms. lb. .11 - .11½
Tamarindus, bbls. lb. .16 - .17
Tankage, animal, feeding, 3-4% ammon., bulk, unit-ton 6.75 - —
Chicago unit-ton 7.25 - —
fertilizer, 9% ammon., 10% bp.l., Chicago, unit-ton, No stocks
10-11% ammon., 15% b.p.l., bulk unit-ton. No stocks
Tansy leaves, bls. lb. .15 - .16
Tapioca flour, high grade, bgs. lb. .10 - .10½
medium grades, bgs. lb. .09 - .09½
Java bgs. lb No stocks
Tar acid oil, 15-18%, tel. dms., c.l., works, gal. .53 - —
l.c.l., works gal. .56 - —
tanks, works gal. .47 - —
25-28%, dms., c.l., works gal. .66 - —
l.c.l., works gal. .69 - —
tanks, works gal. .60 - —
Tar, coal (see Coaltar).
Pine (see Pinetar).
Tara pods, bgs., c.l., ex dock U. S. ports, long ton No prices
powd. bgs. c.l., same basis, long ton 225.00 Nom.
Tarragon herb, bgs. lb. .40 - .45
Leaves, bgs. lb. .85 - .90
Tartar emetic, tech., grnd., or powd., bbls., kegs lb. .44 - —
dms. lb. .44½- .47
USP, powd., bbls., dms., kegs lb. .49 - .52
Terpin hydrate, com'l, bots., c.l. lb. .24½- —
l.c.l. lb. .25 - .25¼
USP, cryst., bbls., dms. lb. .95 - .97
powd., bbls., dms. lb. 1.00 - 1.02
Terpineol, Alpha (see A)
com'l, dms., c.l., South lb. .13½- —
l.c.l., South lb. .14 - —
tanks, South lb. .13 - —
prime, dms. lb. .43 - .97
Terpinglycol ether, dms., c.l., works, lb. .19½- —
l.c.l., works lb. .20 - —
tanks, works lb. .19 - —
Terpinyl acetate, extra, cns., dms. lb. .65 - 1.10
prime, cns., dms. lb. .61 - 1.00
Terra alba (see Gypsum).
Tetrachlorethane, dms. works lb. .08 - .08½
Tetrachlorethylene, USP, 55 gal. dms., works lb. .20 - .21½
smaller dms., works lb. .23½- .25
tech. (see Perchlorethylene).
Tetraethyl orthosilicate, dms., works, lb. .65 - —
Pyrophosphate, dms., c.l., works lb. .80 - —
l.c.l., works lb. .90 - 1.25
Tetraethylenepentamine, dms., c.l., works lb. .51½- —
l.c.l., works lb. .52 - —
tanks lb. .50 - —
Tetrapotassium phosphate (see Potassium phosphate)
Tetrasodium pyrophosphate (see Sodium pyrophosphate)
Thallium sulphate, 99% bots., dlvd. lb. 15.00 -17.50
Theobromine, bots., kgs. lb. 6.00 - 6.25
Theophylline, bots., kegs lb. 8.00 - 8.50
Thiamine hydrochloride, dms., 100 grams kilo. 100.00 - —
Thiocarbanilide, dms lb. .24 - —
Thiodiphenylamine (see Phenothiazine).
Thiouracil, dms., works lb. 5.50 - 5.60
Thiourea, tech., dms., works lb. .40 - —
Thorium nitrate, cs., works lb 3.50 - —
Thyme, French, bgs. lb. .22 - .22½
futures, bgs. lb. .16 - .17
Spanish, bls. lb. .60 - .60½
Thymol, USP, kgs lb 3.65 - 3.75
Todide, NF, dms lb 3.55 - 4.25
Timbo root (see Cube root)
Tin chloride (stannic), anhyd., dms. lb. .97 - .98
Crystals, bgs., bbls., works lb. 71½- —
Metal, Bolivian lb. 1.03 - —
Straits lb. 1.03 - —
Oxide, bbls. lb. 1.01 - 1.02
Tetrachloride, anhyd., dms., works, lb. .60 - .62
Titanium dioxide, anatase, chalk-resistant, bgs., c.l., dlvd. lb. .17½- .18
l.c.l., dlvd. lb. .18 - .19
plain, bgs., c.l., dlvd. lb. .17½- .18
l.c.l., dlvd. lb. .18 - .19
rutile, natural, granular, bgs., c.l., works lb. .06¾- —
l.c.l., works lb. .06¾- —
milled, bgs., c.l., works lb. .06¾- —
l.c.l., works lb. .06¾- —
Conchalking, bgs., c.l., dlvd. E, lb. .19½- —
l.c.l., dlvd E lb. .20 - .20½
Hydride, cns., works lb. 7.00 - 8.00
Pigment, barium base, bgs., c.l., dlvd. lb. .07½- —
l.c.l., dlvd lb. .08 - —
Calcium base, bgs., c.l., dlvd. lb. .06¾- .07
l.c.l. dlvd. lb. .07¼- .07½
Calcium-rutile base, bgs., c.l., dlvd, lb. .06¾- —
l.c.l., dlvd lb. .07¼- —
Magnesium base, bgs., c.l., dlvd lb. No prices
l.c.l., dlvd lb. No prices
Titanium dioxide and pigment in bbls., ½c. higher; Pac. coast, c.l., dlvd., l.c.l., ex whse., ½c. higher.
Tetrachloride, CP, 55-gal. dms. lb. .54½- .55
smaller, pkgs., works lb. .65 - 1.25
technical, 55-gal. dms., works lb. .32 - —
smaller pkgs., works lb. .40 - 1.60
Tolu balsam, cns. lb. 3.25 - 3.50
Toluene (see Toluol).
Toluidin base (see Orthotoluidin).
Toluol, coaltar, industrial and nitration, tanks, works:—
Bethlehem, Pa. gal. 24½- —
Birmingham, Ala. gal. .25¼- —
Chicago district gal. .26½- —
Cleveland district gal. .26 - —
Dangerfield, Tex. gal. .27 - —
Johnstown, Pa. gal. .28 - —
Lackawanna, N. Y. gal. .29 - —
Philadelphia, Pa. gal. .29 - —
Pittsburgh district gal. .28 - —
Sparrows Point, Md. gal. .24½- —
St. Louis, Mo. gal. .28 - —
Syracuse, N. Y. gal. .27 - —
Terre Haute, Ind. gal. .28 - —
Woodward, Ala. gal. .25 - —
Wyandotte, Mich. gal. .27 - —
Youngstown, Ohio gal. .28½- .28
tanks, East, frt. alld. gal. .28 - —
Prices on 2° toluol from petroleum, tanks, delivered (maximum freight allowances in parentheses) are:—Ark., 30c. (3½c.); Chicago, 30c. (2¾c.); Del.-Md.-D. C., 30c. (2¾c.); Detroit, 30c. (1 8/10c.); La., 30c. (3¼c.); N. C. & E. Tenn., 30c. (3½c.); W. Tenn., 30c. (3½c.), and W. Va., 30c. 30c. (5c.); N. E., 30c. (2¼c.); N. J., 30c.; N. Y., 30c.; Pa., 30c. (2¾c.); S. C., 30c. (6c.); Va., 30c. (2¾c.).

CHANNEL AND FURNACE BLACKS

. . . to meet your needs

Night and day millions of tiny flames deposit carbon upon steel channels to produce Witco channel blacks.



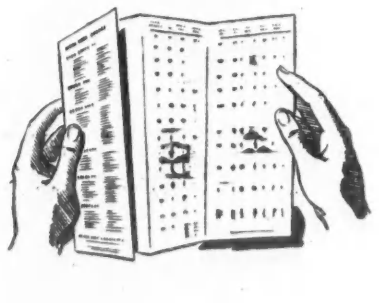
Carefully controlled burning conditions in furnaces such as these insure uniformly high quality Witco furnace blacks.

Witco offers a complete line of high quality carbon blacks to meet the most exacting requirements of the rubber, paint, ink, plastics, paper, and other industries. In every important classification of channel or furnace black, there is a Witco product at your service.

Samples of Witco carbon blacks are available for evaluation by your own technical staff. The new data sheet offered below will help you in requesting the samples suited to your needs.

New Data Chart on Carbon Blacks . . .

Send for the new Witco quick reference chart of leading carbon blacks and their important properties. It will save you time and assist you in selecting carbon blacks for your specific requirements.



WITCO CHEMICAL COMPANY, Manufacturers and Exporters

295 Madison Avenue • New York 17, New York

BOSTON • CHICAGO • DETROIT • CLEVELAND • LOS ANGELES • SAN FRANCISCO • AKRON • AMARILLO • LONDON AND MANCHESTER, ENGLAND

Tonga, 50% bark and vine, bls.....lb. .85 - .95
Tonka beans, Angostura, cks.....lb 1.75 - 1.80
Brazilian, cs.....lb. .85 - .90
Surinam, cs.....lb. .85 - .90
Tonquine, USP, 100-oz. lots.....oz .52 - —
Tricetin, dms., works.....lb 40½ - —
Tributyl citrate, dms.....lb. .41 - .43
smaller containers.....lb. .46 - .52
Phosphate, dms., l.c.l., frt. alld., E of Rockies lb .66 - —
smaller containers.....lb. .71 - —
Tributylamine, dms., c.l., works. lb .78 - —
l.c.l., works.....lb .81 - —
tanks, same basis.....lb .07¼- .09¼
Trichlorobenzene, dms., c.l., works. frt alld or equald lb .08½- .11
l.c.l. same basis.....lb .09½- .12
Trichloroethane, dms., c.l., works. lb .12 - —
l.c.l., works.....lb .13 - —
tanks, works.....lb .11 - —
Trichloroethylene, tanks, c.l., frt alld., zone 1..lb. .10 - .10½
Zone 2.....lb. .10 - .10½
Zone 3.....lb. .10½- .11
Zone 4.....lb. .10½- .11
Trichlorethylene dm., c.l. prices ½c higher l.c.l. ½c higher, Zones are—(1) Conn., Del., Ill., Ind., Ia., Ky., Me., Md., Mass., Mich., Minn., Mo., N. J., N. H., N. Y., N. C., Ohio, Pa., R. I., Tenn., Vt., Va., W. Va., Wis., Omaha, N. C., Kan.; (2) Ala., Ark., Fla., Ga., Kan., La., Miss., Neb., N. M., Okla., S. C., S. D.; (3) Col., Mont., (3), N. M., Tex., Wyo.; (4) Ariz., Cal., Idaho, Mont., (W.) Nev., Ore., Utah, Wash.
Triethyl phosphate coaltar, dms., c.l., frt. equald..lb. .37½- .46½
l.c.l., dlvd.....lb. .38 - .47
tanks, dlvd.....lb. .36½- .45
petroleum, dms., c.l., dlvd.....lb. .38½- —
l.c.l., dlvd.....lb. .39 - —
tanks, dlvd.....lb. .37½- —
Triethanolamine dms. c.l., frt. alld. E. lb. .21½- —
l.c.l., same basis.....lb. .22½- —
smaller containers.....lb. .23½- —
tanks, same basis.....lb. .20 - —
Triethyl citrate, dms.....lb. .34 - .36
smaller containers.....lb. .39 - .45
Phosphate, dms., works, c.l.....lb. .38 - —
dms., l.c.l., same basis.....lb. .39 - —
tanks, same basis.....lb. .37 - —
Triethylamine, dms. c.l. works, basis 100%. lb .34 - —
l.c.l. works, basis 100%.....lb. .36 - —
tanks, works, basis 100%.....lb. .30 - —
Triethyleneglycol, dms. c.l., frt. alld. E..lb. .20½- —
l.c.l., same basis.....lb. .21½- —
tanks, same basis.....lb. .19 - —
Triethylenetetramine, dms., c.l., works. lb .51½- —
l.c.l., works.....lb. .52 - —
tanks.....lb. .50 - —
Trimethylamine, anhydrous, cyl., works, basis 100%..lb .29½- .39½
25%-40%, dms. c.l. works, basis 100% lb. .29 - —
l.c.l., works, basis, 100%.....lb. .29½- —
tanks, works, basis 100%.....lb. .25 - —
Triphenyl phosphate, bbls., c.l., frt. equald..lb. .31 - —
l.c.l., frt. alld.....lb. .32 - —
Triphenylguanidine, bbls., works.....lb. .75 - —
Trisodium phosphate, dry, air-floated, bgs., c.l., works.....lb. .0175- —
double-grd., bgs., c.l., works.....lb. .016 - —
single-grd., bgs., c.l., works.....lb. .015 - —
Trisodium phosphate (see Sodium phosphate, tribasic).
Tuba root (see Cube root).
Tungsten metal, powd., 99.9%, dms., works. lb 4.75 - —
Oxide, bgs. works.....lb. 2.85 - —
Turmeric root, Alleppey, bls.....lb. .36 - .37
Madras, bgs.....lb. .23½- .24
Turpentine, gum (see Naval Stores, Protective Coatings market).
Sulphate, ref., dms., East.....gal. .65 - —
tanks, East.....gal. .40 - —
Wood, dest.-dist., dms. incl., c.l., works, South. gal. .40 - .53
l.c.l. same basis.....gal. .41 - .55
N. Y. whse.....gal. .55 - —
steam-dist., dms. incl., c.l., works. gal. .58 - —
l.c.l., ex whse, NYC.....gal. .63 - .75
tanks, works.....gal. .35 - .50

U

Unicorn root, false (see Helonias root).
True (see Aletris root).
Uranium oxide, black, bgs.....lb. 2.55 - —
yellow, bgs.....lb. 1.65 - —
Urea, dom., 46% N, bgs., c.l., works. lb .61½- —
l.c.l., works.....lb. .64½- —
Urea, dom., fertilizer compound, 42% N, bulk, c.l., 30 tons, frt. alld. Kan., Neb., N. Dak., Okla., S. Dak., Tex., and east.....ton.89.00 - —
40 tons, frt. alld. Colo., Mont., Wyo., and west.ton.98.00 - —
paper bgs., c.l., 30 tons, frt. alld. Kan., Neb., N. Dak., Okla., S. Dakota, Tex., and east..ton.93.00 - —
40 tons, frt. alld. Colo., Mont., Wyo. and west..ton.102.00 - —
Urea-ammonia liquor, A and B, grades N basis, Belle, W. Va..ton.109.00 - —
C and D, same basis.....ton.93.50 - —
Uva ursi leaves, bls.....lb. .12 - .13

V

Valerian root, Belgian, NF, bls..lb. .85 - .87
Indian, bls.....lb. .30 - .32
Valonia beards, bgs., ex dock.....ton.80.00 -81.00
Cups, bgs., ex dock.....ton.57.00 - —
Extract, powd., bgs., ex dock, duty extra..lb. .11 - —
Vanadium pentoxide, CP, bgs., cns., works..lb. 7.00 - —
tech., dms., works.....lb. 1.50 - —
Vanilla beans, Bourbon, tins.....lb. 7.25 - 7.50
Mexican, cuts, tins.....lb 5.00 - 5.50
whole, tins.....lb. 6.00 - 7.00
Tahiti, tins.....lb. 4.00 - 4.25
Vanillin, ex eugenol, tins, 25 lbs....lb. 4.50 - —
smaller lots.....lb. 4.55 - 4.65
ex guaicol, tins, 25 lbs.....lb. 3.00 - —
smaller lots.....lb. 3.05 - 3.15
ex lignin, tins, 25-lb. lots.....lb. 3.00 - —
smaller lots, tins.....lb. 3.05 - 3.15
Vinyl acetate, 55-gal. dms., works..lb. .16½- .17½
5-gal cns., works.....lb. .30 - —
tanks, works.....lb. .15 - —
Trichloride (see Trichloroethane)
Vinylpyridin, ref., dms., works....lb. 1.50 - —
Viosterol, bots., 100 billion USP units mill units .04 - —
1 billion USP units....mill units. .05 - —
100 million USP units..mill units. .07 - —

Vitamin A (see Oils, codliver, fishliver).
A concentrate, dms., works.... mill. units .36 - .40
B_1 (see Thiamine hydrochloride).
B_2 (see Riboflavin)
B complex, natural (see Rice bran and Yeast).
B_6 (see Pyridoxin).
C (see Acid, ascorbic)
D (see Oils, codliver and fishliver, Calciferol, and Viosterol).
D_2 (See Calciferol)
E (see Alphatocopherol and Oil, wheatgerm).
G (see Riboflavin)
P-P (see Acid, nicotinic, and Nicotinamide).
H (see Biotin)
Violet, methyl, toner (see M).
V.M.P. naphtha (see Petroleum naphtha).

W

Wahoo root bark, bls.....lb. 2.00 - 2.25
Tree bark, bls.....lb. .55 - .75
Wattle bark, fair average, or E. Afr., bgs., ex dock..ton.83.00 -85.00
merchantable, bgs., ex dock..ton.80.00 -81.00
extract, liquid, 35% tannin, bbls., works..lb. .08½- —
tanks, works.....lb. .08 - —
solid, E. Afr., 61% tannin, ex dock, duty extra..lb. .09¾- —
S. Afr., 62% tannin, ex dock, duty extra..lb. .09½- —
Wax, amorphous (see Wax, microcrystalline)
Bayberry, bgs.....lb. .52 - .55
Bees, bleached, USP, white, bricks, cs..lb. .70 - .73
slabs, bgs.....lb. .69 - .71
crude, African, bgs.....lb. .55 - .57
Western hemisphere, bgs.....lb. .57 - .58
refined, yellow, bricks, cs.....lb. .61 - .63
slabs, bgs.....lb. .60 - .62
Wax, candelilla, crude, bgs.....lb. .64 - .65
refined, bgs.....lb. .67 - .68
Powdered candelilla, 20 mesh, 5c. per lb. extra, 80 mesh 5½c; 100-200 mesh, 6c.
Carnauba, chalky, No. 3, bgs., ton lots..lb. .80 - .81
North Country, No. 2, ton lots..lb. .89 Nom.
No. 3, bgs., ton lots.....lb. .83 - .84
refined, bgs., ton lots.....lb. .90 - .91
yellow, No. 1, bgs., ton lots.....lb. 1.19 - 1.22
No. 2.....lb. 1.17 - 1.21
Powdered carnauba price differential is same as powdered candelilla
Ceresin, dom., 132°-136° m.p., bgs lb 16 - .16½
138°-140° m.p., bgs.....lb .18 - .18½
138°-162° m.p., bgs.....lb .22 - .23
Japan, bgs.....lb .66 - .67
Microcrystalline, 170°-175° m.p., ASTM, amber, cns., 30 tons yearly contract, group 3 works..lb. .14¾- —
smaller lots, same basis....lb. .15 - .16
black, cns., 30 tons, same basis, lb .13¼- —
smaller lots, same basis...lb. .13½- .14½
white, cns., 30 tons, same basis, lb. .25¾- —
smaller lots, same basis....lb. .26 - .27
190°-195° m.p., ASTM, amber, cns., 30 tons, same basis..lb. .21¼- —
smaller lots, same basis...lb. .21½- .22½
190°-195° m.p., ASTM, black, cns., 30 tons, same basis, lb. .19¾- —
smaller cns., same basis....lb. .20 - .21
white, cns., 30 tons, same basis, lb. .31¼- —
smaller lots, same basis....lb. .31½- .35½

Tonga—Whiting, Precipitated

Wax, montan, crude, bgs.....lb. .45 - .47
Ouricury, crude, bgs., ton lots....lb. .76 - .77
refined, bgs., ton lots.....lb. .82 - .84
Ozokerite, fabricated, black, 180-190 m.p., bgs..lb. .36 - .39
182-183 m.p., bgs.....lb. .31 - .33
171-172 m.p., bgs.....lb. .27 - .29
white, 178-183 m.p., bgs.....lb. .33½- .34½
170-172 m.p., bgs.....lb. .28½- .29¾
yellow, 180-190 m.p., bgs.....lb. .48 - .50
182-183 m.p., bgs.....lb. .43 - .45
178-183 m.p., bgs.....lb. .26½- .27½
170-172 m.p., bgs.....lb. .23¾- .25
Spermaceti, blocks, cs.....lb. .41 - .42
cake, cs.....lb. .42 - .43
White lead (see Lead, white).
White precipitate, powd., dms., 50 lbs lb. 2.00 - —
White pine bark, rossed, bls.....lb. .16 - .20
Whiting, limestone, dry-grd., 325 mesh, bgs., 40 tons, St. Louis, works ton.10.00 - —
40 tons, N. Y. whse.....ton.18.00 - —
smaller lots, St. Louis, works.ton.12.50 - —
wet-grd., air-floated, 95% 325 mesh, bgs., c.l.....ton.14.50 -27.50
200 mesh, bgs., c.l.....ton, No prices
90% 200 mesh, bgs., c.l.....ton. No prices
water-floated, extra gilders, bgs., c.l..ton.14.50 - —
gilders, bgs., c.l.....ton. No prices
putty grade, bgs., c.l.....ton.13.00 - —
surface treated, bgs., c.l. Ohio works..ton.30.00 - —
Paris white, bgs., c.l.....ton.25.00 -31.00
l.c.l.....ton.25.00 -29.00
Precipitated, bgs., c.l.....ton.18.00 -20.00
l.c.l.....ton 22.00 -25.00

—Continued on page 70

FROM SHELL CHEMICAL

METHYL ISOBUTYL KETONE

$CH_3-C(=O)-CH_2-CH(CH_3)-CH_3$
(4-Methyl-2-Pentanone)

...a new plant in Houston, Texas is producing additional quantities of this versatile solvent

SHELL CHEMICAL has recently increased its production capacity for Methyl Isobutyl Ketone—a solvent widely used by surface coating manufacturers and by other process industries. This increased production marks the completion of the first step in our plan to produce sufficient quantities of our products to meet industry's requirements.

SPECIFICATIONS	
Purity	Minimum 99% by wt.
Spec. Grav. 20/20°C.	.800-.804
Color	Max. 15 platinum cobalt (Hazen standard)
Water	Miscible without turbidity with 19 vols. of 60° Bé gasoline at 20°C.
Acidity (other than CO_2)	Max. .01% as acetic acid
Distillation Range	Below 114°C: None Above 117°C: None

METHYL ISOBUTYL KETONE is important to the surface coating industry as a medium boiling active solvent for nitrocellulose lacquer and thinner formulations . . . particularly high-solids furniture and automobile lacquers. It is also used as a solvent for acrylic esters, phenolic resins and for vinyl resins including those applied by the organosol dispersion method.

Other industries employ MIBK in the manufacture of antibiotic agents, in the deoiling of wax, and as an authorized denaturant for ethyl alcohol.

Among the many other products manufactured by Shell Chemical are Diisobutylene, Cyclohexane, Glycerol Dichlorohydrin, Allyl Chloride and Acetone

For samples and technical literature, send letterhead request to your nearest Shell Chemical district office.

SHELL CHEMICAL CORPORATION

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Production and Prices

One of the latest pronouncements of the major politicomic promisers is commonplace in all that paints the rosiness of its scene—and significant for its omission of one word. It predicts "all-time highs"—if his side wins—"in employment, production, profits, wages." It does not, as it should, include among the coming record-raisers the best of the lot—prices. Production, jobs, profits, and wages are now at all-time highs—and prices are still higher. That relativity can be expected to continue as long as any one of the items is pushed to higher highs, in spite of all that is said—sometimes by economists of other than political schools—about the remedial effect of increased production on inflationary trends.

The production of automobiles has been almost continuously increasing—so have the prices of automobiles. Costs of materials, costs of supplies, costs of labor, costs of transportation, costs of distribution — all have advanced: no practical increase in production could, of itself, offset those influences. Bumper crops of grains are being forecast. Optimists are voicing expectations of a resulting check on price climbing. Prices of grains gained more than 1 percent in the week ended August 14. Production of various industrial materials is below discernible demand. Prices of most of these materials, notably fats and oils, have been going down for weeks. The simple reason for that fact, which must be most paradoxical to politicomicals and other disciples of the production cult, is slackened demand. That, in turn, has been the result in part of overbuying when prices were climbing and in larger part of opposition to the heights to which they climbed. The same cause underlies the recent cuts in the price of butter. In which connection it is illuminating to note that the price of milk and that of cheese have been advanced. An equation relating those changes to the volume of production would be quite interesting to see.

Some day politicomicals and other professional economists may be made to prove, under penalty, what they so pontifically pronounce and so persuasively promise. Then will the processes of the national economy be regarded in the realistic light which alone discloses their elements. Then will be no more mysteriously engendered cycles, no more blind blowing of bubbles in some inconceivably naive belief that the stretching properties of their fabric are infinite—no more booms and busts.

Foremen Need Organization

A Federal appellate court has ruled that foremen and other supervisory employees may legally be discharged by an employer if they join the foremen's union. In thus interpreting the labor-relations law, the court of appeals said:—

> We believe it is clear that the Congress intended by the enactment of the labor-management relations act that employers be free in the future to discharge supervisors for joining a union and to interfere with their union activities.

That construction of the provisions of the labor-relations act with respect to supervisory employees is possible. It is not, however, inevitably mandatory. That is, while the law may, apparently does, leave supervisors outside its protective egis, it does not require that they be penalized for doing what other employees are protected in doing. Apparently, the defense in the recently decided case relied mainly on contentions that, in discriminatorily leaving supervisors without a method of collective bargaining, the law was unconstitutional. In these days, it is most difficult to find a definition of "equal rights" for the individual that will pass muster in judicial or legislative circles.

If the court has properly conceived the intent of Congress in denying supervisory employees the protection of the labor-relations law, that enactment reflects even less than the commonly exercised regard for realities on the part of the Federal lawmakers. The firing of such an employee under the penalization permit of the law is equally lacking in realism. It is highly undesirable that supervisory employees should be members of a labor organization to which the workmen under their supervision also belong. But, it is highly necessary that supervisory employees have an organization. Recognition of that fact should be the least to have been learned from the results of antagonism to the organization of labor in general. From that antagonism has come all that is unsatisfactory and disturbing in employment relations today, simply because those conditions are exactly what was to be expected by reason of the type of labor leader which the antagonism made necessary.

Supervisory employees are not misled by the protestations that they are a part of management. They know that they serve best as liaison agents between management and labor, with responsibilities in both directions. In that role, they need a means of collective bargaining—again in both directions. The providing of that means may be delayed for a time; but it is inevitable. The welfare of management, as well as that of the rank and file of employees, depends substantially on how the providing is done.

Medicines from Government

Whatever the partisan complexion of the next executive and legislative branches of the Federal government, it is to be expected that the subject of improving the medical care of the people as a whole will be well up among the agenda. One of the newest proposals in that area of governmental functioning is backed by a senator without a tinge of New Deal politics but, nevertheless, well advanced in new-deal philosophies. It has to do with easing the burden of the high cost of medicine's best services.

The newest governmental medical service idea would bring within reach of inopulent patients such helpful drugs as endocrine products, insulin, liver derivatives, mercurial diuretics, penicillin, streptomycin, sulfa drugs, typhoid vaccines, and vitamins; also diagnostic services and therapeutic equipment. The synopsis of the plan does not contain any reference to hospitalization: that, presumably, is left to another bill. The daily press and everybody's everyday experience testify strongly to the rising cost of hospitalization, some of it readily understandable, some, such as a urinanalysis charge four times as much as a private laboratory's fee, are puzzling. All in all, a week in a hospital is as far beyond the average income as is a week in a gold-star resort hotel.

Drugs have got better. But, there is no denying that they have also got dearer; albeit the margin on their sale is not that of their cheaper predecessors—they cost much more. So, the idea that the United States and the several States should jointly chip in $7,000,000 a year to provide modern medicaments for ordinary folks will appeal to many millions. It is only one of many ideas on better medical care—or service—which are going to get vigorous legislative promotion in 1949.

Washington Talks It Over

—*Continued from page 5*

over the same period of 1947 and is nearly two and one-half times the corresponding dollar volume of the same period in 1939. June sales of this group also reversed the usual trend. They were up in June by 2 percent over May whereas the trend is usually down in June.

Figures for wholesalers, excluding liquor, followed the same trend. Sales were up 6 percent for the first half of the year; were nearly two and one-half times as great as in 1939, for June alone they were 11 percent over the same month of 1947 and 6 percent over May. June 30 inventories were up 7 percent over a year ago and marked the thirty-fourth consecutive month that year-to-year inventory increases have been recorded.

June sales of retail drug stores amounted to $298,000,000, the highest of any June on record. They represented an increase of 3 percent from June a year ago, but a seasonal decrease of 1 percent from May of this year. For the first six months of this year, sales totaled $1,761,000,000, a new record.

Sponge Iron Gets Attention

Present-day shortages of scrap iron for steel manufacture is again focusing attention on the practical problems of making and using sponge iron as a substitute. During the war the technicalities of the problem were bandied back and forth without settlement with the Bureau of Mines out in front in advocating sponge iron as a scrap iron substitute.

The bureau is still out in front with the ballyhoo for sponge iron and claims now to have virtually licked the major problem of eliminating excessive sulphur in the sponge iron by using hydrogen or water gas as the reducing agent. And of equal importance, the bureau has been able to make the sponge iron in a continuously operated alloy-steel shaft furnace.

While use of sponge iron as a substitute for scrap iron in steel manufacture commands attention mostly because of the scrap iron shortage, successful production of high-grade sponge iron with a low sulphur content is of equal importance in overcoming a real shortage of metallurgical powders. We are largely dependent on Sweden for our supply of sponge iron for these powders, and Sweden's supply is extremely limited.

Fuels Future a Bit Clouded

The house interstate commerce committee investigating the petroleum supply situation has reached the conclusion that, if everything goes all right—barring war, disaster, or strikes—there should be no overall shortage of petroleum products this coming Winter. But, the situation after that may be a different story.

There is a growing feeling in the petroleum industry, to which the committee attaches considerable significance, that the time has arrived when the nation should appreciate that petroleum should not be expected to fuel the entire economy. The question is basic to the formulation of any kind of a long-range fuel policy, says the committee, which raises the possibility that the committee next year may seek to enlarge its studies to go into all matters that may fall into the category of fuels.

Whether this portends another congressional investigation in the field of farm wastes for alcohol, which is the favorite subject of the agricultural state legislators, remains to be seen. It is almost certain, however, to lead to a fuller study of the manufacture of synthetic liquid fuels from coal, shale, and natural gas, and possibly to added congressional encouragement of these efforts.

Atomic Power Not in Sight

The time when atomic energy will be a source of power for industry is being pushed farther and farther into the future by the scientists. They are not sure now that commercial atomic energy plants will ever be a reality. It isn't so much the question of cost, as was first thought, as it is the question of an adequate supply of source material.

U-235, the one substance naturally capable of sustaining a nuclear chain-reaction, is, of course, in limited supply. Large-scale operation of atomic power plants thus would have to depend upon the ability to transfer that power from U-235 to other materials. This can be done with plutonium in a process known as "breeding". But it is estimated that it would take several decades, operating on a breeding principle, to develop atomic energy to a stage where it could replace effectively other sources of power.

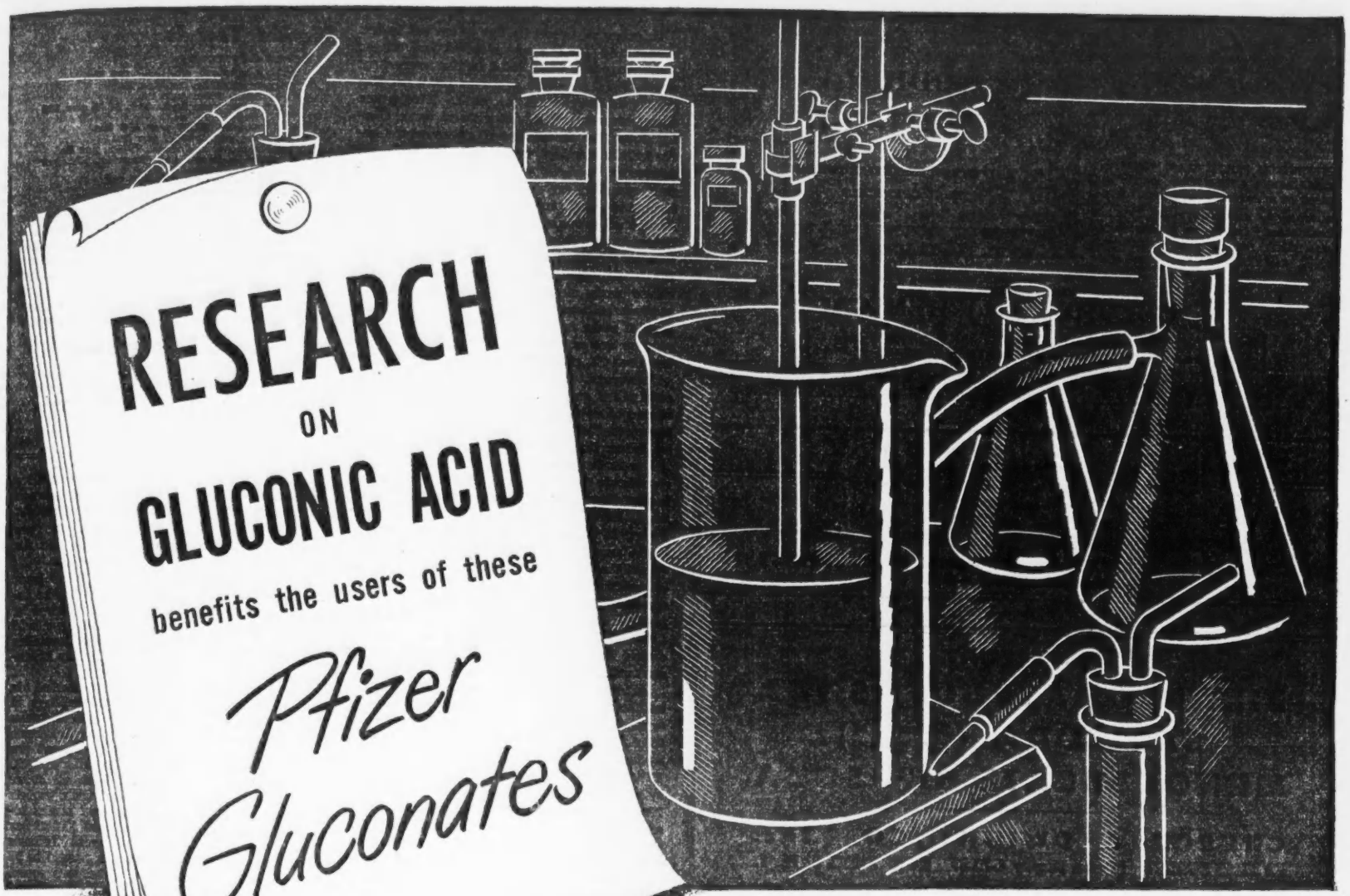
The only other alternative is the extraction of uranium from low-grade ores, and no economic method has been devised as yet for doing this.

Excise Tax Cuts Unlikely

Excise tax reductions are again being talked up in congressional circles. Chairman Harold Knutson of the house ways and means committee has again expressed his view that reductions in these levels can be made without endangering the financial condition of the Treasury. His comments are heightening the hopes of industries in the luxury goods class of some relief from tax burdens next session.

If there is a change in administration, it appears almost certain that excise taxes will receive earnest consideration next session, but how deep will be the cuts and what particular levies will be affected is something else again. Until there is a general overhauling of the entire tax structure which would place taxes on an equitable basis, good judgment would dictate eliminating only those levies which cost more to administer than they produce, or nearly so. Aside from a few of the penalty taxes, like those on oleomargarin, there are not too many of these.

The real accent on tax reduction, however, continues to be centered on income taxes, and it is this class of taxes that will receive the greatest amount of congressional attention. If it becomes a choice, as it was last session, whether to reduce income taxes or reduce excise taxes, there is little doubt which way the decision will go.



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Heavy Chemicals

Another advance in the chemical index number to 221.9 was recorded last week. This compares with 220.0 in the preceding week, 219.6 a month ago and 199.9 for the corresponding week in 1947. The price changes were all advances and were confined to the metal based chemicals. Included in the list were the l.c.l. price of copperas, carlots were unchanged, copper cyanide, copper hydrate and monohydrated and tribasic copper sulphate. Also lead arsenate, zinc acetate technical, chloride, cyanide and zinc fluoride. There was no revision in zinc sulphate although the trade appeared to be expecting an advance early next month. Continued improvement was noted in the supply position of soda ash. Liquid caustic soda was also in better supply and there seemed to be enough chlorine to meet current requirements. The strike at a glacial acetic acid plant was still in progress while shipments of calcium chloride and caustic soda have started from a plant recently closed by labor difficulties.

Domestic production levels of inorganic chemicals for June, although slightly lower than for the preceding month of May, 1948, were about the same as for June, 1947, according to the Bureau of the Census. Decreases from May, 1948, quantities were reported for 23 of the 35 chemicals included in the Bureau's current monthly survey, while increases were reported for only 12. In comparison with June, 1947, figures 18 chemicals were produced in smaller quantity and 17 in larger amounts.

June production of chlorine, electrolytic sodium hydroxide and molybdate chrome orange reached record highs. The monthly totals for chlorine and electrolytic sodium hydroxide exceeded the previous highs of 132,668 and 130,292 short tons respectively attained during March, 1948, by 563 and 204 short tons, and the production of molybdate chrome orange surpassed the record high of 577,000 pounds reported for the previous month by 13,000 pounds. In addition to these three products, production gains over May occurred only for calcium arsenate, activated carbon, carbon dioxide, chrome yellow and orange, hydrofluoric acid, di- and tribasic sodium phosphates and sodium silicate.

Paper production based on a percentage of six-day capacity was 96.4 percent for the week ending August 14, according to the American Pulp and Paper Association. This compared with 97.0 in the preceding week and 104.8 for the corresponding week in 1947.

Production figures appearing below unless otherwise designated are from the Bureau of the Census, Department of Commerce.

Ammonia Anhydrous—June production was lower. The total amounted to 81,364 tons of technical anhydrous, against 82,408 tons in the preceding month and 91,681 tons in June of last year.

Calcium Carbide—Output in June registered 54,585 tons, compared with 59,009 tons in May and 48,136 tons in June a year ago.

Calcium Chloride — Requirements are considerably in excess of current production and the market has shown no tendency to relax from its former tight condition. Increased consumption for this material has lent added pressure to suppliers and according to trade reports, no improvement in buying conditions is expected over the remainder of the year. Shipments are now beginning to move from a large plant recently strikebound.

Carbon Tetrachloride—Not in free supply with some producers still behind with their allocated shipments. In other quarters the market was said to be about in balance with stocks meeting requirements on a fairly prompt basis.

Chlorine — Supply situation did not change much last week. Producers stated that shipments were about even with contract schedules for both tanks and cylinders. It is expected that the supply situation will tighten with the resumption of Fall demand but no one is any too sure about this at the present time. Production of chlorine gas in June amounted to 133,231 tons, compared with 130,926 tons in the preceding month and 124,067 tons in June of last year.

Copperas — Supply situation about in balance with no excess stocks. Shipments being made within 10 days. Prices firm for carlot shipments, smaller quantities higher at $2.50 to $3 per 100 pounds works in bags, depending upon quantity.

Copper Cyanide — Advanced 2c. per pound, establishing the market at 46c. for technical in barrels f.o.b. the works.

Copper Hydrate — Prices have been advanced 1¼c. a pound to cover the increased cost of production occasioned by the higher metal market. Carlots are held at 27½c. per pound and smaller quantities at 28c. delivered east of the Rocky Mountains.

Copper Sulphate — Monohydrated is priced higher to dealers and jobbers at $13.50 per 100 pounds for 200 pound drums freight allowed to Louisiana, Arkansas, and Kansas City, Kansas and southern Minnesota including Minneapolis and St. Paul and east thereof. West of above points $14 is named. Less than carlots are priced at $14.25 for above states including Iowa and Missouri and $14.80 per 100 pounds for shipment west Tribasic is priced higher at 22¾c. per pound in 50 pound paper bags and at 23¾c. in 6 pound bags, 48 to the case, carlot shipments and at 23¼c. to 24¼c. for smaller quantities freight allowed east of the Rocky Mountains. While all producers of large and medium crystals and granular have not revised prices upward to date, others name $8.10 per 100 pounds for carlots and $8.25 for less, freight equalized with recognized competitive points.

Glauber's Salt—Production was lower in June. The total amounted to 15,029 tons, compared with 15,828 tons in the preceding month and 15,435 tons in June last year.

Nickel Sulphate—Industrial demand steady with platers showing a disposition to increase commitments. Stocks about equal to demand although it was stated in some quarters that production was slightly behind contract schedules. Prices firm but without quotable change.

Potash, Caustic—Production has been geared to meet contract requirements on a reasonably prompt basis. The liquid is in better supply than the dry forms but the market in general showed a fair degree of balance.

Potassium Carbonate — Contract requirements have been covered on a fairly prompt basis although the supply cannot be described as free at present. Production of liquid is said to be about flush with demand with dry slightly below contract schedules. Most of the current demand is said to come from the glass factories that make specialties. It is stated that while some material was bought for fertilizing tobacco this year, the amount was considerably below that taken in 1947.

Potassium Chlorate — Producers are moving all the material possible to meet August requirements but admit they are under considerable pressure. The unusually heavy miscellaneous demand that has developed since the latter part of July, overtaxed production temporarily. October shipments were available and possibly late September.

Potassium Perchlorate—Domestic production for prompt shipment is heavily sold to the fusee trade where an unusually heavy demand has developed for railroad use of flares and signals. In producing quarters it was stated that November is about the earliest for new business.

Salt Cake—In June, production of crude commercial dropped to 50,573 tons,

For Late Market Developments, See Page 4

Market Trends

Prices Advanced

Copperas, l.c.l., 95c. per 100 lbs.
Copper cyanide, 2c. per lb.
hydrate, 1¼c. per lb.
sulphate, monohydrated, $1.45 per 100 lbs.
tribasic, $1.25 per 100 lbs.
Lead arsenate, 1½c. per lb.
Zinc acetate, technical, 16½c. per lb.
chloride, fused and granular, 50c. per 100 lbs.
solution, 25c. per 100 lbs.
cyanide, 2c. per lb.
fluoride, 19c. per lb.

Prices Reduced

None

Comparative Price Indexes

(100=August 1, 1914)

General Chemicals

Last week	Prev. week	Last month	Last year
221.9	220.0	219.6	199.9

Acids

Last week	Prev. week	Last month	Last year
122.4	122.4	122.1	119.3

(For Current Prices see Page 9)

compared with 57,682 tons in the preceding month and 53,997 tons in June last year.

Soda Ash—Shipments being made at or near schedule. Summer slow-down in demand from glass, paper and textile mills has allowed producers to bring the market into an almost balanced position. Production of light ash in June amounted to 178,862 tons, compared with 174,459 tons in May and 180,393 tons in June 1947. Output of dense in June was 111,130 tons, against 125,350 tons in the preceding month and 137,464 tons in June last year. Production of natural in June was 26,837 tons, compared with a revised total of 25,418 tons in May and 22,898 tons in June 1947.

Soda, Caustic—Relaxation in demand mostly from the soap and textile industries has resulted in the establishment of a better supply situation in liquid caustic soda. The trade is inclined to view the current easement as temporary and the result of a lessened inquiry for industrial use incidental to the hot weather period. It is expected that demand will pick up next month sufficiently to absorb any slack material but at best the outlook is confused at present. There has been no easement noted in the supply of solid or flaked. A large plant recently strikebound has resumed operations. Production of liquid by the electrolytic process in June amounted to 130,496 tons, against 126,100 tons in May and 119,530 tons in June 1947. Output of solid in June was 23,097 tons, against 23,383 tons in the preceding month and 18,883 in June last year. Output of liquid by the lime-soda process in June was 60,080 tons, compared with 60,165 tons in May and 61,670 tons in June 1947. June production of solid was 18,177 tons, against 19,109 tons in May and 20,640 tons in June last year.

Sodium Bicarbonate—Market position firm under a steady demand. June production of refined dropped to 11,868 tons, compared with 13,387 tons in the preceding month and 14,147 tons in June last year.

Sodium Chlorate—Continued to hold a tight position for prompt shipment under the maintenance of a heavy demand for weed-killer and industrial uses. Production is heavily sold for the next two months and it was said to be doubtful if carlot shipments can be placed nearer than late October or November. Prices are firm and unchanged.

Sodium Nitrate—Stocks are not free in this market at present. In producing quarters it was stated that current output is running flush with demand. Prompt shipments are available with no excess supplies around.

Sodium Phosphate — Production of monobasic in June was down to 886 tons. This compared with 1,060 tons in the preceding month and 1,291 tons in June a year ago. Output of dibasbic registered 6,457 tons in June, against 5,756 tons in May and 6,838 tons in June 1947. Production of tribasic in June was 6,032 tons, compared with 5,504 tons in May and 7,855 tons in June 1947.

Sodium Silicate — June output was higher at 39,093 tons and included soluble silicate glass, liquid and solid anhydrous. In May, total production amounted to 33,588 tons and in June last year 32,814 tons were produced.

Sodium Sulphate — Increased production of anhydrous refined was recorded in June. The total amounted to 13,263 tons, against 12,876 tons in the preceding month and 11,454 tons in June last year.

Zinc Acetate—Higher as a result of increased producing costs. The technical grade is priced at 36½c. per pound for two barrels and 37c. for one barrel.

Zinc Carbonate—No revision in prices of this material has been made to date although it was admitted that the market position is decidedly firm.

Zinc Chloride — Technical fused is priced higher at $6.75 per 100 pounds, in drums, carlots and $7.15 for less. Granular has been advanced to $7.50 in carlots and at $7.90 in less. The 50 percent solution is priced at $3.90 for 100 pounds in carlots and at $4.50 in less. Tanks are held at $3.25. All prices are f.o.b. the works.

Zinc Cyanide—Higher producing costs have been responsible for an advance of 2c. per pound. The market is now quoted at 37c. per pound in kegs f.o.b. the works.

Zinc Fluoride — Prices have been advanced for this chemical. It was stated that warehouse stocks of material made from lower priced zinc have been exhausted and the market has been brought in line wtih the current metal market. Barrels are priced at 35c. per pound f.o.b. the works.

Zinc Sulphate—Prices did not change

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last week. The market position was firm with the trade inclined to look for an advance in view of the increased cost of production occasioned by the strong metal situation. Buying interest was more active, probably as a result of the firmer feeling in market circles.

Acids

Acetic—While the strike is still on at a glacial acetic acid plant, it was stated that some improvement in relations has been made. No unusual activity could be noted in the market during the past week. Demand has not exceeded seasonal dimensions although it is expected that a definite pickup in inquiry will materialize next month.

Chromic—Maintenance of heavy demand for plating uses has overtaxed current production and prevented any improvement in buying conditions. The market has continued in short supply with no apparent easement in sight.

Hydrofluoric—This is the only acid that production in June recorded an increase over the preceding month. The total was 6,178,000 pounds of technical, against 5,495,000 pounds in May and 4,605,000 pounds in June last year.

Muriatic—June production was down to 34,930 tons, compared with 38,349 tons in May. In June 1947, output registered 33,196 tons. Current demand is steady with the market holding a rather competitive position.

Nitric—Output in June was lower. The total amounted to 81,888 tons, against a revised total of 86,487 tons in May. Production in June 1947 amounted to 97,149 tons.

Oxalic—Demand has continued active with production insufficient to meet requirements. Producers are behind schedule and at present do not appear to be making much progress in leveling off requirements. There is no doubt that a lot more of this acid could be sold if stocks were made available.

Sulphuric — Gross output in June amounted to 843,322 tons and included 223,878 tons by the chamber process and 619,444 tons by the contact process. The amount of fortified spent acid in June was 52,182 tons, compared with 55,942 tons in May. Total production in May was 931,788 tons and in June, 1947, production amounted to 856,129 tons.

Non-Ferrous Metals

Copper — July production of refined copper was placed at 107,014 tons in the United States and at 86,270 tons at foreign points, making a combined total of 193,284 tons, according to the Copper Institute. This amount compares with 197,017 tons in June and 197,268 tons in May. Deliveries to domestic consumers were 108,309 tons and to foreign 87,063 tons, showing a combined total of 195,372 tons, compared with 182,680 tons in June and 190,215 tons in the preceding month. Refined stocks in the United States on July 31 were 80,469 tons and at foreign points 147,387 tons, making a total of 227,856 tons, compared with 233,194 on June 30 and 225,207 tons on May 31. The total daily average in July was 6,302 tons, against 6,089 tons in June and 6,136 tons in May.

Lead—No improvement in supply conditions could be noted during the past week. Continued labor difficulties are holding domestic production down and adding to a tense supply situation. It is estimated that about 2,500 tons a week are being lost to the consuming trades by prevailing labor strikes at producing plants.

Quicksilver—No price change was recorded in the local market during the past week. Stocks at present are relatively free and fully adequate to meet the current extent of consuming demand.

San Francisco, Aug. 10.—The quicksilver market was steady. Little spot metal is being offered. Prices are unchanged. Metal was quoted at $81 per flask, f.o.b. this city.

Silver—After dropping to 72¾c. per ounce, buying interest increased sufficiently to force a recovery in prices. The rise to 73½c. per ounce was lost later. Last official price, 72¾c.

Silver Bullion Price Range

	Per ounce	
	New York	London
High	Jan. 2, 1948—74⅝c.	Jan. 2, 1948—45d.
Low	Aug. 13, 1948—72¾c.	Aug. 17, 1948—44d.

Titanium — Explorations by a copper company in eastern Quebec are said to have uncovered an important deposit of titanium ore. Plans have been made and finances secured to develop this discovery. It is stated that the cost of developing this deposit will exceed $100,000,000. Work will start shortly.

Zinc—Labor difficulties are seriously interfering with production and decreasing the available supply of this metal. Demand has continued active both for home and export consumption. Under prevailing conditions the market for prime western is definitely firm with buying conditions tight.

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Manganese Investigations Reported by Mines Bureau

Results of two series of cooperative industrial tests designed to establish the value of electrolytic manganese in steelmaking are described in a publication released recently by the Bureau of Mines. Both series of tests were conducted in cooperation with the Jones & Laughlin Steel Corp., of Pittsburgh, Pa., the first in 1940 and the second in 1946.

Most of the 1940 tests at the Jones & Laughlin plant were made in an experimental open-hearth furnace of 4,500-pound capacity, and all of the 1946 tests were full-scale furnace heats. Twenty tons of electrolytic manganese supplied by the bureau was used in the latter experiments, which consisted of fourteen 225-ton open-hearth heats, fourteen 170-ton open-hearth heats, and eleven twenty-five ton Bessemer blows.

Results of an investigation of manganese deposits on Round Mountain, in Bland County, Va., carried on from January to August, 1942, are described in another report released by the bureau. Manganese ore was being mined on the 3,540-foot mountain, which is eight and a half miles south of Bastian, when the investigation was begun. To develop additional deposits, the bureau drilled seventy-eight churn drill holes, sank sixty-five test pits, and excavated thirteen channel trenches aggregating 3,865 feet in length.

Free copies of the two publications, Report of Investigations 4303, "Electrolytic Manganese in Open-Hearth and Bessemer Steel Tests at Jones & Laughlin Steel Corporation, Pittsburgh, Pa.," and Report of Investigations 4342, "Investigation of Round Mountain Manganese Properties, Bland County, Va.," may be obtained from the publications distribution section, Bureau of Mines, 4800 Forbes street, Pittsburgh 13, Pa.

Uranium Deposits Discovered in Calif.

Uranium deposits, expected to yield considerable quantities of the ore, have been located on ranch land north of Beaumont, Calif., according to Ralph B. Greusel, San Bernardino city and county chemist.

Mr. Greusel said samples of the ore were "definitely hot" and produced a dial reading of fifty-eight on a Geiger counter. This is approximately the radioactivity score required by the government. The government is interested in any discoveries of .2 percent uranium trioxide ore in quantities exceeding twenty tons. If the present strike pans out, Mr. Greusel said, it will yield more than that amount.

A ten-pound sample of the ore is to be sent to the Atomic Energy Commission for further checking. Should the discovery analyze satisfactorily and develop into a major strike, the territory would be taken over immediately by the Atomic Energy Commission.

Zinc Recovery From Alaskan Ore Reported

Zinc was recovered for the first time from Alaskan ores during 1947, according to word from the Bureau of Mines. This was cited by the bureau as an outstanding feature of the 1947 mineral production in Alaska. Zinc production totaled twenty-five tons, with a value of $5,750. The material, it was reported, came from zinc-lead concentrate shipped from the Big Four Mining Company's Moloney mine on George Inlet, Ketchikan district. Other nonferrous metals production in Alaska during the year included 264 tons of lead, valued at $76,032, and twelve tons of copper, valued at $5,040.

Selheimer Gets Post On Ill. Tech Faculty

Dr. Charles W. Selheimer, head of personnel selection and training in the development department of the United States Rubber Company, has been appointed professor of chemical engineering at Illinois Institute of Technology, effective September 1.

Dr. Selheimer, who joined U. S. Rubber two years ago, was formerly chemical engineer with the Procter & Gamble Company, supervisor of soap production for the Gold Dust Corporation, and chief chemist in charge of research and development standards for the Bixby Corporation.

Daly Gets New Post

Stephen J. Daly has been appointed advertising manager of the Owens Corning Fiberglas Corporation. Formerly he had been special assistant to the director of advertising of E. I. du Pont de Nemours & Co., Wilmington, Del., with whom he had been associated since 1935.

Trade Briefs

A. Felix du Pont jr., has been elected to the board of directors of the Christiana Securities Company, New York.

Burdell Oil Company has leased space for executive offices in a building at 4 West Fifty-eighth street, New York.

Yale & Towne Manufacturing Company has appointed C. S. Brach cost and price manager of its specialties division.

Texas Pacific Coal & Oil Company has brought in a well in a new producing section in southeast Lea County, N. M.

International Cooperative Petroleum Association has sent a tanker to the Middle East to pick up the first cargo of crude oil from that section for use of cooperatives in this country.

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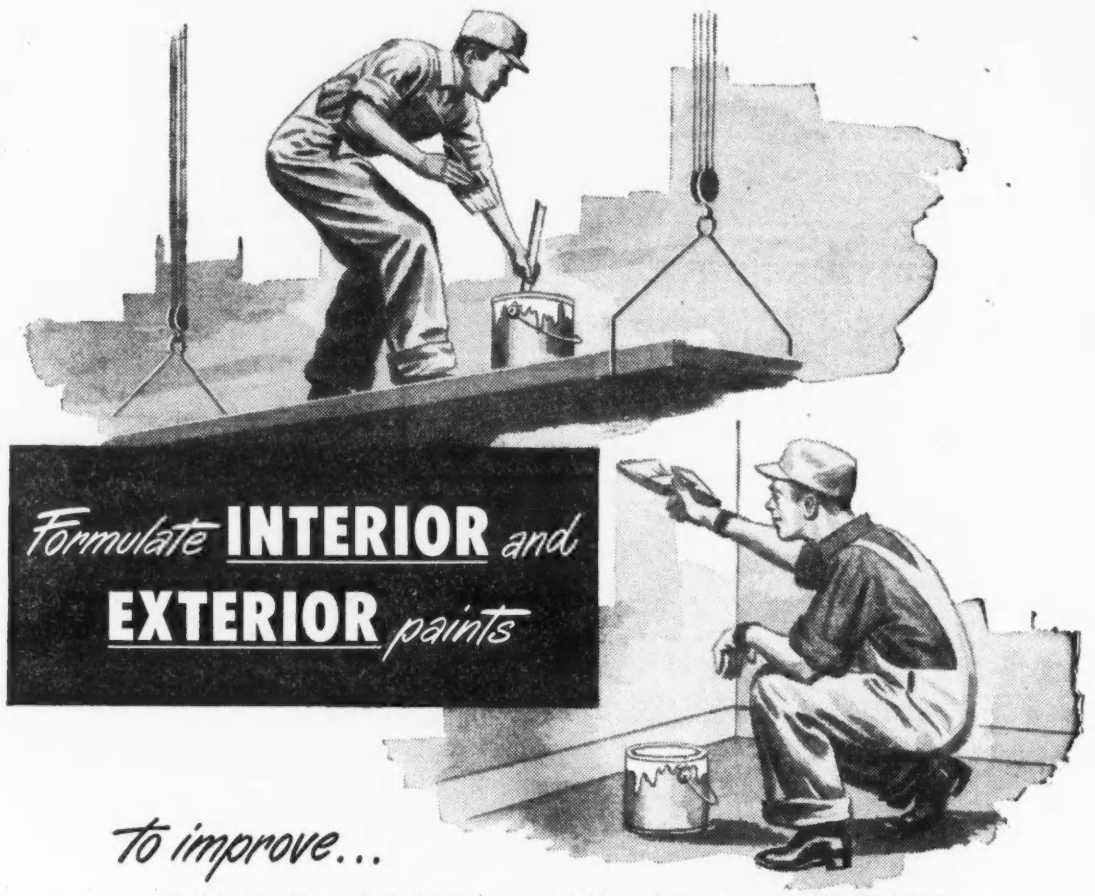

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Corporation Earnings

Abbott Laboratories

	1948	1947
Net income, 6 mos. June 30.	5,264,150	[2]5,712,464
Per share	2.82	3.05

Aluminum, Ltd.

Net income, 6 mos. June 30.	13,250,000	8,700,000
Per share	3.56	[1]2.34

American Agri. Chemical Co.

Net income, year June 30	[4]4,314,623	[4]4,296,014
Per share	6.87	6.84

American Zinc, Lead & Smelting Co.

Net income, 12 mos. June 30.	810,406	1,481,963
Per share	.70	1.69

Anaconda Copper Mining Co.

Net income, 6 mos. June 30.	25,993,779	25,427,609
Per share	3.00	2.93

Atlantic Coast Fisheries

Net income, July 31 quar.	55,821	[5]77,710
Per share	.15	.....

Atlantic Refining Co.

Net income, 12 mos. June 30.	25,883,214	.....
Per share	9.01	.....

Basic Refractories

Net income, 6 mos. June 30.	238,124	71,959
Per share	.68	.20

Best Foods, Inc.

Net income, year June 30	9,539,395	[7]5,288,095
Per share	6.36	3.52

Brompton Pulp & Paper Co., Ltd.

Net income, 6 mos. June 30.	899,081	672,651
Per share	.....	.....

Callahan Zinc-Lead

Net income, June 30 quar.	[6]11,085	741
Per share	.....	.....

Celanese Corp. of America

Net income, 6 mos. June 30.	20,768,862	11,033,445
Per share	3.49	1.72

Champion Paper & Fibre Co.

Net income, 2 mos. June 30.	[12]2,120,815	*.....
Per share	1.86	.....

Coca-Cola Co.

Net income, 6 mos. June 30.	[13]15,285,788	[13]11,306,083
Per share	3.72	2.75

Coca-Cola International

Net income, June 30 quar.	1,545,602	1,231,857
Per share	8.22	6.34

Columbian Carbon Co.

Net income, 6 mos. June 30.	3,509,540	3,231,259
Per share	2.18	2.00

Consolidated Natural Gas Co.

Net income, 12 mos. June 30.	13,181,097	15,463,662
Per share	[2]4.03	[2]5.58

Continental-Diamond Fibre Co.

Net income, 6 mos. June 30.	445,667	594,886
Per share	.97	1.29

Cuningham Drug Stores, Inc.

Net income, 6 mos. June 30.	919,355	989,942
Per share	2.41	[14]2.59

Coty, Inc.

Net income, 6 mos. June 30.	59,431	[14]272,607
Per share	.04	.18

Diamond Match Co.

Net income, 6 mos. June 30.	2,295,062	1,063,904
Per share	[2]2.15	[2].88

El Paso Natural Gas. (Del.)

Net income, 12 mos. June 30.	4,800,449	3,547,649
Per share	6.25	4.61

Food Machinery Corp.

Net income, 6 mos. June 30.	3,920,828	3,548,923
Per share	2.85	[14]2.61

Formica Co.

Net income, 6 mos. June 30.	503,393	430,834
Per share	.....	.....

B. F. Goodrich Co.

Net income, 6 mos. June 30.	11,023,446	11,264,245
Per share	7.64	7.82

Goodyear Tire & Rubber Co.

Net income, 6 mos. June 30.	14,191,648	11,601,416
Per share	6.16	4.90

Great Lakes Paper Co., Ltd.

Net income, 6 mos. June 30.	1,055,833	886,951
Per share	.....	.....

Great Northern Paper Co.

Net income, 6 mos. June 30.	[15]2,165,012	[15]2,280,639
Per share	2.17	2.29

Honolulu Oil Corp.

Net income, 6 mos. June 30.	7,528,444	2,970,941
Per share	8.03	3.16

Indiana Limestone Co., Inc.

Net income, 7 mos. June 30.	79,420	145,234
Per share	.61	1.12

Interchemical Corp.

Net income, 6 mos. June 30.	1,288,319	1,733,678
Per share	1.67	[2]2.34

Intl. Nickel Co. of Can., Ltd.

Net income, 6 mos. June 30.	20,235,006	[16]16,460,339
Per share	1.32	1.06

International Paper Co.

Net income, 6 mos. June 30.	[17]28,536,437	[17]26,407,910
Per share	7.89	7.29

Jefferson Lake Sulphur Co.

Net income, 6 mos. June 30.	99,968	[6]78,593
Per share	.17	.....

Maracaibo Oil Exploration

Net income, 6 mos. June 30.	131,627	58,798
Per share	.33	.15

McClanahan Oil Co.

Net income, 6 mos. June 30.	44,354	[6]24,276
Per share	.....	.....

Merck & Co., Inc.

Net income, 6 mos. June 30.	4,796,499	3,103,097
Per share	4.17	2.63

Midwest Oil Co.

Net income, 6 mos. June 30.	1,056,630	650,833
Per share	.....	.....

Minnesota Mining & Mfg. Co.

Net income, 6 mos. June 30.	5,724,260	5,595,949
Per share	2.83	2.87

National Container Corp.

Net income, 6 mos. June 30.	3,584,111	5,997,383
Per share	1.32	[2]2.35

National Dairy Products Corp.

	1948	1947
Net income, 6 mos. June 30.	13,324,374	9,649,223
Per share	2.12	1.53

New Jersey Zinc Co.

Net income, 6 mos. June 30.	4,176,093	4,461,313
Per share	2.13	2.29

North American Oil Consol.

Net income, 6 mos. June 30.	1,007,986	507,123
Per share	3.71	1.86

Northern Natural Gas Co.

Net income, 12 mos. June 30.	5,801,682	6,756,740
Per share	2.86	3.33

Parke, Davis & Co.

Net income, 6 mos. June 30.	4,661,186	6,279,006
Per share	.95	1.26

Oklahoma Natural Gas Co.

Net income, 12 mos. June 30.	4,130,613	3,037,960
Per share	4.48	3.15

Pacific Tin Cons. Corp.

Net income, 6 mos. June 30.	433,000	123,000
Per share	.40	.11

Peoples Drug Stores, Inc.

Net income, 6 mos. June 30.	626,427	963,927
Per share	1.46	[14]2.29

Phelps Dodge Corp.

Net income, 6 mos. June 30.	24,685,118	23,645,452
Per share	4.86	4.66

Pittsburgh Coke & Chemical Co.

Net income, 6 mos. June 30.	892,988	1,864,538
Per share	1.48	3.25

Procter & Gamble Co.

Net income, year June 30	[5]42,418,688	[5]32,924,171
Per share	6.59	5.11

Publicker Industries, Inc.

Net income, 6 mos. June 30.	[14]2,497,545	1,058,380
Per share	1.03	.41

Puget Sound Pulp & Timber Co.

Net income, 6 mos. June 30.	3,062,424	2,138,016
Per share	[9]7.92	6.19

Pure Oil Co.

Net income, 6 mos. June 30.	20,753,000	8,161,908
Per share	4.93	1.77

Raybestos-Manhattan, Inc.

Net income, 6 mos. June 30.	1,135,456	1,124,260
Per share	1.80	1.79

Revere Copper & Brass, Inc.

Net income, 6 mos. June 30.	3,274,962	4,757,947
Per share	2.36	3.51

Richfield Oil Corp.

Net income, 6 mos. June 30.	8,489,525	5,435,807
Per share	2.12	1.36

Standard Oil Co. of Ind.

Net income, 6 mos. June 30.	66,179,148	40,936,430
Per share	4.33	2.68

Standard Oil Co. (Ohio)

Net income, 6 mos. June 30.	[18]13,834,073	[18]7,191,037
Per share	[2]3.81	[2]2.37

Sterling Drug, Inc.

Net income, 6 mos. June 30.	7,534,573	7,063,238
Per share	1.94	1.82

St. Lawrence Paper Mills

Net income, 6 mos. June 30.	1,154,561	1,267,053
Per share	.....	.....

St. Joseph Lead Co.

Net income, 6 mos. June 30.	5,948,539	6,706,814
Per share	3.01	3.39

Suburban Propane Gas. Corp.

Net income, June 30 quar.	226,968	194,166
Per share	.34	.31

Tennessee Gas Transmission

Net income, June 30 quar.	1,560,137	.....
Per share	.64	.....

Texas Co.

Net income, 6 mos. June 30.	68,266,915	53,423,609
Per share	[5]5.07	[5]4.75

Tidewater Associated Oil Co.

Net income, June 30 quar.	9,000,677	5,726,298
Per share	1.38	.88

Unexcelled Chemical Corp.

Net income, 4 mos. Apr. 30.	[6]424,936	.....
Per share	.....	.....

Union Asbestos & Rubber Co.

Net income, 6 mos. June 30.	767,226	447,303
Per share	1.35	.90

United Carbon Co.

Net income, 6 mos. June 30.	1,568,806	1,558,594
Per share	1.97	1.96

United Milk Products Co.

Net income, 6 mos. June 30.	207,867	*.....
Per share	.85	.....

United States Gypsum Co.

Net income, 6 mos. June 30.	11,705,427	7,717,367
Per share	7.15	4.66

Wilcox Oil Co.

Net income, 6 mos. June 30.	468,277	206,000
Per share	1.66	.73

* Not available.
[1] After provision of $1,500,000 for contingencies.
[2] After $600,000 contingency reserve.
[3] On shares outstanding at close of respective periods.
[4] Adjusted to reflect the two-for-one common stock split in May, 1948.
[5] After inventory reserve of $23,000,000 in 1948 and $14,000,000 in 1947.
[6] Net loss.
[7] After provision of $1,500,000 for contingenies and after deduction of $911,850 representing final funding of past service benefits of employee's retirement income plan.
[8] After provision of $150,000 for contingencies.
[9] Excludes net capital gain of $131,218.
[10] Based on present capitalization.
[11] After giving effect to $532,000 Federal tax credits.
[12] Before reserves for inventory price adjustment and for replacement of capital assets at current costs.
[13] Before deducting $350,000 inventory and other reserves.
[14] Before contingency reserve of $100,000 and replacement reserve of $100,000 in the 1948 period and $200,000 replacement reserve in the 1947 period.
[15] Includes $600,000 restoration of reserves and $89,789 tax credit.
[16] After provision of $1,000,000 against loss on prewar investments abroad.
[17] Surplus available for common stock after class A dividends.
[18] Includes $2,014,326 profit on sale of securities in the 1948 period and $119,337 in the 1947 period.

Magnesium Compounds Production, Sales: 1947

Production of high cost magnesias and magnesium salts, with the exception of magnesium sulphate, increased during 1947, according to the Bureau of Mines. Precipitated magnesium carbonate showed an increase of 18 percent over the 1946 output, and a substantial increase was noted in the production of magnesium chloride. Statistics on specified magnesium compounds produced, sold and used by producers during 1947, as compared with 1946, are as follows:

	Plants	Produced short tons	Sold[1] Short tons	Sold[1] Value	Used short tons
1947					
Specified magnesias (basis 100 percent MgO) and magnesium hydroxide, U.S.P. and technical—					
Extra-light and light magnesias	5	1,464	1,450	$721,653	.....
Heavy magnesia and magnesium hydroxide	5	1,464	1,450	721,653	.....
	4	7,163	6,953	673,183	[2] .....
Total	[3]5	[4]8,627	8,403	1,394,836	[2] .....
Precipitated magnesium carbonate	12	38,142	10,239	1,047,953	47,643
Magnesium chloride, 100-percent basis	3	[5]	[5]	[5]	[5] .....
Magnesium sulphate, 100-percent basis	1	[5]	[5]	[5]	.....
1946					
Specified magnesias (basis 100 percent MgO) and magnesium hydroxide, U.S.P. and technical—					
Extra-light and light magnesias	6	1,967	1,926	808,240	.....
Heavy magnesia and magnesium hydroxide	4	1,874	1,620	416,775	[2] .....
Total	[3]6	[4]3,841	3,546	1,225,015	[2] .....
Precipitated magnesium carbonate	11	47,423	8,805	876,306	38,495
Magnesium chloride, 100-percent basis	3	32,137	[5]	[5]	[5] .....
Magnesium sulphate, 100-percent basis	2	[5]	[5]	[5]	.....

[1] Sales by a producer to an affiliated consumer for immediate use are not included under "Sold" but are under "Used."
[2] Magnesia and magnesium hydroxide used by producing firms in making other magnesias are not shown.
[3] A plant producing more than one grade or product is counted but once in arriving at total.
[4] Exclusive of magnesia made from magnesium hydroxide, to avoid duplication.
[5] Bureau of Mines not at liberty to publish figures.

Sodium Sulphates, Carbonates 1947 Statistics Reported

Production and sales of natural sodium sulphates and carbonates hit a new high during 1947, according to reports of producers to the Bureau of Mines. Details of the sales data reported to the bureau is as follows:—

		1947	1946
Sodium sulphates[1]	short tons.	257,294	193,781
	value.	$3,329,094	$1,695,413
Sodium carbonates[2]	short tons.	293,051	215,625
	value.	$5,862,178	$3,427,086

[1] Tonnage figures for sulphates include Glauber's salt converted to 100 percent Na_2SO_4 basis.
[2] Soda ash and trona.

The following firms reported production of natural sodium sulphates in 1947:—American Potash & Chemical Corporation, Trona, Calif.; Arizona Chemical Company, New York; Dale Chemical Industries, Inc., Los Angeles, Calif.; Iowa Soda Products Company, Council Bluffs, Iowa; Ozark-Mahoning Company, Tulsa, Okla., and Wm. E. Pratt, Casper, Wyo.

The following firms reported production of natural sodium carbonates in 1947:—American Potash and Chemical Corporation; Natural Soda Products Company, San Francisco, Calif.; Permanente Metals Corporation, Oakland, Calif.; Pittsburgh Plate Glass Company, Columbia Chemical Division, Bartlett, Calif., and West End Chemical Company, Oakland, Calif.

Goodrich Chemical Names Three to New Positions

B. F. Goodrich Chemical Company, Cleveland, Ohio, has appointed H. B. Warner plant manager of its Avon Lake experimental station. Mr. Warner became associated with the company in 1939 as a chemist at Akron, Ohio. In 1940 he was transferred to the Niagara Falls plant, where he was made plant manager in 1942. Since May of this year he has been at the company's Cleveland headquarters, serving as assistant to the vice-president in charge of manufacturing.

The company has also appointed H. F. Miller production manager of plants and has named F. C. Hands to succeed Mr. Miller as plant manager of its plant three in Akron. Mr. Miller joined the organization in 1926 and has been manager of plant three since 1942. Mr. Hands, who has been production manager of plant three since 1943, joined the company in 1935.

Production Conference Planned In Chicago September 19-22

The Inter-American Council of Commerce and Production will hold its fourth plenary meeting in the Drake hotel, Chicago, September 19-22. The principal topics to be discussed are finances, prices and inter-American trade. More than 350 business men from North and South America will attend.

Trade Briefs

Westinghouse Electric Corporation has prepared a set of six lithographed wall charts in two colors illustrating the important areas of nuclear physics.

Dow Chemical Company has extended its group insurance program to include employees of a subsidiary in Houston, Tex., the Brazos Oil & Gas Company.

Lithium Corporation of America has registered a proposal with the Securities and Exchange Commission offering 100,000 shares of common stock, $1 par value, at $3 per share.

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Phosphate Rock Production, Sales, Stocks: 1947

Total mined production of phosphate rock in the United States during 1947 totaled 9,121,081 long tons, an increase of nearly 2,000,000 tons over the 1946 output of 7,168,839 tons, according to a recent report from the Bureau of Mines. Sales figures were correspondingly high, with 9,087,199 long tons, valued at $47,461,981 sold or used by producers in 1947. Imports reportedly declined both in quantity and value, while exports increased by nearly 1,000,000 tons. Salient statistics of the phosphate rock industry in this country during 1947, as compared with 1946, are given in the following table:

	1947			1946		
	Long tons		Value at mines	Long tons		Value at mines
	Rock	P_2O_5 content	Total	Rock	P_2O_5 content	Total
Production (mined)	9,121,081	2,941,358	[1]	7,168,839	2,316,471	[1]
Sold or used by producers—						
Florida—						
Land pebble	6,314,077	2,108,702	$31,975,358	4,807,563	1,615,919	$19,867,379
Soft rock	88,620	17,976	326,064	97,037	19,652	387,703
Hard rock	79,330	28,850	618,330	100,881	33,627	762,127
Total Florida	6,482,027	2,155,528	32,920,252	5,005,511	1,672,198	21,017,174
Tennessee[2 3]	1,411,884	399,583	7,779,099	1,332,000	382,204	7,014,490
Idaho[4]	905,214	275,241	4,922,829	312,658	97,934	1,805,103
Montana	236,229	74,713	1,549,317	179,944	57,522	1,207,634
Wyoming	51,845	16,072	290,484	[1]	[1]	[1]
Total United States	9,087,199	2,921,137	47,461,981	6,830,713	2,216,978	31,093,921
Imports[5]	43,477	[1]	505,840	59,759	[1]	601,633
Exports[6]	1,684,728	[1]	9,820,168	698,927	[1]	4,435,954
Apparent consumption[7]	7,445,948	[1]	[1]	6,221,525	[1]	[1]
Stocks in producers' hands, December 31—						
Florida	518,000	170,000	[1]	630,000	210,000	[1]
Tennessee[2 8]	403,000	112,000	[1]	464,000	125,000	[1]
Western States	118,000	35,000	[1]	117,000	38,000	[1]
Total stocks	1,039,000	317,000	[1]	1,211,000	373,000	[1]

[1] Data not available.
[2] Includes sintered matrix.
[3] Includes small quantity from Virginia.
[4] Includes Utah.
[5] Market value (or price) at port and time of exportation to the United States.
[6] Exports as reported by producers.
[7] Quantity sold or used by producers plus imports minus exports.
[8] Includes brown-rock matrix of sinter grade, sintered, brown rock, blue rock, and some matrix of washer grade.

pH Evaluating of Anion Exchangers Described

The use of pH measurement as a tool for evaluating the effectiveness of regeneration and rinsing of anion exchangers in the treatment of water supplies was suggested in a recent paper presented before the eighth annual water conference of the Engineer's Society of Western Pennsylvania. The paper, "Some Practical Aspects of Deionization," was given by Joseph Thompson and Francis X. McGarvey of the Resinous Products Chemical Company.

Determination of the pH of the effluent during service flow coupled with measurement of the specific resistance of the water was said to give a more complete indication of the condition of the exchange resin than the common practice of measuring specific resistance alone. The following examples were offered:

If the pH measurement indicates the water to be decidedly on the acid side, somewhere in the neighborhood of 4.0 for example, this would suggest insufficient quantity of regenerant or insufficient time of contact of the regenerant with the resin bed; if the pH is at the neutral point, 6.8 to 7.2 and the specific resistance is low, the resin has probably not been rinsed sufficiently to remove sodium chloride and sulphate from the bed, and if the pH value is high, 8.0 or above, and a poor quality water is being obtained at low flow rates, it is quite possible that sodium ions are being pulled from the phenolic groups of the resin.

Hercules Powder Opens Branch Office in Dallas

Hercules Powder Company, Wilmington, Del., has established a new technical service branch office in Dallas, Tex., to assist users of its "Toxaphene" chlorinated camphene. The office, located in the Gulf States building, is under the direction of P. J. Reno, who has been working with southwestern state and Federal agricultural agencies on the use of "Toxaphene" dusts and sprays for the past three years.

Fertilizer Plant Planned In Philippine Republic

Plans for the establishment of a fertilizer plant as part of the Maria Christina hydroelectric power project in the Philippine Republic have been reported from that country. The plant is expected to have an estimated annual production of 126,000 short tons of synthetic ammonium sulphate, and will use pyrites from the island of Panay as part of the raw material for the production of sulphuric acid.

Texas Gulf Sulphur Stock May Be Offered for Sale

The Gulf Oil Corporation is reported to be considering the offering for sale of all or part of the 1,300,000 shares of Texas Gulf Sulphur Corporation stock which it holds. The block represents about one-third of the outstanding shares of Texas Gulf Sulphur.

Trade Briefs

Imperial Chemical Industries, Ltd., British manufacturer, is boring for potassium brine in a new area at Lowdale.

Mexican Gulf Sulphur Company has extended to October 15 the date on which its common stock purchase warrants may be exchanged for common stock.

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Agricultural Chemicals

Lead arsenate was priced higher last week as a result of increased cost of production occasioned by the recent advance in lead. DDT wettable dusts were also advanced in price on account of mounting producing costs. Some producers of copper sulphate have advanced prices in line with higher copper prices. Paradichlorobenzene was reduced in price. No new price changes were recorded in the fertilizer materials. The basic chemicals were mostly short and decidedly firm. It was stated that regardless of the Summer inactivity at many of the smaller mixing plants, there was no significant easement in inquiry for the basic items. Current demand has continued to exceed the available supply of ammonium nitrate and sulphate, potash and triple superphosphate. Chilean sodium nitrate is being sold for immediate shipment and contracts will be written in the Fall months when the demand and supply situation becomes more clarified. Normal superphosphate appeared to be in a fair state of balance in most areas. Relaxation in demand for dried blood, hoof meal and tankage was neutralized by cutback production and all of these markets were quoted firm. Buyers were unable to place orders for prompt shipment in castor pomace as production is temporarily under contract.

Current fertilizer use in the United States, according to the National Fertilizer Association, is more than 2½ times prewar. Demand is still not completely filled. Phosphate and potash production and use are more than 260 percent of the 5-year prewar average, and nitrogen is more than 225 percent of prewar. As compared with the fertilizer year 1946-47, we are this year producing and using 12 percent more phosphoric acid, 16 percent more potash, and 8 percent more nitrogen, thus attaining a new record quantity of these three major nutrients as fertilizer.

For the first five months total imports of fertilizer materials amounted to 757,000 tons, with a value of $30,179,000 Such imports were 28 percent above those for the same period in 1947. Receipts of nitrogenous materials rose 33 percent, largely due to heavier imports of sodium nitrate. Potash materials were imported in larger quantities, as were "other fertilizers." Imports of phosphate materials, on the other hand, declined.

Nitrogenates

Ammonium Sulphate—No indication at present of any easement in stocks of coke-oven material. There is more demand than supply and this means a tight market. Production is heavily under contract and scattered lots of resale stock have been held at a substantial premium over the domestic contract price.

Bone Meal—It is stated that current production is at a relatively low level with demand running about flush and possibly above the available supply. The market, while firm, has uncovered no new price changes.

Castor Pomace—Shipments are going forward against contracts but, according to trade reports, there is no additional material available for prompt shipment and consequently no sales have been recorded.

Dried Blood—Market condition quiet with undertone firmer. Occasional sales reported at $7 per unit here and $7.50 at Chicago.

Fish Meal—Demand from the feed trade is said to have relaxed but sellers were no less firm in their views. The market for menhaden meal was quoted at $120 per ton for 60 percent and $125 for 65 percent protein, Baltimore area. California sardine meal was priced at $130 per ton for 65 percent, f.o.b. Los Angeles.

Hoof Meal—No additional sales were reported last week. The Chicago market was quoted at $6.50 per unit of ammonia bid and $7 asked.

Sodium Nitrate—Supply situation tight. Shipments of Chilean nitrate are being made for immediate requirements from points where stocks are available but contracts are not being written at present. Some time in the last quarter when supply and demand conditions become more clarified regular consumers will be able to book future shipments. Meanwhile, demand is active with buyers hoping to increase commitments over those of 1947-1948.

Market Trends

Prices Advanced

Lead arsenate, 1¼c. per lb.

Prices Reduced

Paradichlorobenzene, 1½c. per lb.

Comparative Price Indexes

(1926=August 1, 1914)

Last week.	Prev. week.	Last month.	Last year.
76.4	76.4	76.4	71.6

(For Current Prices see Page 9)

Tankage—Activity in this market was limited although the price situation remained firm. It was stated that the cutback production of meat has been reflected in a low output of tankage and other packing-house byproducts. Last sales were made at $6.75 per unit of ammonia here and at $7.25 Chicago.

Phosphate Rock

Buying conditions have shown no appreciable improvement with the advance of the month. Maintenance of steady demand for home and export have taxed domestic production and prevented stock accumulations above ground. Transportation has not proved much of a problem to producers to date.

Superphosphate—Shipments of normal have not varied much from regular contract channels. The movement is averaging seasonal dimensions with relatively few reports of shortages. Prices have remained firm at former price levels, the continued high producing costs contributing strength to the market situation. Concentrated remained definitely tight and firm.

The establishment of a phosphatic fertilizer pool under the Central Ministry of Agriculture, India, is being considered, according to the foreign press. The pool would handle the distribution of all imports of these fertilizers. This procedure is already being followed in the case of nitrogenous materials.

Potashes

Supply situation has remained tight with demand exceeding production and no indication of any easement in sight. There are no labor strikes at present to interrupt production and shipments against contracts have moved out regularly from works. To date, transportation has been adequate to handle shipments.

Sulphur and Pyrites

Consuming demand for sulphur has continued heavy and has exceeded production with inventories called upon to level off requirements. The establishment of new consuming plants over the past year has added pressure for shipments. While no price changes have been made, the market holds a steady position. Pyrites shipments against contracts have accounted for the principal movement of that material.

Pesticides

DDT—Although current demand is not unusually active the undertone of the technical grade appeared firm. It is stated that inventories, while fair, are not nearly as large as at the end of last season. Some producers have advanced the prices of wettable powders. Carlots in 50 pound bags are priced at 27½c. per pound and at 28½c. in less. Four pound bags, 12 to a case, are held at 29¾c. per pound in carlots and at 30¾c. in less. The concentrate for insecticide dust manufacturers is priced at 24c. per pound in carlots and 25c. for less. These are delivered prices for quantities of 100 pounds or more.

Lead Arsenate—Priced higher to dealers and distributors in response to increased producing costs occasioned by the recent advance in lead. The carlot price for 100 pound drums is 24¾c. to 25c. per pound, according to the producer. The latter price also applies to 6 pound bags, 8 in a case; 4 pound bags, 12 in a case, and 3 pound bags, 16 in a case. The less than carlot price is 26c. For one pound bags, 24 in a case, the carlot price is 34c. and 35c. per pound for less. Prices are f.o.b. the works, freight allowed on lots of 100 pounds or more.

Paradichlorobenzene — Priced lower Producers now quote drums, carlots, at 11c. per pound, works, a reduction of 1½c. per pound, in an effort to stimulate buying interest.

For Late Market Developments, See Page 4

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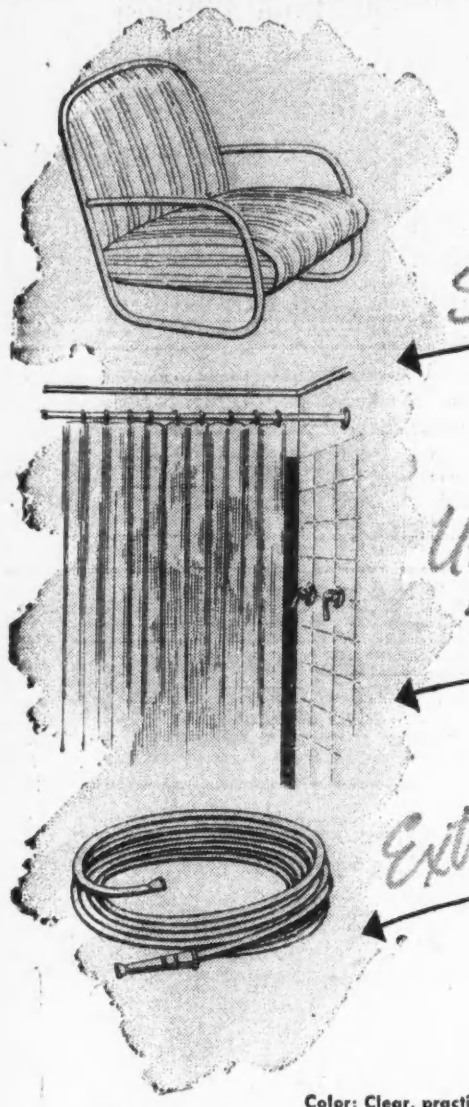

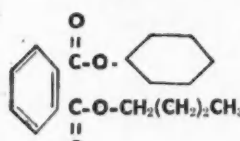

Color: Clear, practically water-white (Hazen, 50 max.)
Form: Liquid
Odor: Mild Ester
Distillation at 5 mm. Hg, °C.: 189-222
Specific Gravity 25/25°C.: 1.076
Pounds per Gallon at 25°C.: 8.95
Refractive Index at 20°C.: 1.5071
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at 5°C.: 467 - at 25°C.: 87.0 - at 50°C.: 22.8
Containers: 50-55 gal. non-returnable steel barrels

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Coaltar Chemicals

One producer of cresylic acid, cresol, phenol, and refined pyridins established quotations on those materials on a works basis; heretofore price schedules had been on a freight equalized base. The net effect of the changes in price bases was a rise in many consumers' costs. Not all other producers had shifted to a works base at press time. The market index held unchanged at 154.6, a position maintained for the past several weeks.

Naphthalene was one of the items under consideration for price revision. There had been talk for some time that this material would go up, but as of last week nothing definite had been done about it. It seemed quite likely that prices would advance, but when and by how much was undertermined. The same applied to phthalic anhydride. There were some revisions made recently, but further ones were expected. Just when they might come about was hard to say, however.

One producer had already announced that phenol prices were to rise on September 1. Other producers had no statements to make concerning this last week, but it was known that they were considering the situation and might have announcements to make shortly. There were also some indications that cresylic acid was due for a rise, but there was still nothing definite on this.

Producers of benzol, toluol and xylol who had not already gone over from a freight equalized to a works basis were giving the matter their study, but there were no announcements during the week of any who had made the change. It was expected some time in the near future, however.

As far as supply and demand were concerned, there was little change from the previous week. It was reported that there was some slight easing here and there in the market for basic products, but this was not sufficient to have any material effect on market conditions.

The operating rate of steel companies having 94 percent of the capacity of the industry was 95.0 percent of capacity last week. This was equivalent to 1,712,400 tons of steel ingots and castings, compared to 1,710,500 tons one week ago, 1,623,900 tons one year ago and 1,281,210 tons for the average week of 1940, the highest pre-war year.

Basic Products

Benzol — There was still no material change in market conditions for this product during the past week. Supplies of it remained tight, and although there was some slight difference of opinion among producers as to just how tight the item was, there was certainly none of it that had to go begging for a market. Some sellers said that the product was in a tight position but not critical, while on the other hand there were some producers who said the supply was just about critical, and that the difficulties in filling orders were mounting. Demand for the material continued to be just as strong as ever and there were all indications that it would continue that way for some time to come. Settlement of a strike at the plant of one of the major producers several weeks ago had had some slight effect in easing the market, but in face of the heavy demand for the item this could not help the overall situation to any great extent.

A major item of interest in the industry was the switch that was in progress from a freight equalled price to an f.o.b. price. Several producers had already made the switch and others were considering the matter. From time to time announcements were made by producers that they had gone over to the new pricing system, but as of last week all of them had not made the change. For some producers this represented a considerable task and it was expected that some time might elapse before all of them changed over. Several of the larger steel companies were the first to make the change. Others followed, but with a number of other producers it was still said that the matter was under consideration and announcements of any moves they might make would be issued some time in the future.

Coaltar—Recent information to the effect that there had been some slight easing in the demand for this material was found to have only a slight effect on the general conditions prevailing in the market for this product. At first it was thought that the tendency towards disinterest in buying might have some effect in improving the supply position of the material, but as events turned out there was little effect that could be seen from this recent trend.

There was such a heavy demand for the item that what was not bought by users in one field was quickly snapped up by users in other fields, with the result that there was none on the market to spare. The supply position of the material continued to be difficult and there were no immediate prospects of its easing to any appreciable extent. The item was definitely in a position advantageous to the sellers, but despite that condition there were no changes made in the price schedule and suppliers gave no indications that they were planning any for the immediate weeks to come.

Creosote — There was no particular change reported last week in the market for this material. Supplies of it were plentiful, although there was some lag noticeable in the demand. Prices held at 19½c. per gallon.

Some producers stated that the market was flooded with the material and that they were having difficulties in finding enough storage space for their stocks. This was discounted by other handlers of the item, however, who said that while there were large stocks of it available they were not exactly running into any serious difficulties as far as storing the item was concerned.

Production of the material was up to a high point in this country and there were considerable amounts of it arriving steadily from abroad, but on the whole it was said that the industry was not too heavily overstocked. However, there was enough of it available to guarantee immediate delivery to buyers.

Demand for the item was running at reasonably good levels, although it was not as high as the sellers of the material would have liked to see it. One of the reasons why demand was not at greater levels was the diversion of white timber into building materials instead of into ties and poles. Dealers in timber were getting more money for wood to be used by the building industry and for that reason were, of course, sending the bulk of their production into building materials channels. Prices in general were still considered to be high for timber and there was a considerable competition coming from structural steel and concrete products. This naturally had its effect on the timber industry, and in turn was being felt by the sellers of creosote. Another reason why demand was not as high as it might have been was the wet weather in the forests during the Spring. Air seasoning of timber was retarded and this in turn retarded the demand for creosote.

Until January of this year the demand for creosote was good on the East Coast, but in the following two months it began to fall off and still had not picked up to levels high enough to please sellers. The falling off in demand on the Pacific Coast was felt in June, but reports last week were that the feeling in the market there was improving, although there were no sharp signs of improvement noticeable in the East.

One large firm in New York stated last

Market Trends

Prices Advanced
None
Prices Reduced
None
Comparative Price Indexes
(100=August 1, 1914)

Last week	Prev. week	Last month	Last year
154.6	154.6	154.6	134.8

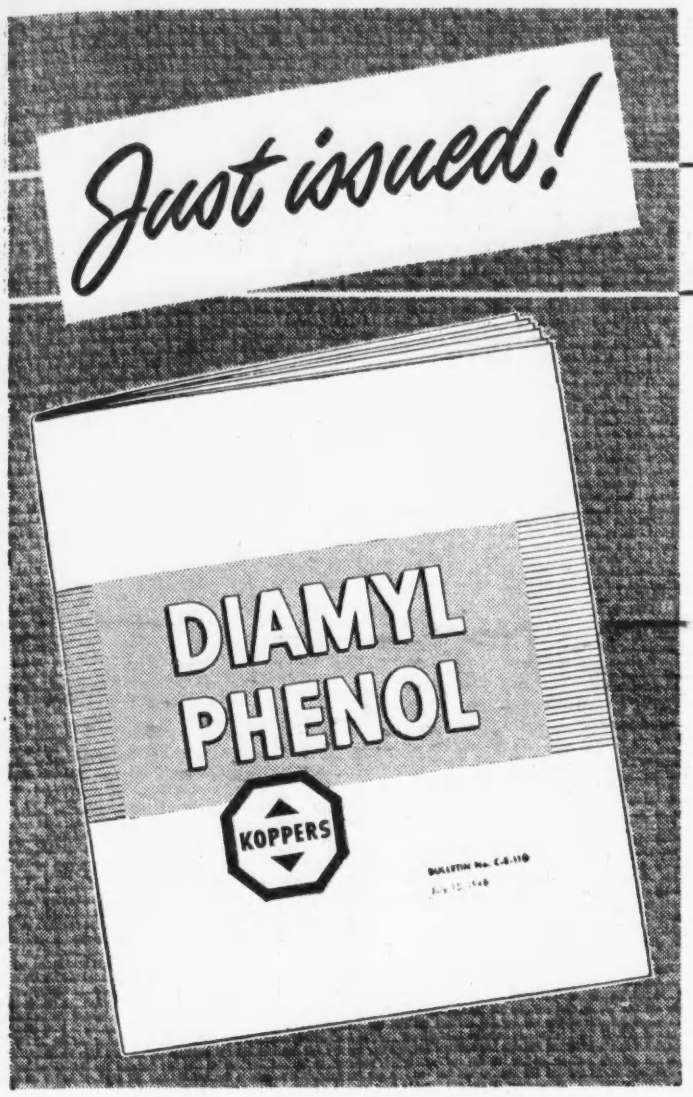
(*For Current Prices see Page 9*)

Coke By-Products

Estimates of by-product cokeoven operations in the week ended August 14 indicate the following output of by-products from that source:—

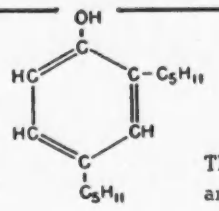
Ammonia liquid NH_3	lbs.	1,177,862
Ammonia sulphate	lbs.	30,487,650
Benzol	gals.	3,843,225
Coaltar	gals.	14,257,125
Creosote oil	gals.	793,440
Naphthalene, crude	lbs.	1,834,420
Phenol	lbs.	223,155
Toluol	gals.	765,645
Xylol	gals.	173,565

For Late Market Developments, See Page 4



Diamyl Phenol

Koppers Bulletin C-8-110



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week that it was difficult to guess when sales condition would improve in the East. It was stated that suppliers of the material were not expecting any great improvement in the situation for the balance of the year. Despite these conditions, the material was still being listed at 19½c. a gallon. There had been in recent weeks reports that sellers were willing to shade this price to some extent, but last week it was flatly stated that those who handle it in quantity lots were still holding to the 19½c. price.

Cresol—Despite the best efforts of producers, there was still a shortage of this material last week. Producers were doing all they could towards keeping the supply of the material up to a point at which it could satisfy the wants of as many of their customers as possible, but in spite of these efforts the item was still hard to obtain and all users of it could not get as much of it as they wanted at the time they wanted it. Demand, on the other hand, continued strong and showed no signs of letting up in the immediate future. Price-wise, however, there were no changes in the market, and there were no immediate indications that any price increases were in prospect.

Cresylic Acid—There was some talk in the trade last week that the price of this material might be due for a rise, but there was nothing definite stated. If prices should rise, it was still not known when such rises might come about or how much they would amount to. It was reported that some of the suppliers of the material were considering the situation but they had no definite word on it as of last week. Demand for the material continued to be heavy, and there were no reasons to believe that there would be any changes in this condition in the immediate future, at least.

American producers of the item were doing all they could to keep their levels of production up to a point at which they could satisfy as much of the demand as possible, and their efforts were being augmented by the importation of the material in good quantities. But, despite these conditions, the material was still reported to be in short supply and it was expected that it would continue that way. Prices as of last week held to their former levels, but what with the trade considering possible rises, it was difficult to say for just how long these prices would continue to hold. Last week 306 drums reached New York from Hamburg and 64 from Antwerp.

Naphthalene — Prices of this material still held to their former levels last week, but the indications remained that the material would undergo price advances some time in the future. That had been the talk in the trade for some time, and although prices still had not advanced, those interested in this market did not accept that as evidence that they would not go up. Some time ago the word was that the price would increase, but nothing happened and for some time the matter was almost forgotten, but recently there was more talk of price increases and those close to the market were reasonably sure that they would come about. Just when this would happen or how much the prices would advance by was not known, but it was known that some producers of the item were giving possible advances their careful consideration.

The supply position of naphthalene showed no particular change during the past week. The refined material was not freely available, although in the recent past there had been some slight easing noticed. It was considered to be in reasonable good supply. Demand for the crude material was continuing at strong levels and showed no signs of any immediate falling off.

Phenol — Buyers of this material last week were watching the market closely for further indications of coming price advances. During the previous week it was announced by one major producer that the price on the material would go up as of September 1. Other producers were reported to be considering the matter, but as of last week had made no announcements of coming price rises. The rising costs of basic raw materials had caused one producer to go up in price by ½c. a pound for tanker quantities and 1c. for lesser quantities. It was not known for sure whether other producers would advance their prices or when they might do this, yet it was considered a likely thing that they would follow the lead taken by the producer who had already gone up.

Supplies of the item were still short, despite the fact that production of the product was heavy and producers were doing all they could to keep it up to high levels. Demand was still strong, although in recent weeks there had been some falling off of consuming interest from the plastics industry. This lack helped the general supply picture somewhat, but when examined against the entire demand it was found that the disinterest was not

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sufficient to help the supply conditions by a great deal.

Pyridin—Supply of the refined material was not at sufficiently strong levels last week to make the material entirely free as to availability. Demand for it was continuing at a strong rate and it was expected that there would be no change in this situation in the immediate future. Demand for the other grades was also running high, but the supply condition there was not quite so tight as it was for the refined. Despite the fact that producers were bending all their efforts to maintain production at as high a level as possible, there were still shortages being felt, and it could not be forseen when this condition would equalize itself. Prices, however, showed no change during the week and there were no indications that there would be any in the immediate weeks to come.

Solvent Naphtha—Prices for this material remained firm and unchanged last week, and there were no indications given by producers that any changes were in prospect for the immediate future. The crude material was still reported to be in a very tight supply position, while demand for it continued to be heavy. There was also a shortage of the refined grades, although they were not in quite so difficult a position as the crude. There had in the recent past been some heavy buying by the protective coatings industry, but it was not sufficient to cause any critical difficulties in the market.

Toluol—There was no excess of this material on the market last week. Demand for it was heavy and sellers were having no trouble in disposing of their stocks. It was reported that established customers were being taken care of as far as possible, but other buyers were likely to have some difficulties in getting as much of the material as they wanted when they wanted it. A number of producers of this item had under consideration the changeover from a freight equalled to an f.o.b. price basis. Some of the steel companies and other producers had already made the switch, but a number of other manufacturers still had the matter under advisement and were studying the situation.

Xylol—The most important feature of the market for this material last week continued to be the switch from a freight allowed to an f.o.b. basis. Some of the steel companies had already made the change, but other producers were still giving the matter their consideration and had no immediate announcements to make. There were no changes in prices except for the switch that had been made by some producers. Demand for the item continued to be felt at strong levels, and while producers were doing all they could to keep production up to a level at which they could satisfy as many of their customers as possible, it was reported that there were still some shortages of the material.

Intermediates

Acid, Betaoxynaphthoic—The price range of $1.25 to $1.43 a pound, barrels, works, remained unchanged for this material during the period under review. The demand for the item continued to run strong, but supplies left something to be desired.

Acid, Broener's—Demand for this product continued heavy during the past week, but supplies of it were not up to the calls that were being made for it. Despite these conditions, there were no changes announced in the price of $1.34 and none could be anticipated for the immediate future.

Acid, Cleve's — The mixed was in a strong demand during the past week, but there was no improvement in the supply position, with stocks continuing as tight as they had been for some time past. In barrels, the material was being quoted at 61c. to 65c. a pound. This represented no change from quotations of the immediate past, and none were said to be under consideration by producers.

Acid, Fumaric—Supplies of this material were still as tight as they had been for some months past and there seemed to be no immediate prospects of their improving. Demand, however, continued to be strong, and showed all likelihood of continuing that way for some time to come. These conditions had no effect on prices, however, and the material was still going at 30c. to 31c a pound for the technical.

Acid, Gamma—The price range for this item last week was still $1.13 to $1.20 per pound in barrels, and the supply and demand condition remained largely what it had been for some time past.

Acid, J—The 20% basis was still selling at $2.64 to $2.66 a pound in barrels last week, but there was not a great deal of the material available. Demand for it, however, continued as strong as it had been for some time past and there were all the indications that it would continue that way for some time to come.

Acid, L—Prices lower than the quoted figure of 95c. were noted for this material during the past week, but some of them were only nominal figures, since the suppliers quoting them reported that they had none of the acid to sell. Demand for it, however, continued at a good rate.

Acid, Maleic—In drums, this item was being quoted at 30c. to 31c. a pound last week, which represented no change from previous quotations. There were no material changes either in the supply and demand situation. Supplies of the product were still tight and showed indications of continuing that way, while demand for it was as strong as ever.

Acid, Malic—The price of 47c. a pound for the powdered in drums still held last week and there were no indications given by producers that any changes were anticipated for the immediate future. Supplies of the material continued to be as tight as ever and demand remained strong. There seemed to be no immediate prospects of an improvement in this condition.

Acid, Neville and Winther's—Demand for this material continued to be strong during the past week, but supplies of it were in a fairly tight position and certainly none of the product had to go begging for a market. Despite these conditions, the price range was unchanged, with quotations still listed at 80c. to 84c. a pound in drums. Producers gave no evidence that they were planning any changes for the immediate future.

Acid, S—Demand for this item continued strong during the past week, but supplies of it were not up to levels sufficiently high to satisfy all of the users of the material immediately. Prices, however, remained firm and unchanged at $2.75 to $2.79 a pound.

G Salt—The price of 55c. a pound in barrels remained firm and unchanged for this material during the past week, and there were no indications given by producers that any changes were contemplated for the immediate future. The supply and demand situation remained largely what it had been for some time past.

Paradich'orobenzene — This material dropped 1½c. a pound last week. Reasons were a heavy production, large stocks on hand and an off season for buying.

Phthalic Anhydride — There were no changes in the price structure reported for this item during the past week. One producer had recently gone up in price and it was known that others were considering similar action, but as of last week there was no word on the matter.

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Petroleum Derivatives

Price activity in the petroleum derivatives market last week was confined to declines for paraffin wax. Both aromatic and aliphatic solvents were firm, as were lighter fractions.

Producers uniformly reduced crude-scale wax one-quarter cent per pound. Fully-refined paraffin was lowered three-twentieth cent to three-quarter of cent. At the same time, bag and carton differentials were decreased 5 and 10 points, respectively. Conditions in the primary market were slow, although inquiries from abroad were reported on the rise.

Among the solvents, aromatics held firm. Prices of petroleum toluol and xylol were still being listed on a delivered basis during the week, and there was little indication of any early conversion to the f.o.b. formula recently adopted by most coaltar makers. Aliphatic materials were holding their own. Quotations were unchanged. Supplies, though not appreciably easier, were still available in sufficient quantities to meet requirements of most regular customers.

Butane and propane were readily available during the week, but stocks were expected to shorten within the next four to six weeks.

Solvents and Diluents

Aromatic Solvents—Despite the almost universal adoption of an f.o.b. price basis in the coaltar industry, makers of petroleum toluol and xylol last week continued to employ a delivered method of sale. Maximum freight allowances were unchanged, and there was no indication of any significant revision in the existing petroleum price formula. Inventories of toluol and xylol remained low, somewhat lower in fact than previous levels. Meanwhile, there were reports current in the trade that certain producers of aviation gasoline, not themselves manufacturers of aromatics, were actively in the market for these materials to meet their obligations under the government fuel blending program.

Cleaners' Naphtha—Long-standing customers were still being well supplied with this solvent during the week, but buyers in the spot market continued to report considerable difficulty in locating stocks. Since gasoline consumption showed no signs of abatement from previous peak levels, the situation in cleaners' naphtha was still too tight to permit the ready acceptance of all business. A spokesman of one company intimated that there might be some relief after Labor Day, customarily the date on which gasoline demand goes into a marked decline, but he added that this development was in large part conditional upon the future course of events abroad. Prices were maintained in all areas.

Lacquer Diluent—Supplies of this material continued to hold their own last week, despite reasonably good demand. At the same time, a maker of heptane-, hexane-, and octane-type lacquer diluents reported surprisingly good reception of these materials, particularly from the paint and rubber trades. The price structure was without fluctuation, and there was little indication of any changes in that connection within the near future.

Mineral Spirits — Increasingly active participation in this market by the protective coatings industry failed to alter greatly previous supply levels. Stocks were slightly narrower, but regular customers apparently were well satisfied about the availability of material. Spot business was not being encouraged, and consumers in this category were hard put to locate all the material they needed. Although it was generally believed that supplies might ease somewhat in September when motoring demands declined, there were no signs of a break for the better last week. Price-wise, the market held.

Rubber Solvents—There was little of note to report in this section during the week. The supply picture was without material improvement. However, regular customers in the rubber industry continued to get sufficient material to meet demands of current production. Spot stocks were not available at all. Demand was on a par with former levels. The price structure remained on a par with listings of the previous week.

Stoddard Solvent—Some mild tightening of inventories was noted last week, due mainly to an increase in consuming interest. This minor development, however, failed to alter the supply position of the material. Contract customers, or those who were considered in that category by reason of their long-standing business relations with the seller, were adequately supplied. Occasional users of the material experienced considerable difficulty in locating supplies on the spot market. Some easement was expected in the Fall, but as of last week that relief was nowhere evident. Listings were maintained in all areas.

V. M. & P. Naphtha—Despite the good call for this solvent last week, there were said to be somewhat better supply conditions prevailing in this sector than in other aliphatic markets. Suppliers pointed out that this did not mean that there were any surpluses on hand, but simply that inventories were slightly more comfortable. Long-standing customers, of course, were well stocked with material, but spot buyers were still unable to locate any regular sources of supply. The price structure held at previous levels.

Lighter Fractions

Liquefied petroleum gases remained in good availability last week, as they have all Summer. With the resumption of Winter motor fuel production within the next four to six weeks, it was generally believed that inventories of butane and propane would tighten. In some quarters it was stated that the situation would not become so critical as to cause any undue hardship on the solvents trade. However, this was in the realm of pure conjecture, since the key to the supply situation this Fall and Winter was more one of availability of storage facilities than a problem of increased production. Meanwhile, heptane, hexane and pentane were in good supply, with little if any change in the situation within the foreseeable future. Price-wise, the market was firm.

Waxes

Paraffin—Both crude-scale and fully-refined waxes were reduced during the week, the former by ¼c. per pound and the latter by 3/20c. to ¾c. per pound. At the same time, producers schedules revealed decreases in bag and carton differentials of 5 and 10 points, respectively. Although inquiries for export continued somewhat on the upgrade during the week, domestic demand, as reported by sellers in the primary market, was off. Supplies of many grades were still good. Following are current market quotations:— Crude, scale, 119-121 ASTM, 7c. per pound; crude, scale, 121-123 ASTM, 7c.; crude, scale, 126-128 ASTM, 7½c.; fully refined, slabs, loose, 120-122 ASTM, 7.05c.; fully refined, slabs, loose, 122-124 ASTM, 7.15c.; fully refined, slabs, loose, 125-127 ASTM, 7.25c.; fully refined, slabs, loose, 128-130 ASTM, 7.50c.; fully refined, slabs, loose, 130-132, 7.55c.; fully refined, slabs, loose, 132-134 ASTM, 7.80c., and fully refined, slabs, loose, 135-137 ASTM, 8.20c. per pound.

Market Trends

Prices Advanced

None

Prices Reduced

Paraffin, crude, scale, 119-121 ASTM, ¼c. per lb.
121-123 ASTM, ¼c. per lb.
126-128 ASTM, ¼c. per lb.
fully ref'd, slabs, 120-122 ASTM, 3 20c. per lb.
122-124 ASTM, ¼c. per lb.
125-127 ASTM, ¾c. per lb.
128-130 ASTM, ¾c. per lb.
130-132 ASTM, ¼c. per lb.
132-134 ASTM, ¼c. per lb.
135-137 ASTM, ¾c. per lb.

(*For Current Prices see Page 9*)

Crude Oil Stocks

Stocks of domestic and foreign crude petroleum at the close of the week ended August 7 totaled 220,255,000 barrels, according to the Bureau of Mines. Compared with the total of 223,137,000 barrels for the preceding week, this represents a decrease of 2,882,000 barrels, comprising a decrease of 3,108,000 barrels in stocks of domestic crude and an increase of 226,000 barrels in stocks of foreign crude. Heavy crude-oil stocks in California, not included in the gasoline bearing stocks, totaled 7,588,000 barrels, an increase of 5,000 barrels.

For Late Market Developments, See Page 4

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Textile and Leather Chemicals

Lack of improvement in the textile and leather chemicals market created a weaker tone last week and price reductions in potato flour, sago flour and technical albumen egg caused the price index to decline to 375.1 compared with 382.2 last month and 324.4, a year ago. Reduced operations at textile mills to a four-day week and others still closed by vacations has affected the consumption of starches and dextrins. This was reflected in potato starch and sago flour and quotations were off fractionally. Potato starch was easier because of slow demand and increased selling pressure. Sago flour was lower, reflecting the lower price for shipment from Singapore. Tapioca flour remained steady for the high grades, while medium and low grades were easy and offered liberally. This year's bumper corn crop has cut demand for corn starch and dextrin to immediate needs and prospects of lower prices for these products in the near future, also discouraged the building of inventories.

Business in tanning materials continued at low ebb last week. Buying interest lacked improvement for the entire list with the exception of mangrove bark which was in good demand, but practically unobtainable. Production of mangrove has been considerably reduced, by recent regulations increasing the thickness of exportable sizes to not less than 3/8 inch in thickness. The bulk of recent business was restricted to old crop cuttings, as stocks are unobtainable from East Africa. Wattle bark and extract were firm, though tanners showed less interest in replacements during the week.

Cattle hide leather production in June was indicated at 2,170,000 hides, according to a preliminary report by the Tanners Council compared with 2,119,000 in May. Calf and whole kip skins were reported at 935,000, against 818,000, the previous month; goat and kid skins, 3,314,000, compared with 3,017,000 and sheep and lamb skins, 2,880,000 against 2,829,000.

Consumption of wool of the sheep, on a scoured basis, averaged 13,600,000 pounds per week during June, according to preliminary figures released by the Bureau of the Census. This quantity was 7 percent below the average figure for the previous month but 7 percent above June, 1947. The wool consumed in June this year was 71 percent apparel class and 29 percent carpet class. The average weekly production of yarns on the woolen and worsted systems in June was 15,600,000 pounds against 16,400,000 pounds in May, according to Census Bureau preliminary figures. Other than carpet yarn, production average 11,800,000 pounds a week, or 5 percent less than the weekly average for May.

Market Trends

Prices Advanced

None

Prices Reduced

Egg albumen, tech., 3c. per lb.
yolk, 1c. per lb.
Potato starch, 1/4c. per lb.
Sago flour, 1/2c. per lb.

Comparative Price Indexes

(Dec.-August 1, 1914)

Last week.	Prev. week.	Last month.	Last year.
375.1	382.2	382.2	323.4

(For Current Prices see Page 9)

Chemicals

Aluminum Acetate—Business was reported light. Market was steady as the supply situation remained tight. Quotations were without change and well held.

Bichromates — Conditions were unchanged and firm. Supplies were scarce and the output moved readily against current contracts. Inquiry for export was fairly active, with shipments limited owing to light surplus stocks, which commanded premiums.

Sodium Acetate—Limited supplies were closely held at former levels. New business was reported quiet. Production was absorbed against current orders. Prices were unchanged and steady.

Soda Hydrosulphite—Conditions in the market remained on a steady basis. Demand was less active against former orders. Improved inquiry was noted for last quarter requirements. Prices were maintained at current levels.

Sulphonated Oils—Lower cost of castor oil gave sulphonated grades an easier tone, though quotations were unchanged. Trading was inactive. Sulphonated tallow was quiet and unchanged at the recent decline.

Sizing Materials

Blood Albumin — Although business slackened, active demand for delivery against former orders continued to keep supplies availably low. Quotations were without change.

Corn Dextrin — Steady consuming demand on previous orders continued to take the output. Deliveries were improved, but were several weeks behind schedule. Prices were unchanged for all grades.

Corn Starch—Some improvement was reported in the demand for immediate delivery. Consumers continued to limit demand to actual needs, and absorbed larger quantities than earlier in the month. Prices were maintained for all grades. Visible corn supply was reported smaller, and was reduced 278,000 bushels to 1,216,000 bushels for the week ended August 8, compared with 8,125,000 bushels for the same time last year.

Egg Albumen—Business was restricted to small lots for immediate needs and this has taken the edge off the market, especially for carlot business. Demand for technical was inactive and quotations could have been shaded for carlot quantities. Prices ranged from $1.47 to $1.65 per pound, depending upon quantity. Edible was also quiet and quoted at $2.66 to $2.80 per pound, as to quantity.

Egg Yolk—Lack of volume buying resulted in increased offerings, and carlots were available at 2c. per pound less. Prices for smaller quantities were unchanged and steady. Carlots were quoted at 92c. and lesser quantities up to $1 per pound. Cold storage egg holdings of whites totaled 59,522,000, August 1, compared with 41,942,000 for the same time last year; yolks, 51,575,000 against 41,592,000; whole, 135,440,000 against 120,777,000, and dried eggs, 19,913,000 pounds against 42,178,000 pounds for August 1, 1947.

Potato Starch—This market was weaker under lack of volume trading and quotations were off 1/4c. per pound. Offerings were liberal. Business confined to less carlots quantities for immediate needs. Carlots were easier at 7 3/4c. per pound, New York delivery. Smaller lots ranged from 8 1/2c. to 8 3/4c. per pound, on spot, according to quantity. Mills were shut down and production for the new season was due to start about September 15.

Department of Agriculture announced August 18 that loans will be offered growers who wish to hold potatoes for sale later in the season. Growers also may sell their potatoes to the department under the price support program. Loan rates range from $1.25 to $1.75 per hundred weight on U. S. No. 1 grade and 40c. to 65c. on No. 1 size B and No. 2. Up to August 10, the department had purchased 15,567,000 bushels of this year's crop at the cost of $26,293,000 under the price support program.

Sago Flour—Weakness at primary markets was reflected locally and spot market declined about 1/2c. per pound. Supplies on the spot were light and quoted at 8 3/4c. to 9c. per pound, as to seller and quantity. Offers for shipment were liberal and lower at 8c. per pound, carlots exdock, New York for forward delivery.

Tapioca Flour — Inquiry for higher grades was fairly active and with stocks low, prices remained steady and unchanged at 10c. to 10 1/4c. per pound, spot delivery as to quantity. Mediums and low grades attracted little attention and were easy. Mediums ranged from 9c. to 9 1/2c. and low grades, 7 1/2c. to 7 3/4c., as to quantity. Trading for shipment from Brazil was reported quiet, with prices unchanged and steady.

Tanning Materials

Chestnut Extract—There was no improvement reported in demand, tanners taking small lots for immediate needs. Quotations were unchanged.

Divi Divi—Trading continued slow and the market was more or less nominal. Offers for shipment were light and maintained at current quotations.

Mangrove Bark—Inquiry for bark was active and with offers scarce, unfilled orders were in the market. Reports from primary centers stated that the production of 3/8 inch exportable size was sharply reduced and the bulk of recent business was transacted in old material which has become scarcer. Arrivals

For Late Market Developments, See Page 4

totaled 555 bags at Atlantic ports last week for delivery on prior contracts.

Myrobalans—Offers for shipment continued liberal, with tanners showing practically no interest in replacements. Imports were reported at 2,630 bags last week at New York and were delivered against former orders.

Quebracho Extract—Tanners continued to show little interest in replacements. Market for shipment was unchanged and quotations were maintained at former levels at primary centers. Arrivals were light totaling, 4,110 bags at New York last week for delivery on previous orders.

Valonia—This market was dull and featureless. Offers for shipment continued liberal, with buyers practically out of the market. Quotations were more or less nominal in the absence of trading.

Wattle—Buying interest for bark and extract has slackened, though the market remained steady. Offers were not heavy and were well held at former quotations. Arrivals of bark were reported at 5,730 bales and 6,100 bags of extract at Atlantic ports last week against previous orders.

Radioactive Materials Now More Available

Scientists can now obtain the principal radioactive materials in whatever amounts they are needed for research and radiotherapy, two chemists of the Atomic Energy Commission's isotopes division, Oak Ridge, Tenn., reported at the final session of the American Chemical Society's symposium on nucleonics and analytical chemistry at Northwestern University.

This situation has been made possible by a rapid increase in the output of the most useful isotopes, according to a paper by the division chief, Dr. Nathan H. Woodruff, and Dr. S. Allan Lough, who noted that when production of isotopes for research was initiated after the war, supplies were scanty and distribution was limited to those institutions carrying out work of prime importance.

"Due to the excellent progress in the production of radio-isotopes made by the commission-sponsored laboratories, especially the Oak Ridge National Laboratory, it is no longer necessary to assign priority rating to any application of any requesters qualified to handle the radiomaterials," the chemists disclosed.

"The supplies of routinely produced materials are adequate to satisfy the demands. Consequently, the necessity of evaluating the significance of a proposed investigation has been removed.

"It is granted that there are a few radioisotopes now listed in a catalogue on which developmental work has been slow due to severe difficulties encountered and to ever-present lack of trained manpower and to inadequate facilities."

Radioactive materials are still allotted primarily through institutions, private or public, profit or nonprofit, the report said. The definition of an applicant has been expanded, however, to include "any institution or person who is in a position to accept legal responsibility and financial obligations, and is adequately equipped to handle radioactive material."

The atomic energy act requires that the commission be informed as to the proposed use of the isotopes, the paper stated, and although some applicants are hesitant about giving this information for fear of disclosing forthcoming developments anticipated by commercial organizations, the commission does not release any information without full permission.

In addition to the common isotopes, the commission has made available ultrapotent preparations for special use, the paper continued, and scientists requiring unusual isotopes can have them made in the atomic pile if they furnish their own raw materials.

Other speakers at today's sessions, and their topics, were:—Dr. D. N. Hume of the Massachusetts Institute of Technology, "Activity Analysis"; Dr. G. E. Boyd of Oak Ridge, "Activation Analysis," and Dr. J. W. Irvine, jr., "Industrial Applications."

The symposium, sponsored jointly by the society's division of analytical and micro chemistry and "Analytical Chemistry," monthly publication of the society, inaugurated an annual series.

Britain Plans Paint Marketing Program

About 150 paint manufacturers in the United Kingdom are expected to participate in a cooperative marketing program for export trade. Common formulas and standard colors and packing are to be used.

The Paint Manufacturers and Allied Trades Association is promoting the plan, and it has been indicated that the Board of Trade will allocate the scarce raw materials to make possible production for export.

Producers are to be divided into various categories; certain manufacturers will probably make one quality of paint of one color for the whole group. A separate organization will handle the marketing on behalf of all the producers.

Radioactive Materials Handling Device to Be Shown August 23

General Electric Research Laboratory will hold its first public showing in New York on August 23 of its remotely controlled mechanical "hands" for safe handling of radioactive materials. It will be one of the features of an atomic power exhibit financed by the Atomic Energy Commission and prepared by the General Electric Company in connection with New York's Golden Jubilee Exposition at Grand Central Palace.

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Drugs and Fine Chemicals

The drug and fine chemical markets last week were holding to a stable price position, the only significant changes being a ½ cent per ounce reduction in silver nitrate which was insufficient to cause the index factor to move. Business conditions nationwide were moderately quiet, but in the local area of New York, where considerable quantities of pharmaceuticals are moved by truck, there was an increased movement of goods in anticipation of a truck drivers' strike around September 1. The Department of Commerce reported June wholesaler's sales of drugs and sundries, liquor excluded, as totaling $39,735,000. This was an increase of 11 percent over June of last year on a dollar basis, and 6 percent over May, 1948.

Acetone and the other ketone solvents were still in a fairly easy supply position, especially methylethyl ketone, from an overall point of view, although some producers of acetone were experiencing a moderate tightening. Alcohol solvents in general were in abundant supply especially such items as ethyl, amyl, and the various butyl alcohols. Normal propyl alcohol continued tight, but isopropyl was readily available. The ester solvents were in good supply for prompt shipment of large quantities, and at this date it seemed unlikely that there would be an early price reduction in those esters and other items which would normally be expected to drop in price with the recent reductions in alcohol.

Streptomycin continued short, but other antibiotics and the sulpha drugs were in ample supply. By virtue of a claimed new development in synthesizing amphetamine, a producer made an acute drop in quotations on the hydrochloride and phosphate. Lanolin held to former price schedules despite abundant quantities on hand, but the feeling was expressed in some quarters that on large orders the price might be shaded slight. Sodiumcarboxymethylcellulose was in tight supply primarily due to the heavy pressure of seasonal demand from the ice cream industry. Supplies of glycerin, formaldehyde, and methanol were in good balance with demand, and the production of synthetic glycerin from petroleum had not yet gotten into full scale operation.

Market Trends

Prices Advanced

None

Prices Reduced

Silver nitrate, ½c. per oz.

Comparative Price Indexes

(100=August 1, 1914)

Last week	Prev. week	Last month	Last year
259.8	259.8	260.1	251.6

(For Current Prices see Page 9)

Acetone—The supply situation on this solvent was reported in some quarters of major production as amply available in quantity and free from the necessity of any voluntary allocation. Other producers were not in as easy a supply position as this, but the material from an overall point of view could not be described as tight. Prices were firm and no change in the price structure in the immediate future could be foreseen. Demand was reported as on the increase, following a lull during the Summer months when many consuming plants closed down at various periods for vacations. Strengthening of the market at this time reflected the ending of the vacation period, rather than any marked upsurge in business activity.

Allyl Alcohol—This chemical intermediate was reported in good supply under a normal and steady demand particularly for the manufacture of resinous polymeric materials. Prices were firm and unchanged from the schedule of 25c. per pound in tankcars, 26½c. in drum carlots and 27½c. in less than carlots on a delivered basis. Most material moved in the smaller quantity shipments by virtue of the nature of the demand.

Allyl Chloride—This material was in steady demand as a chemical intermediate in the synthesis of various organic chemical and pharmaceutical products. Supplies were currently quite adequate to meet all demands, and shipments were reported as prompt. Prices were currently in the range of 15c. per pound in tankcars, 16½c. in drum carlots, and 17c. in less than carlot quantities. Most material moved in the smaller quantity lots.

Amphetamine Salts—Production costs having been reduced by virtue of the development of a new synthesizing process, one producer has made substantial cuts in its quotations offering the hydrochloride and the phosphate at $45 per pound.

Argols—Official custom statistics indicate that exports of this item from Tunisia to the United States during 1947 totaled 6,096 metric tons valued at $27,000.

Butyl Alcohol Normal—Demand for this solvent was still off very appreciably from that of some months ago, and large quantity shipments could be had with prompt delivery. This was a marked change from the situation some months ago when butanol was considered one of the bottlenecks in the manufacture of urea-formaldehyde and melamine resins. The overall demand for and use of these resins has shown an appreciable drop in recent months, accounting in part for the currently weaker position of the butanol market.

Butyl Alcohol, Secondary—This material was readily available for prompt shipment to such consuming industries as lacquer manufacturing, ore flotation, and as an ingredient of hydraulic brake fluids. Prices were firm and unchanged from levels of 11½c. per pound in tankcars.

Butyl Alcohol, Tertiary—Ample supplies of this material were reported available and moving in moderate quantities for various alkylation processes, denaturing alcohol, and making cleaning fluids. Prices were unchanged from the quotations of recent months at 12c. per pound in tankcars, 13½c. in drums carlots, and 14c. in less than carlot drum quantities.

Camphor—It was reported that the Japanese camphor industry which was virtually knocked out by the war had a prewar peak output of some 4,329 metric tons from Formosa and Japan proper. Efforts to rehabilitate the industry have been making progress slowly, and the output in 1946 was said to be 1,388 tons, with estimated output in 1947 at 2,500 tons and expected output in 1948 at 3,000 tons. It was expected to be many years before production will reach the prewar level because of the problem of reforestation.

Synthetic camphor, meanwhile, appeared to be in ample supply at firm prices, under conditions of diminished current consumption from the plastics industry.

Castor Oil—This market was still extremely slow, it was reported, and quotations for September shipment of beans remained unchanged.

Arrivals of beans last week totaled 19,873 bags, equivalent to 2,978,950 pounds, compared with 36,056 bags or 5,408,400 pounds the previous week and 31,892 bags or 4,783,800 pounds during the corresponding week of last year.

Total arrivals of castor beans since January 1 of this year amounted to 836,797 bags, equivalent to 125,617,550 pounds, compared with 945,017 bags or 141,752,550 pounds during the corresponding period of last year.

Cetyl Alcohol—The demand for this and other fatty alcohols was spotty in a fluctuating market. Current prices ranged from $1.50 per pound in 1,000 pound lots up to $1.55 for smaller quantities.

Codliver Oil—Thirty drums of codliver oil arrived at New York from Oslo last week. Guatemala's imports of codliver and other fish oils, either pure or in pharmaceutical form, were reported to have totaled 37,476 kilograms in 1947, at a value of $21,363. Of this total Canada supplied 18,312 kilograms, the United States 15,613 kilograms, and lesser quantities were supplied by Norway and Denmark.

Cream of Tartar—Imports last week totaled 200 casks of this material from Naples. While the domestic market quotations held firm to levels of 35½c. per pound in 5,000 pound lots, it was reported that from three to five tons of imported material were currently being offered at 30½c. per pound.

Di-isobutylene — This item was being quoted at 5½c. per pound in tankcars, 7c. in drum carlots and 7½c. in less than carlots. It was under a steady demand from the manufacturers of detergents, resinous materials, wetting agents and for other chemical syntheses, particularly for the introduction of the octyl group by alkylation.

Emetine—Exports of this item from Brazil during 1947 totaled 206 kilograms, a sharp drop from the 1,175 kilograms exported in 1946. Producers were reported to be having difficulty in moving large stocks currently on hand. Many producers have had to go out of business,

For Late Market Developments, See Page 4

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since the war time boom, and government restrictions placed on exports of ipecacuanha root from which emetine is made were reported soon to be lifted.

Epichlorohydrin—The price position of this material, said to be available in good quantity, held firmly to former levels of 35c. per pound in tankcars, 36½c. in drum carlots, and 37c. in less than carlot drum quantities. No change was expected in the immediate future on conditions prevailing in this market.

Gelatin—Total production of this item during June amounted to 4,584,477 pounds, slightly greater than the May production level, and appreciably higher than the 3,846,687 pounds produced in June of last year. Of the total June production, 3,848,573 pounds was of the edible grade, 378,373 pounds of the pharmaceutical grade, 610,717 pounds of the photographic grade and the remaining 158,443 pounds was technical material. As usual, the great bulk of production was made from hides, with only 735,904 pounds being made from ossein. Stocks at the end of the month were heavy, amounting to 7,462,024 pounds, although sales during the month were virtually equal to the production, amounting to 4,390,518 pounds.

Glycerin—Imports of crude glycerin last week amounted to 30 drums plus another 86,067 pounds, for purposes of refining. The material arrived at New York from Havana. Consuming demand for glycerin was such that refiners were unable to accumulate any appreciable stocks of crude and continued to work on short inventories. The refined grades moving promptly into the market. The overall supply situation remained in reasonably close balance with demand. Increased soaping operations were providing enough glycerin to take care of the currently increasing demand, but any sudden increased demand from any quarter would promptly throw the situation out of balance. Meanwhile, production of synthetic glycerin from petroleum, which was expected to appear in quantity in August, was postponed until early Fall with some material possibly available at the end of September. This delay is quite understandable because in any large production undertaking in the chemical industry there are always production problems which cannot be foreseen and do not make their appearance until production equipment is started. They must then be solved, and it usually takes a substantial amount of time to work out the details on a full plant scale. This has been true recently in the case of new production units for the manufacture of maleic anhydride, titanium dioxide, and wherever else new chemical manufacturing plants are getting under way.

Deliveries of soap were reported to have declined during the second quarter to a point 3.8 percent below the first quarter. The first six months of this year were reported to be 2.8 percent under the corresponding period of last year.

Isopropyl Alcohol—This material was reportedly in an abundant supply position, with demand holding up to fairly normal levels from a wide cross section of industrial consumers. Prices were firm at levels of 41 cents per gallon for the 91 percent grade and 45 cents for the 99 percent grade, on a delivered tankcar basis. While there was a drop in demand for this material in the rubbing alcohol field through reversion of many consuming outlets to ethyl alcohol when the wartime restrictions were lifted, the loss in volume from this direction was readily taken up by other consuming channels.

Isopropyl Ether—This material moved in moderate quantities from an ample

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supply position with market conditions holding firm, and the price structure due to remain stable through the third quarter at least. Prices in the range of 4½ cents per pound in tankcars, 6 cents in drum carlots and 6½ cents in less than carlot quantities currently prevailed.

Isopropylamine—The current market price being quoted on this item was 37 cents per pound in drums at the factory. The material was reportedly moving in moderate quantity under good demand.

Lanolin—The cosmetic, pharmaceutical, and hydrous grades of this material were reported in abundant supply last week. Trading was not particularly heavy, and while prices held firmly to former levels the feeling was expressed in some quarters that on large orders the price might well be shaded by a cent or more. The cosmetic grade range from 22 to 24 cents per pound, the pharmaceutical material 20 to 22 cents, and the hydrous at 18 to 20 cents.

Mesityl Oxide—This item was under moderate demand as a solvent used in formulating cellulose and vinyl lacquer finishes. Prices were firm and unchanged from the 11½ cents per pound in tankcars quoted over recent months. Supplies were quite ample to meet all current needs.

Methanol—Natural methanol was moving in a moderately quiet market at prices in the range of 66 to 70 cents per gallon for the major part of the market. Drum carlots were quoted at 74 to 80 cents per gallon.

The synthetic material was moving in huge volume quantities into the usual chemical markets for the manufacture of such materials as formaldehyde and pentaerythritol; while at the same time it was being canned at a tremendous rate for antifreeze purposes. The indications were that methanol would be called upon to carry a heavier than normal share of the antifreeze business this year in view of the shortage of ethyleneglycol, and a peculiar market condition existing in the ethyl alcohol antifreeze market. Prices were firm and unchanged from levels prevailing since July 1.

Methyl Acetone—Natural methyl acetone was currently quoted in the range of 50 to 60 cents per gallon in carload lots, drums extra, East of the Mississippi river. Prices West were 3 cents per gallon higher. Supplies of this solvent were generally adequate to meet all demands.

Methylethyl Ketone — This ketone solvent widely used in the lacquer industry was reportedly in abundant supply from an overall point of view. The past market history on this item has been one of consistant shortages, with considerable trading in spot quantities by dealers at prices well in advance of the market. However, with the increased production output of a major producer from new plant facilities, the supply situation on this item has eased to a point where methylethyl ketone could be described as in free supply, and deliveries could be promptly met in large quantity shipment. Prices, meanwhile, held to levels prevailing over recent months of 10 cents per pound in tankcars.

Methylisobutyl Carbinol—This material used as a latent solvent in lacquers and as a frothing agent in ore flotation was reported as readily available for prompt quantity shipment under a price structure currently holding firm to levels prevailing over recent months.

Methylisobutyl Ketone — This solvent used extensively in nitrocellulose and vinyl finishes was in moderately good demand against a supply situation that was described as ample to meet all calls. Prices of 12½ cents per pound in tankcars, with the usual drum differentials were unchanged.

Silver Nitrate—Following price changes in silver bullion, the price of silver nitrate was off ½ cent per ounce last week all across the board. Supplies were said to be abundant, and the whole silver market was in an easy position, while demand continued off.

Sodium Carboxymethylcellulose — This material was in a tight supply position under strong demand from a wide variety of industries, particularly the food, pharmaceutical, paint, and photographic industries. The current shortage was due in part to the very heavy seasonal demand for the product in ice cream manufacture. Prices on the low and medium viscosity material were currently at 62 cents per pound for ton lots and smaller lots ranging as to quantity of shipment from 66 cents to 72 cents. The high viscosity material was priced 4 cents per pound higher. After the heavy ice cream season

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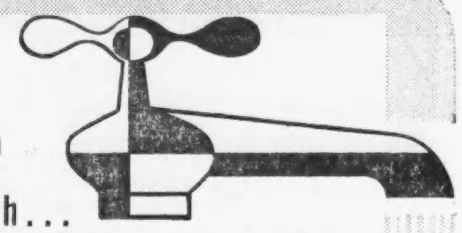

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Plants at Lodi, N. J., and Black Lick, Pa.

ends, the supply position of this item was expected to ease.

Streptomycin—This antibiotic was firm in price last week, but supplies of pharmaceutical manufacturers and prime producers were short of sufficient materials to meet the overall domestic demand. There was sufficient material available to meet the serious needs of the medical profession, but manufacturers were faced with more orders than they could fill so far as domestic demand was concerned. Added to this was the export demand which could be handled, except in emergency, only on a delayed shipping basis extending as far as six weeks. While production during the average month has been on the order of 2,000,000 grams a month and stocks shown to be on hand at the end of July was around 1,500,000 grams, the tight market conditions were not expected to be relieved for some weeks until the full scale production of a new manufacturing plant now in operation becomes effective on the overall supply picture. Stocks of less than a month production, spread over a wide distributing area are in most cases only a matter of a few days supply ahead, and are generally considered inadequate; and a normal supply situation will not prevail until producers cease to operate under a heavy backlog of orders.

Obituaries

Albert W. Davis

Albert W. Davis, comptroller and assistant treasurer of the United States Potash Company, New York, died August 17 in that city. He was sixty-one years old. Before joining the potash company he had been sales manager for the American Plate Glass Company.

Fred Dennison, who retired two years ago as manufacturer of his own soap plant in Utica, N. Y., died August 14. He was eighty-one years old.

Mrs. Maria Louisa Shepard Schieffelin, wife of Dr. William J. Schieffelin, retired chairman of the board of Schieffelin & Co., wholesale and manufacturing druggist, New York, died August 18 at the age of seventy-eight years. Besides her husband and their son, William Schieffelin, jr., president of the drug concern, her survivors are four other sons and three daughters.

Bids Wanted

Acetylene, City of Cleveland, ordnance No. 1303-48, August 26; 90,000 cubic feet, through March 1, 1949, U. S. Air Force (Kelly Base, San Antonio, Texas) invitation 15, August 27.

Anti-icing fluid, 7,200 gallons, Aviation Supply Office (Navy Department, Philadelphia 11) invitation 2427, August 26.

Antipyrine caffeine citrated, 8,360 pounds, Army-Navy Medical Procurement Office (Brooklyn 1, N. Y.) invitation 203, August 30.

Blood grouping serum, 15,000 packages Anti-B, 20,000 packages Anti-A, Army Medical Center (Washington 12) invitation 7, August 25.

Calcium hypochlorite, 12,000 pounds, Quartermaster of the Marine Corps (Navy Department, Washington 25) invitation 105, August 26.

Chasers' pitch, engravers, 1,025 pounds, Veterans Administration (Washington 25) invitation R-13, August 25.

DDT, water dispersable powder, 60,000 pounds, and 20% spray, airplane, 54,000 gallons, Quartermaster Purchasing Office (New York 3) invitation 134, August 31.

Dimethylaminophenazon, 6,700 pounds, Army-Navy Medical Procurement Office (Brooklyn 1, N. Y.) invitation 203, August 30.

Drugs and reagents, various, Army-Navy Medical Procurement Office (Brooklyn 1, N. Y.) invitation 209, August 30, Veterans Administration (Washington 25) invitation A-26, August 25.

Ethyl cellulose, 2,000 pounds, Army Ordnance Department (Picatinny Arsenal, Dover, N. J.) invitation 23, September 13.

Foam making solution, 1,000 gallons, Army Ordnance Department (Aberdeen Proving Ground, Md.) invitation 16, September 8.

Glycerin, 16,800 pounds, Army-Navy Medical Procurement Office (Brooklyn 1, N. Y.) invitation 208, August 30.

Grease solvent, 120,957 gallons, various deliveries, Aviation Supply Office (Navy Department, Philadelphia 11) invitation 2327, August 25.

Hydrogen peroxide, 1,584 ¼-pound bottles, Army-Navy Medical Procurement Office (Brooklyn 1, N. Y.) invitation 208, August 30.

Ink, litho offset, as required through June 30, Coast and Geodetic Survey (Commerce Building, Washington 25) invitation 399, September 1; duplicating, 2,280 pounds, Army Quartermaster (Atlanta, Ga.) invitation 6, August 25.

Isobutyl alcohol, 480 pounds, Army-Navy Medical Procurement Office (Brooklyn 1, N. Y.) invitation 208, August 30.

Isopropyl alcohol, 30,000 gallons, Army-Navy Medical Procurement Office (Brooklyn 1, N. Y.) invitation 208, August 30.

Milk powder, type II, 788,480 pounds, various deliveries, Chicago Quartermaster (Chicago 9) invitation 96, August 24; type I, 149,000 pounds, invitation 98, August 31.

Oxygen, commercial, City of Cleveland, ordnance No. 1303-48, August 26.

Paint, enamel, 25,000 gallons, Army Ordnance Department (Raritan Arsenal, Metuchen, N. J.) invitation 29, September 13; 30,000 gallons, invitation 29, September 13; 10,000 gallons, invitation 33, September 13; 15,000 gallons, invitation 32, September 13; 3,380 gallons, Bureau of Federal Supply (Washington 25) invitation 5G-66547-R, August 24; 1,517 to 5,355 quart cans, Signal Corps Procurement Agency (Philadelphia 45) invitation 50, September 8; **various,** Signal Corps Procurement Office (Philadelphia 45) invitation 156, September 2; 725 gallons, Bureau of Federal Supply (Washington 25) invitation 5G-66547-R, August 24; 954 gallons, invitation 5G-37596-R, August 24.

Pentachlorophenol, 1,100 gallons, Naval Supply Center (Norfolk 11, Va.) schedule 7026, August 24.

Prestolite, City of Cleveland, ordnance No. 1303-48, August 26.

Procaine penicillin, in oil, City of Cleveland, ordnance No. 1601-48, August 27.

Pyroxylin dope, clear, 151,722 gallons, pigmented 1,974 gallons, U. S. Air Force (Wright-Patterson Base, Dayton, Ohio) invitation 83, August 26.

Rock salt, City of Cleveland, ordnance No. 1293-48, August 26.

Rust preventive, 680,000 pounds, Army Ordnance Department (Raritan Arsenal, Metuchen, N. J.) invitation 38, September 3; 720,000 pounds, invitation 37, September 3.

Sealer, wood, 10,000 gallons, Army Ordnance Department (Raritan Arsenal, Metuchen, N. J.) invitation 44, September 13; 15,000 gallons, invitation 43, September 13.

Soda ash, 80,000 pounds, Bureau of Federal Supply (Washington 25) invitation 3-M-66696-R, August 24.

Sodium borate, as required through August 31, 1949, Department of Agriculture (Division of Purchase, Washington 25) invitation 121-49, August 27.

Superphosphate or processed phosphate fertilizer 100,000 net long tons, Quartermaster Purchasing Office (New York 3) invitation 138, August 31.

Tablets, aluminum hydroxide gel, dicalcium phosphate, thyroid, dried yeast, dehydrocholic acid, Army-Navy Medical Procurement Office Brooklyn 1, N. Y.) invitation 197, August 30.

Theobromine and sodium salicylate, 5,000 pounds, Army-Navy Medical Procurement Office ical Procurement Office (Brooklyn 1, N. Y.) invitation

Zinc oxide paste, 2,424 pounds, Army-Navy Medication Supply Office (Navy Department, Philadelphia 25) invitation 5G-66547-R, August 24.

Wax, floor, water emulsion, 32,000 gallons, Aviation 11) invitation 2283, August 25.

(Brooklyn 1, N. Y.) invitation 203, August 30.

Varnish, 830 gallons, Bureau of Federal Supply tion 197, August 30.

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Drug Research Findings Of German Industry Told

Experiments with a new German drug, similar to adrenaline and benzedrine, and German pharmacological examination of strychinine derivatives are described in two reports now on sale by the Office of Technical Services. A third report on the active antibiotic effect of various fungi has also been issued by OTS.

The report on the new German drug, called "Pervitin," surveys experiments in Germany from 1938 to 1944. The author, Dr. Edmunt Tietzen, summarizes his experiences with the drug in animal tests, in treatment of persons suffering from post-operative collapse, used in combination with morphine, and administered to healthy persons.

Favorable conclusions were reached, the report states, regarding the usefulness of "Pervitin" for wakening from narcotics, for fighting collapse, and for prolonging the analeptic effect of morphine. Relief of symptoms associated with hayfever, asthma, the after-effects of X-ray therapy, and similar vegetative disturbances was obtained through use of the drug, it adds. In psychiatric clinic tests certain useful effects, such as release from symptoms of physical inhibition, were reportedly observed.

Pharmacological examination of strychnine derivatives was undertaken to develop derivatives which retained the therapeutic advantages of the drug with lessened toxic properties, according to Dr. Hans-Joachim Teuber, in his report on that subject. Among the promising preparations tested isostrychnic acid not only showed decreased toxicity, but prolonged action. Kakothelin, obtained from brucine by means of a nitric acid treatment, while producing strychnine-like cramps, proved much less toxic than strychnine, and accelerated respiration in test animals.

The paper on "mycoines" which are described as "a new group of substances from fungi, effective in therapy" was prepared by Professor Andreas Lembke at the Institute of Virus Research and Experimental Medicine, Sielbeck. The first part of the study is generally descriptive, while the following part discusses research techniques, particularly the use of "auxanograms." The third and last part is a specific report on the use of mycoines to combat Bang's disease in cattle.

The three reports are:—PB-88826, "Experiences With 'Pervitin'," ten pages, 25 cents; PB-88832, "Useful Strychnine Derivatives and Their Therapy," fourteen pages, 50 cents, and PB-83820, "Research on Mycoines," twenty-seven pages, 75 cents. Orders should be addressed to the Office of Technical Services, Department of Commerce, Washington 25, D. C., and should be accompanied by check or money order payable to the Treasurer of the United States.

Chesebrough Appoints Casler Export Manager

The Chesebrough Manufacturing Company, pharmaceutical manufacturer, New York, has appointed Howard E. Casler export manager. Mr. Casler, who was formerly acting export manager, has been associated with the company since 1946. He was previously in the sales department of Procter & Gamble Distributing Company, Newark, N. J.

Pfizer Moves Chicago Office

Charles Pfizer & Co., manufacturing chemist, New York, has opened a new, enlarged office and warehouse in Chicago. Norman A. Grimm is manager of the new office, which is located at 211 East North Water street.

John Hart Honored By Cuban Association

John Hart, vice-president of Winthrop Products, Inc., and director of the department of professional relations of Winthrop-Stearns, Inc., has been elected "Member Protector" of the Cuban Society of Biology and Tropical Medicine of the Carlos Finlay Institute of Havana.

For the past twenty-eight years, Mr. Hart has been associated with various units of Sterling Drug, Inc. Prior to that he was with the United States Public Health Service. The institute in Havana was named after Dr. Carlos Finlay who in 1881 was the first scientist to demonstrate that yellow fever is transmitted by a mosquito.

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For the Bookshelf

INCREASING WHOLESALE DRUG SALESMEN'S EFFECTIVENESS. By James H. Davis, Ph.D. xx+193 pages. Columbus, Ohio: Ohio State University.

Dr. Davis reports here the results of a study by the business faculties of Ohio in cooperation with the committee on sales management of the National Wholesale Druggists Association. He did the work under an N.W.D.A. fellowship. It was aimed largely at the connotations of criticisms of the distributive system with reference to the costs thereof. The study approached the subject, with due consideration for charges of inefficiency and incompetence, from the angle of organization and that of operation, and endeavored to get a proper coordination of the human element and the technical aspects of job analysis and time-and-duty study.

A complete job analysis was made by means of questionnaires, and from this was constructed a job specification covering the requirements of the job and those of the one who would fill it. It is commendable that the first item in the program of salesmen's training is "Knowledge of methods of assisting and advising the retailer in his buying and sales promotional problems." It is interesting that the time-and-duty study led to emphasis on the effectiveness of quantitative methods of selling—the more the salesman puts into the job the bigger the results. Selling in an established field is work—not art.

One of the soundest items in the philosophy developed by Dr. Davis is the recognition of the part which the retailer—the customer in the sense of distribution in general—can play in improving the effectiveness of those who provide his liaison with the wholesaler. The advice that the methods followed in the study to get retailers' views be applied to their trade by individual wholesalers deserves far more consideration than it is likely to get.

COTTONSEED AND COTTONSEED PRODUCTS—Their Chemistry and Chemical Technology. Edited by Alton E. Bailey. xxiii+936 pages. New York: Interscience Publishers, Inc. $17.50.

This is a most important member of a recently inaugurated series of monographs on the chemistry and technology of fats and oils and their derivatives and other relatives. It is the work of twenty-five collaborators whose competence has made it a volume of reliable information encyclopedic in scope.

The treatment of one of the world's most important fatty materials starts with a history of cotton and its seed. This covers a multitude of areas, from ancient history to associations in today's industry. It is agricultural and commercial, as well as historical. The story goes on with almost fifty pages of data and reports on the production and consumption of cottonseed and its various derivatives. Then it goes into technology.

The second section of the book has to do with the composition and characteristics of cottonseed, embracing its pigments, the well-known oil, cottonseed proteins, and hulls, meats and meals, linters, and other contributions of cottonseed to the variety of industrial materials. And it is all done with an adequacy of information that will serve many purposes well. The subsequent section has to do with the gradings and other evaluatings of cottonseed and its primary products (oil, cake, meal, and linters). It suffices to say that this big subject gets its deserts.

Cottonseed processing is treated to the extent of 124 pages. It comprises handling, storage, mechanical pretreatment, cooking, oil recovering, and the general economics of cottonseed crushing. The processing of cottonseed oil carries over into the next section and has informatively to do with refining, bleaching, winterization, hydrogenation, deodorization, and the finishing and packing of end-products. This section goes on to cover comprehensively the utilization of cottonseed products, with a broad presentation of the food uses of oil products, complemented with a learned treatise on the nutritional aspects of cottonseed oil in food. The utilization of foots and other inedible products is less lengthily, but helpfully, covered in the next chapter. Cottonseed as a feedstuff and as a fertilizer gets useful attention. The same applications of hulls also are covered together with the chemical uses of that part of the seed. The last chapter has to do with the many interesting uses of linters mechanically and chemically. It rounds out an expansive offering of widely useful knowledge.

DEVELOPING PUBLIC AND INDUSTRIAL POLICY. By John A. Stephens, Rodney Chase, Leroy H. Kurtz, H. E. Nourse and John M. Hancock. 52 pages. New York: American Management Association. $1.

This is a recent addition to the A.M.A. manuals on general management. It has a timely content, as the chapter titles indicate:—"The Significance of the Contract Between the Steel-Producing Subsidiaries of U. S. Steel and the United Steelworkers," "The Public Relations of Management's Labor Relations," "Policy—the Conscience of Business," "Top Management Staff for Planning and Research," "The Implications of Atomic Energy Control."

THE GENIUS OF INDUSTRIAL RESEARCH. By D. H. Killeffer. ix+263 pages. New York: Reinhold Publishing Corporation. $4.50.

INDUSTRIAL EXPERIMENTATION. By K. A. Brownlee. 151 pages. Brooklyn: Chemical Publishing Company. $3.75.

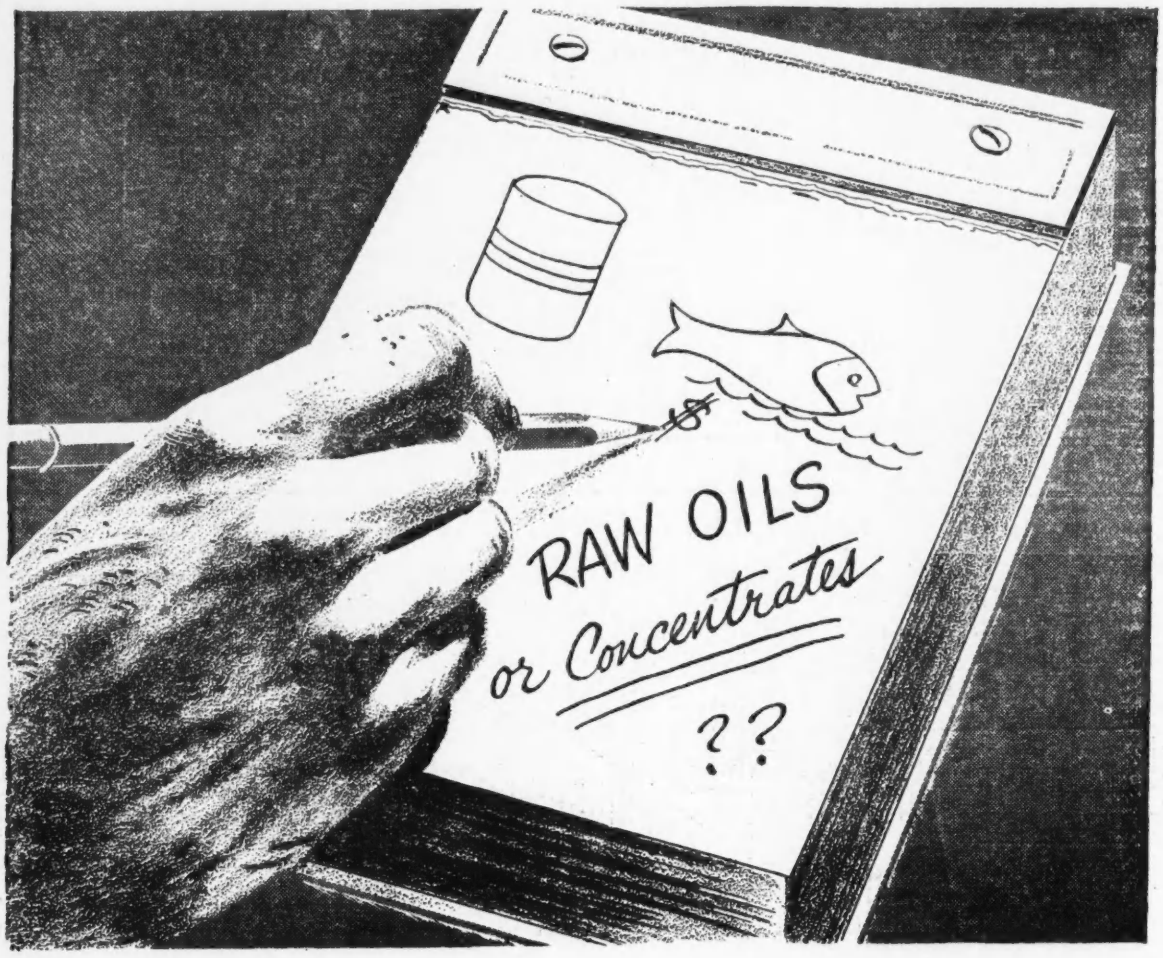
These two books are collateral and complementary. Their subject is at the same time heavily contributory to the progress of mankind and highly controversial with respect to its application to that end. Research and other experimentation have taught much to many: they have also, in numerous instances, crowded out of human natures consideration of matters of greater import in human welfare. It is from books such as the two here noticed that the fundamentals of desirable evaluations can be got.

Mr. Killeffer sets out to guide the ambitious young researcher in whatever field to a better understanding of the processes of his calling. He aims also to instill surer mastery of the technic: How well he succeeds is going to depend in larger part on the perusing researcher: the author sets up excellent goals; he blazes and signposts helpful paths—but research minds have a habit of going off at tangents.

Those who want to know the value of research technically and, in a degree, socially will get much from Mr. Killeffer's book. His definitions are instructive on problem, process, and product. The examples he presents within scores of quotation marks are well chosen for his purpose. Everybody in research can learn something from what they tell about what was done and how.

Mr. Brownlee's book is in the areas of pilot-plant and larger-scale experimentation in chemical manufacture. It has grown out of memoranda produced by the Directorate of Ordnance Factories (Explosives) in the British Ministry of Supply. The major objective is the development and application of critical tests of significance. The process is marked by a keen recognition of the value, yes, the necessity of concurrent statistical data. Naturally, the text is quite largely mathematical—it is a treatise on the mathematical methods of statistical significances. If that be basic in planned industrial economy, that's lack of popularity obviously derives therefrom.

Some chapter titles have their own significance—for statisticians, that is:—Significance of Means, The Poisson Distribution, The Analysis of Variance, The Relation between Two Variables, Balanced Incomplete Blocks, Compounding: The Problem of Restricted Block Size in Factorial Experiments. The author admits that the design of experiments is not so fully developed as Euclid's geometry. He points out that, in the chemical industry certain aspects will have to be developed and others modified to suit changed conditions. He urges caution in the interpretation of final results while experience is



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being got; but, he says, no incident has yet suggested that there are any pitfalls.

PRESIDENTS AND COMMITTEES OF THE AMERICAN OIL CHEMISTS' SOCIETY: 1909-1947. 61 pages. Chicago: The American Oil Chemists' Society.

Almost one-half of the contents of this book is made up of biographical sketches of the presidents of the American Oil Chemists' Society. The thirty-seven ex's are well introduced. In various ways, it is good to meet them.

There is a brief history of the society's expanding activities. The work of its several committees during its existence is interestingly told in detailed, supplementary articles. The story of an unusually active organization and its manpower has a good reference value.

POLYMERIZATION OF ACETYLENE TO CYCLO-OCTATETRAENE. By Karl Kammermeyer. 118 pages (mimeographed). Washington: Hobart Publishing Company. $17.50.

Cyclo-octatetraene is one of today's most interesting organic intermediates. Its synthesis has been approached from several bases, but its cost is still a bit high to permit full industrial utilization of its potentialities. The process with which Kammermeyer's report is concerned adds to the knowledge and the art. It comes to this presentation ut of an FIAT report and numerous German patents related to its various phases.

The polymerization of acetylene is carried out in a solution of tetrahydrofurane over a nickel-salt catalyst. The report carries the process through preparation, reactions, and the patent situation. The chapter on reactions, encompassing cyclo-octatetraene, its homologs, azulene, and analogous compounds, is particularly informative on potentialities of syntheses.

A text appendix comprises German personnel interviewed, targets visited, bibliography, evacuated equipment, the Reppe manuscript on reactions, German patent applications on acetylene safety valves and on preparation and reactions of cyclo-octatetraene and its derivatives. There is also an appendix of figures: two of catalytic arrangements and two of experimental autoclaves.

Stillwell & Gladding, Inc., consulting chemists, New York, is celebrating its eightieth anniversary.

Monosodium Glutamate Information Offered

The most complete data ever available on monosodium glutamate are contained in the printed proceedings of a symposium on the flavor and acceptability of this seasoning which was held in March under the joint sponsorship of the Quartermaster Food and Container Institute for the Armed Forces and Associates Food and Container Institute.

Relatively little published information has hitherto been available on monosodium glutamate. Glutamate is used in many processed foods, including canned, dehydrated, and frozen items alike. Makers of canned and dehydrated soups have long utilized it to enhance the flavor of their products.

Monosodium glutamate is the neutral salt of glutamic acid. It is manufactured as a pure crystalline product that resembles table salt in appearance.

It was first produced in substantial commercial quantities in the United States in the late 1930's. Three manufacturers are making it at present, using wheat gluten or de-sugared beet molasses as raw material. A fourth company plans to enter the field soon, using corn gluten.

The new publication on glutamate may be obtained free upon request from the secretary, Associates Food and Container Institute, 1849 West Pershing road, Chicago 9, Illinois. Persons wishing copies are requested to give their business or professional address, plus their title.

Title of the publication is: "Proceedings of a Symposium on the Flavor and Acceptability of Monosodium Glutamate."

ADMA Sections Set Meeting Dates

The medical and legislative sections of the American Drug Manufacturers Association will meet at Hot Springs, Va., November 1 and 2, and the production and engineering section will meet at French Lick Springs, Ind., November 11 and 12, it was announced last week by Carson P. Frailey, executive vice-president of the association.

The medical and legislative sections will meet jointly during the morning of November 2 for a consideration of problems of both sections, Mr. Frailey said. At their other sessions, the meetings will be separate.

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626 bgs, Philipp Bros, Inc, Santa Maria, Antofagasta

ARABIC GUM—710 bgs, Henry Heid, Inc, Mount Mansfield, Port Sudan

ARGOLS—927 bgs, Mount Mansfield, Naples

ASCORBIC ACID—1 cs, Biddle Sawyer Corp, Union Victory, Antwerp

BARYTES—2,500 tons, E I du Pont de Nemours & Co, Barbara, Walton

BENZOIN GUM—45 bls, F D Keller Co, Mount Mansfield, Singapore

BEESWAX—150 bgs, Balfour-Guthrie, Inc, Robin Sherwood, Dar Es Salaam
145 bgs, The Chase National Bank, Robin Sherwood, Dar Es Salaam
141 bgs, Strahl & Pitsch Co, Robin Sherwood, Dar Es Salaam
20 bgs, Schute & Focke Corp, Borinquen, Trujillo
30 bgs, Will & Baumer Candle Co, Agwiking, Havana
35 bgs, Guaranty Trust Co, Agwiking, Havana
35 bgs, Will & Baumer Candle Co, Coastal Messenger, Port Au Prince
99 bgs, Exminster, Aden

BERRY WAX—27 bgs, F Gumpert Corp, Robin Sherwood, Cape Town

BETANAPHTHOL—1,392 dms, Sharone Corp, Union Victory, Antwerp

BUCHU LEAVES—24 bls, Lo Curto & Funk Co, Robin Sherwood, Cape Town

BUTTONLAC—50 bgs, The Mac Lac Co, Martand, Calcutta
100 bgs, Exminster, Calcutta

CARAWAY SEED—250 bgs, Catz American Co, Nieuw Amsterdam, Rotterdam
100 bgs, Louis Furth Co, Nieuw Amsterdam, Rotterdam
OIL—2 dms, Dodge & Olcott, Inc, Noordam, Rotterdam

CASEIN—500 bgs, New York Trust Co, Froste, Buenos Aires

CASHEWNUT OIL—167 dms, Irvington Varnish & Insulator Co, Mount Mansfield, Cochin
233 dms, Irvington Varnish & Insulator Co, Exminster, Cochin

CASSIA—204 bls, F L Kraemer & Co, Steel Admiral, Singapore

CASTORBEANS—3,400 bgs, Baker Castor Oil Co, Rio Segundo, Recife
1,660 bgs, Spencer Kellogg & Co, Froste, Santos
1,694 bgs, Baker Castor Oil Co, Froste, Santos
5,050 bgs, Baker Castor Oil Co, Loide Paragual, Santos
7,650 bgs, Baker Castor Oil Co, Mormacyork, Santos
389 bgs, Spencer Kellogg & Co, Coastal Messenger, Port Au Prince

CAUSTIC SODA—2,500 cyls, H K Bennett Corp, Exemplar, Leghorn
424 dms, National City Bank of New York, T J Stevenson, Genoa

CELERYSEED—150 bgs, W M Allison & Co, Mount Mansfield, Bombay

CHAULMOOGRA OIL—12 dms, Brown Bros-Harriman Co, Mount Mansfield, Cochin

CHOLESTEROL—2 dms, Biddle Sawyer Corp, Union Victory, Antwerp

CHROME ORE—2,912,515 lbs, Irving Trust Co, Robin Sherwood, Lourenco Marques
5,093,550 lbs, E J Lavino Co, Robin Doncaster, Lourenco, Marques
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CITRONELLA OIL—9 dms, Norda Essential Oil Co, Mount Mansfield, Singapore
55 dms, Norda Essential Oil & Chemical Co, Johannes Maersk, Colombo
16 dms, R J Prentis & Co, Exminster, Colombo

CLAY, BLUE BALL—350 tons, Paper Makers Import Co, Montreal City, Avonmouth
100 tons, Thos H Sant & Son Co, Montreal City, Avonmouth
150 tons, United Clay Mines Corp, Montreal City, Avonmouth

COCA LEAVES—139 bls, Merck & Co, Santa Maria, Salaverry

COCONUT OIL—1,317,120 lbs, Fernland, Cebu

CODLIVER OIL—20 dms, Sun Ray Drug Co, Mormacdawn, Oslo
777 dms, E R Squibb & Sons, Inc, Trollafoss, Reykjavik
676 dms, American Shipping Co, Trollafoss, Reykjavik
142 dms, Bankers Trust Co, Trollafoss, Reykjavik

COLORS, EARTH—25 cks, American Dyewood Co, American Scout, Hamburg

COPAIBA BALSAM—5 dms, R J Prentiss & Co, Cape Ann, La Libertad

COPAL GUM—206 bskts, O G Innes Corp, Nieuw Amsterdam, Rotterdam
172 bkts, Catz American Co, Bantam, Macassar
39 bkts, American Cyanamid Co, Bantam, Macassar

CREAM OF TARTAR—200 cks, Bank of New York, Mount Mansfield, Naples
320 cks, T M Duche & Sons, Inc, Exemplar, Genoa

CRESYLIC ACID—64 dms, Chematar, Inc, Vibeke Maersk, Antwerp
305 dms, Chas Page & Co, American Scout, Hamburg
1 dm, Chas Page & Co, American Planter, Hamburg

DAMMAR GUM—320 bgs, American Cyanamid Co, Johannes Maersk, Singapore

DEXTRIN—10 bgs, American Key Products, Niew Amsterdam, Rotterdam

ERGOT—20 bgs, Eli Lilly & Co, Sete Cidades, Lisbon

ESSENTIAL OILS—1 dm, Coty Products, De Grasse, Havre
10 dms, Bertrand Fereres, Exemplar, Marseilles
5 cs, A Chichi Co, Exemplar, Marseilles
23 cs, Tombarel Products Co, Sobieski, Cannes
3 cs, P Robertet Inc, Sobieski, Cannes
6 csks, Gerard Danco, Inc, Sobieski, Cannes
7 cs, Gerard Danco Inc, Sobieski, Cannes
8 csks, Lo Curto & Funk Co, Sobieski, Cannes
2 cs, Lo Curto & Funk Co, Sobieski, Cannes

EUCALYPTUS OIL—14 dms, L A Champon Co, Robin Sherwood, Dar Es Salaam

FLEASEED—1,195 bgs, S B Penick & Co, Mount Mansfield, Bombay
133 bgs, Peek & Velsor, Inc, Mount Mansfield, Bombay
66 bgs, E Meer Co, Mount Mansfield, Bombay
425 bgs, T M Duche & Sons, Mount Mansfield, Bombay
239 bgs, R J Prentiss & Co, Mount Mansfield, Bombay
112 bgs, Parke, Davis & Co, Mount Mansfield, Bombay

FUEL OIL—10,000 bbls, Asiatic Petroleum Co, Santa Paula, Curacao
96,210 bbls, Asiatic Petroleum Co, Gulfcrest, Aruba
103,000 bbls, Esso Export Co, Esso Raleigh, Aruba

GAS PURIFYING MATERIALS—1,000 tons, Alpha Lux Co, Union Victory, Rotterdam

GHATTI GUM—169 bgs, S B Penick Co, Mount Mansfield, Bombay
818 bgs, Innis, Speiden & Co, Mount Mansfield, Bombay
114 bgs, Intra Mar Shipping Co, Mount Mansfield, Bombay

GLUESTOCK—80 bgs, J Corbett & Co, Mount Mansfield, Marseilles
191 bls, H Remis & Co, Seatrain Texas, Havana

GLYCERIN—33,037 lbs, Colgate-Palmolive-Peet Co, Seatrain Texas, Havana
30 dms, Balfour-Guthrie Co, Santa Catalina, Cristobal

GRAINS OF PARADISE—29 bgs, The Meer Corp, Exemplar, Marseilles
29 bgs, W E Martin Co, Exemplar, Marseilles
6 bgs, Peek & Velsor, Inc, Exemplar, Marseilles

GRAPHITE—500 bgs, Central Hanover Bank & Trust Co, Martand, Colombo
50 bgs, Asbury Graphite Mills Co, Exminster, Colombo

GYPSUM, CRUDE—25 csks, A Gusmer, Inc, American Chief, London

ILMENITE SAND—2,399 tons, National Lead Co, Frameggen, Jossingfjord

KARAVA GUM—67 bgs, S B Penick & Co, Mount Mansfield, Bombay
123 bgs, Dodwell & Co, Mount Mansfield, Bombay
133 bgs, Innis, Speiden & Co, Mount Mansfield, Bombay
535 bgs, Stein Hall & Co, Mount Mansfield, Bombay

KIRILAC—150 bgs, The Mantrose Corp, Martand, Calcutta
150 bgs, Exminster, Calcutta

KYANITE — 400 tons, Golwynne Chemical Co, Robin Sherwood, Mombasa

LEMON OIL—15 cs, Dodge & Olcott, Inc, Exemplar, Genoa

LEMONGRASS OIL—1 dm, Geo Lueders Co, Cape Ann, La Libertad
6 dms, The New York Trust Co, Robin Sherwood, Dar Es Salaam
15 dms, Trubeck Laboratories, Inc, Coastal Messenger, Port Au Prince
8 dms, Ungerer & Co, Coastal Messenger, Port Au Prince
8 dms, Consumers Import Co, Exminster, Cochin
5 dms, Verona Chemical Co, Exminster, Cochin

LICORICE ROOT—792 bls, W E Martin & Co, T J Stevenson, Izmir

LIME OIL—20 cs Polak Fruital Wks, Coastal Messenger, Kingston
1 dm, Fritzsche Bros, Inc, Coastal Messenger, Port Au Prince

LOCUST BEAN GUM—250 bgs, Brown Bros-Harriman Co, Bernard L Rodman, Genoa
100 bgs, Innis, Speiden & Co, Mount Mansfield, Genoa
250 bgs, Brown Bros-Harriman Co, Mount Mansfield, Genoa
50 bgs, Stein, Hall & Co, Exemplar, Larnaca

MACE—32 cs, Catz American Co, Bantam, Macassar
22 cs, B Old & Co, Bantam, Macassar
23 cs, Chas T Wilson & Co, Bantam, Macassar

MANDARIN OIL—2 cs, Dodge & Olcott, Inc, Exemplar, Genoa

MANGANESE ORE—1,016,000 kilos, So Amer Mineral & Merchandise Corp, Santa Catalina, Coquimbo
520 tons, E J Lavino & Co, Robin Doncaster, Durban

MAGNESIUM CARBONATE—50 cs, Chas L Huisking Co, Bernard L Rodman, Genoa

MANGROVE BARK—60 bgs, Bingham & Co, Robin Sherwood, Dar Es Salaam

MARJORAM—200 bgs, W R Grace & Co, Santa Catalina, Arica
400 bgs, Balfour Guthrie & Co, Marna Dan, Arica

MICA—320 cs, Asheville Schoonmaker Mica Co, Martand, Calcutta
300 cs, James F. Garneau Co, Martand, Calcutta
310 cs, Gillespie-Rogers-Pyatt Co, Martland, Calcutta
335 bgs, F D Pitts Co, Martand, Calcutta
95 bgs, Eugene Munsel Co, Martand, Calcutta
160 cs, Gillespie-Rogers-Pyatt Co, Martland, Calcutta
223 cs, J Henry Schroeder Corp, American Chief, London

MOLASSES—457 tons, W R Grace & Co, Santa Maria, Slavery

MUSTARD BRAN—720 bgs, Atlantic Sales Corp, Port Lincon, London

MYROBALANS—688 bgs, Barkey Importing Co, Mount Mansfield, Bombay
666 bgs, Vermilye Corp, Mount Mansfield, Bombay

NAPHTHALENE—817 bgs, National City Bank, Batory, Gdynia
500 bgs, R Kay Ltd, Batory, Gdynia
1,000 bgs, American Intrasped Co, Union Victory, Antwerp

NUTMEGS—22 bgs, K H Landes, Inc, Mount Mansfield, Penang
140 bgs, Steel Admiral, Singapore
144 bgs, C Czarnikow & Co, Bantam, Macassar
230 bgs, Catz American Co, Bantam, Macassar
144 bgs, J Berlage Co, Bantam, Macassar
135 bgs, Otto Geradu Co, Bantam, Macassar
120 bgs, Stern Morgenthau Co, Bantam, Macassar
16 cs, Stern Morgenthau Co, Johannes Maersk, Colombo

ORANGE OIL—15 cs, Victory Shipping Co, Cape Ann, Kingston

PAPAIN—112 cs, Barclays Bank, Robin Sherwood, Tanganyika

PAPRIKA—200 bgs, Danubia Trading Co, Nieuw Amsterdam, Rotterdam
100 bgs, Louis Furth Co, Nieuw Amsterdam, Rotterdam
400 bgs, Delta Co, Santa Catalina, Coquimbo

PEPPER, BLACK—150 bgs, R Kupsch, Inc, Nieuw Amsterdam, Rotterdam
80 bgs, Walter L Williams Co, Nieuw Amsterdam, Rotterdam
282 bgs, American Chief, London
500 bgs, The Avia Co, Mount Mansfield, Singapore
550 bgs, Polak Trading Co, Mount Mansfield, Singapore
80 bgs, Otto Geradu Co, Mount Mansfield, Bombay
80 bgs, M Golodetz & Co, Noordam, Rotterdam
84 bgs, Port Lincon, London
22 bgs, J Berlage Co, Exminster, Cochin
WHITE—375 bgs, Bantam, Tangjong Priok

PEPPERMINT OIL—1 dm, Chas L Huisking Co, Mormacyork, Santos

PETITGRAIN OIL—1 dm, W J Bush & Co, Coastal Messenger, Port Au Prince
1 dm, Orbis Products Co, Coastal Messenger, Port Au Prince

PETROLEUM, CRUDE—123,000 bbls, The California Oil Co, Fort Mims, Puerto La Cruz
125,472 bbls, Esso Standard Oil Co, Esso New Haven, Puerto La Cruz
111,418 bbls, Imperial Oil Co, Apache Canyon, Ras Tanura, Arabia
123,186 bbls, Socony Vacuum Oil Co, Mills Spring, Puerto La Cruz
111,034 bbls, Esso Standard Oil Co, Wagon Box, Cartagena
15,907 tons, Esso Standard Oil Co, Lavera, Fabecel
104,396 bbls, Gulf Oil Corp, Gulfcrest, Las Piedras
103,971 bbls, Gulf Oil Co, Gulfhawk, Las Piedras
123,259 bbls, Imperial Oil Co, Hammerfest, Puerto La Cruz
103,993 bbls, Esso Standard Oil Co, Esso Bethlehem, Aruba

PHTHALIC ANHYDRIDE—150 cks, Chematar, Inc, Bernard L Rodman, Genoa

PIMENTO LEAF OIL—4 dms, Dodge & Olcott, Inc, Cape Ana, Kingston
4 dms, Geo Lueders & Co, Cape Ann, Kingston
1 dm, Victory Shipping Co, Cape Ann, Kingston
2 dms, Fritzsche Bros, Inc, Coastal Messenger, Kingston

POPPYSEED—100 bgs, Catz American Co, Noordam, Rotterdam
150 bgs, Union Victory, Rotterdam
873 bgs, T J Stevenson, Istanbul
200 bgs, Levy & Lewis Co, T J Stevenson, Istanbul
200 bgs, Wagner Bros, Feed Corp, T J Stevenson, Istanbul
200 bgs, Biddle Sawyer Corp, T J Stevenson, Istanbul
400 bgs, Becker Mayer Seed Sorp, T J Stevenson, Istanbul

POTASH PERCHLORATE—23 bbls, Marna Dan, Antofagasta

PYRETHRUM FLOWERS—125 bls, Robin Sherwood, Mombasa
500 bls, U S Industrial Chemicals, Inc, Robin Sherwood, Mombasa
4 bls, C A Mackey Corp, Coastal Messenger, Port Au Prince

PYRITES—405 csks, American Metal Co, Sete Cidades, Lisbon

QUEBRACHO EXTRACT—414 bgs, River Plate Import & Export Co, Frosie, Buenos Aires

QUICKSILVER—500 flasks, Leghorn Trading Co, Exemplar, Leghorn

ROSEMARY LEAVES—32 bls, Levy & Lewis Co, Exemplar, Marseilles

ROSIN—25 dms, W R Grace & Co, Santa Maria, Valparaiso

SAGE LEAVES—10 bls, Overseas Commodities Corp, Exemplar, Larnaca

SAGO FLOUR—550 bgs, Steel Admiral, Singapore

SEEDLAC—200 bgs, Wm Zinsser & Co, Martand, Calcutta
300 bgs, Dings & Schuster Co, Martand, Calcutta
300 bgs, Mantrose Corp, Martand, Calcutta
300 bgs, Ralli Bros, Inc, Martand, Calcutta
300 bgs, Carleton & Moffat Co, Martand, Calcutta
65 bgs, Reuben Import & Export Co, Bantam, Bangkok
700 bgs, Exminster, Calcutta
500 bgs, Ralli Bros, Exminster, Calcutta

SENNA LEAVES—172 bls, R J Prentiss & Co, Martand, Port Sudan
100 bls, Volkart Bros, Mount Mansfield, Tuticorin

SESAME SEED—200 bgs, T J Stevenson, Istanbul

SHELLAC—400 bgs, Ralli Bros, Inc, Martand, Calcutta
500 bgs, Wm Zinsser & Co, Martand, Calcutta
550 bgs, Suhr & Bridchman Co, Martand, Calcutta
250 bgs, The Mantrose Corp, Martand, Calcutta
50 bgs, Alfred Kramer Co, Martand, Calcutta
300 bgs, The Mac Lac Co, Martand, Calcutta
65 bgs, William Diehl & Co, Martand, Calcutta
50 bgs, C L Camerik Co, Martand, Calcutta
330 bgs, M Rothschild Co, Bantam, Bangkok
100 bgs, Exminster, Calcutta

SOAPBARK—303 bls, S B Penick & Co, Santa Catalina, Coquimbo
150 bls, Louis Menkes Co, Santa Maria, Antofagasta

SODIUM SILICOFLUORIDE—500 bgs, E M Sergeant Pulo & Chemical Co, Mormaedawn, Copenhagen

STYRAX CUM—25 cs, National City Bank, T J Stevenson, Izmir
25 cs, Irving Trust Co, T J Stevenson, Izmir

TEA WASTE—1,053 bgs, The Maywood Chemical Works, Martand, Calcutta
1,575 bgs, Harrisons & Crosfield Co, Martand, Calcutta
709 bgs, Maywood Chemical Works, Mount Mansfield, Colombo
1,004 bgs, Port Limon, London
300 bgs, Harrison & Crosfield, Ltd, Johannes Maersk, Singapore

THYME LEAVES—33 bgs, Levy & Lewis Co, Exemplar, Marseilles

TOLU BALSAM—50 cs, Santa Clara, Barranquilla

TUNGSTEN ORE—100 bgs, Irving Trust Co, Mormacyork, Santos

UREA—1,200 bgs, American Cyanamid Co, Mount Mansfield, Genoa
1,400 bgs, American Cyanamid Co, Exemplar, Genoa

VALONIA CUPS—2,313 bgs, Barkey Importing Co, T J Stevenson, Izmir

VANILLA BEANS—20 cs, Exemplar, Marseilles
24 cs, J Manheimer & Co, Overland, Mexico

VETIVER OIL—1 dm, Trubeck Laboratories, Inc, Coastal Messenger, Port Au Prince

WATTLE BARK—3,537 bls, Hammond & Carpenter Co, Robin Sherwood, Durban

Baltimore

CHROME ORE—4,930,050 lbs, Irving Trust Co, Robin Sherwood, Lourenco Marques
2,000 tons, E J Lavion & Co, Johannes Maersk, Masinloc

KYANITE—362 tons, Trident Traders, Inc, Martand, Calcutta

MAGANESE ORE—2,000 tons, Carnegie Illinois Steel Co, Robin Doncaster, Durban

MANGROVE BARK—497 bgs, Bingham & Co, Robin Sherwood, Mombasa

WATTLE EXTRACT—875 bgs, Vermilye Corp, Robin Sherwood, Durban

Philadelphia

ASBESTOS FIBER—780 bgs, Chas Kurs & Co, Robin Sherwood, Lourenco Marques

KYANITE—356 tons, Trident Traders, Inc, Martand, Calcutta

San Francisco

CAPSULES—20 cs, Brest, Antwerp
20 cs, Brest, Rotterdam

CASSIA—150 bls, H M Newhall Co, President Pierce, Hongkong
50 bls, H M Newhall Co, President Pierce, Hongkong

CHROME ORE—2,500 tons, Permanente Metals Corp, Glen I, Masinloc

CODLIVER OIL—134 dms, Arista Oil Products Co, President Pierce, Gothenburg

COPAL GUM—634 bkts, Japara, Tandjong Priok
434 bkts, Henry W Peabody Co, Japara, Tandjong Priok
140 bkts, H M Newhall Co, Japara, Tandjong Priok

COPRA—300 tons, El Dorado Oil Works, Glen I, Cebu

GINGER—10 bgs, Mormacsun, Cristobal

MACE—22 cs, Japara, Tandjong Priok
16 cs, D Hecht & Co, Japara, Tandjong Priok
29 cs, Chas T Wilson Co, Japara, Tandjong Priok

PEPPER, BLACK—30 bgs, Brest, Antwerp
WHITE—140 bgs, Brest, Rotterdam

PIMENTO—75 bgs, B C Ireland Co, Mormacsun, Cristobal

QUEBRACHO EXTRACT—1,139 bgs, The River Plate Import & Export Co, Mormacsun, Buenos Aires

SESAME SEED—200 bgs, H M Newhall Co, Paraguay, Corinto
4,200 bgs, Pacific Vegetable Oil Co, Laura Maersk, Shanghai

SODIUM NITRATE—10,514 bgs, Guaranty Trust Co, Santa Lennor, Tocopilla
1,652 tons, Guaranty Trust Co, Santa Lennor, Tocopilla

TANKAGE—4,047 bgs, International Packers Corp, Mormacsun, Montevideo

TEASEED OIL—155 dms, Pacific Vegetable Oil Co, Julia Luckenbach, Hongkong
133 dms, Pacific Vegetable Oil Co, Laura Maersk, Hongkonk

TUNG OIL—150 dms, D Hecht & Co, Julia Luckenbach, Hongkong
100 tons, D Hecht & Co, President Pierce, Hongkong

WHITING—1,016 bgs, Wesco Water Paints, Inc, Brest, Antwerp

Oil Compact Commission Plans New York Meeting

William S. Livengood, jr., secretary of internal affairs for the commonwealth of Pennsylvania, will be one of the featured speakers at the Interstate Oil Compact Commission's meeting in the Roosevelt hotel, New York, August 31 to September 1, according to Governor Beauford H. Jester, of Texas, compact chairman. Mr. Livengood will discuss secondary recovery of oil and its relation to conservation.

The program for the New York meeting has been planned to present facts about how the states are cooperating to insure an adequate supply of petroleum products, Governor Jester said. Unusual interest, he added, is being shown in the governor's panel, at which the chief executives of Oklahoma, Kansas, Illinois, Pennsylvania, Florida and Indiana will join in discussing state responsibilities and actions in the prevention of waste and steps that are being taken to prevent shortages.

Senator George W. Malone of Nevada, chairman of the National Resources Economics committee, will talk on "Are We Running Out of Oil?" Governor Frank Carlson of Kansas will discuss cooperative action in interstate oil and gas fields.

Colonel Ernest O. Thompson, chairman of the Texas Railroad Commission, will review the Compact's accomplishments and answer critics, and William J. Murray, jr., member of the Texas Railroad Commission, will speak on spot shortages of specific petroleum products.

Aviation 'Gas' Needs Met, Military Short Motor 'Gas'

Military requirements for aviation gasoline for the remainder of the current calendar year now have been covered by industry offers, but there is still a deficiency of more than 500,000 barrels of motor gasoline, it has been reported last week by Armed Services Petroleum Board officials.

The inability to secure adequate volume of aviation and motor gasoline was the subject of bitter complaint by defense officials at the quarterly meeting of the National Petroleum Council, last month, at which the oil industry was warned that if it did not provide the products required the mandatory order provisions of the selective service act would be invoked. Under those provisions, suppliers could be required to fill military orders ahead of all others, at prices which could be negotiated afterwards.

The warning resulted in quick action by the major oil companies to offer all the aviation gasoline required and estimate two-thirds of a 1,700,000 barrel shortage in motor gasoline, but the AFPB is experiencing difficulty in getting the last 500,000 barrels at prices within the range it believes it should pay.

Trade Briefs

California Standard Oil Company has announced development of a new lubricating oil for diesel engines.

Humble Oil & Refining Company has brought in a new oil well in the Gulf of Mexico, about seven miles off the Louisiana coast.

Ohio Standard Oil Company has started operation on its new oil products receiving and distributing terminal on the Ohio River at Tiltonville.

ACS Plans Programs

—Continued from page 7

of Alpha Chi Sigma fraternity; "Problems Involved in Establishing and Operating a Technical Library in a Large Research Laboratory," by Dr. Spencer Stanford of the Brookhaven National Laboratory, Upton, N. Y., and "Profits in the Chemical Industry," by Dr. Robert S. Aries of the Polytechnic Institute of Brooklyn.

Organization of a national cooperative undergraduate research program will be one of the important topics considered at the division session in St. Louis, which will take place in the Municipal Auditorium on September 6, at 2 p.m. The project will be discussed by Dr. W. P. Cortelyou of Roosevelt College, Chicago, and E. Hartge Cortelyou of the Armour Research Foundation.

Improved methods of training chemistry students and peculiar problems faced by teachers will be the topic of other reports in St. Louis. Included on the program are papers on "Experimentally Determined Advantages of the Teaching of General Chemistry Laboratory to Students Working in Pairs," by J. O. Richardson, H. K. Brobst and Dr. Otto M. Smith of Oklahoma A. & M. College; "Some Proposed Investigations on Improvements in Teaching by the Committee of the Division of Chemical Education" by Dr. Smith, Dr. L. E. Steiner of Oberlin College, and several other chemists; "Some Peculiar Problems," by W. G. Kessel of Indiana State Teachers College, and "Laboratory Performance Tests in Chemistry," by Professor B. Clifford Hendricks of the University of Nebraska. Dr. Smith will preside.

The need for chemists to delve into literature on subjects apart from but closely related to chemistry will be discussed at the Portland sessions of the division of chemical education, which will take place September 13 and 14, in the Ionic Room of the Masonic Temple. A paper on "Literature of the Chemical Periphery" will be presented by Harold Oatfield of the committee on growth of the National Research Council, Washington.

"Scientific Information Problems of the National Military Establishment," by Eugene W. Scott and Norman T. Ball of the Research and Development Board, Washington, and "Postwar Distribution of Scientific Research Activities," by Dr. E. J. Crane of the University of Illinois, editor of "Chemical Abstracts," a publication of the Society, will be among the reports at the Monday sessions. Dr. J. W. Perry of the Massachusetts Institute of Technology will preside.

"The Separation and Purification of Radioisotopes" by Edward R. Tompkins of Oak Ridge National Laboratory, Oak Ridge, Tenn., will be the first paper presented Tuesday. Other papers will include: "Experimental Work in the Production of Lavender Oil in Oregon," by Professor Charles S. Pease of Oregon State College, and "Some Improvements in the Use of the Periodic Table," by Dr. Ray Woodriff of Montana State College.

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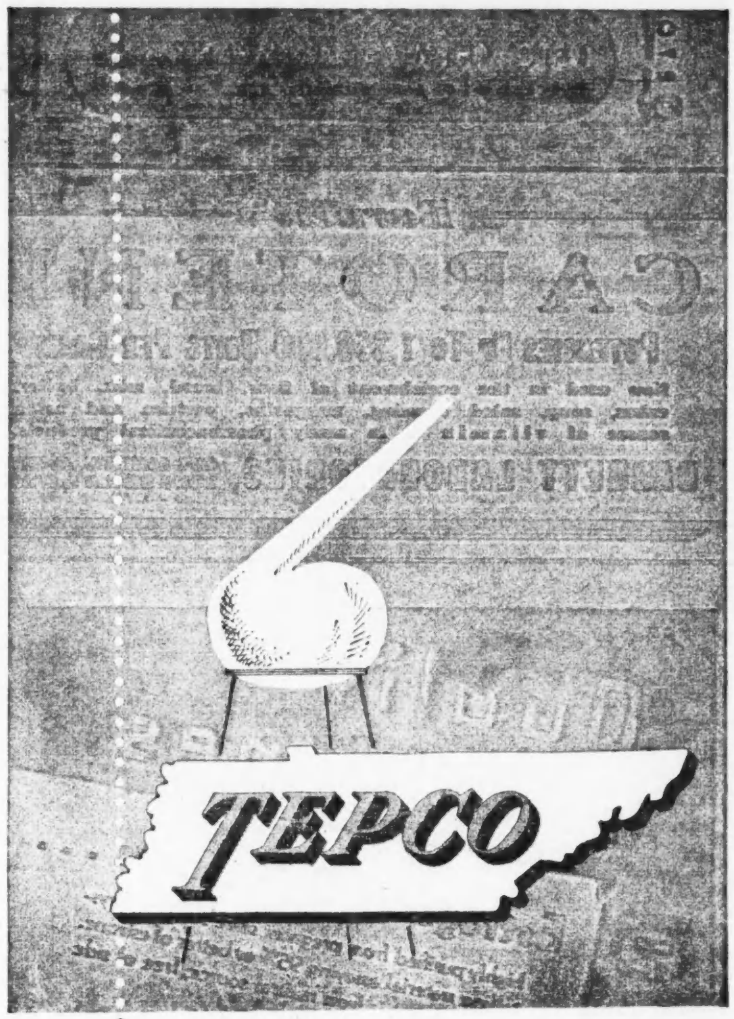

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Monsanto Names Sprague Technical Representative

Monsanto Chemical Company, St. Louis, Mo., has appointed Jonathan H. Sprague, jr., technical representative in Washington. He will serve on the staff of Philip Singleton, assistant to the president in charge of the company's Washington bureau. Mr. Sprague joined the Monsanto organization in 1944 and handled problems relating to priorities and price controls during the war. He was granted a leave of absence in 1946, and returned to the company last year as office manager of its Merrimac Division headquarters in Everett, Mass.

Synthetic Organic Chemical Industry for Norway Studied

Eight member firms of the Research Society for Norwegian Industry have contributed a fund for a study of the possibilities of developing a synthetic organic chemical industry in Norway. A United States expert has been engaged for the research, and considerable data from German industry has been collected, according to a report from that country.

A/S Borregaard and Heroya Electrochemical Factories A/S, two of the member firms, are planning to establish plants for the production of chlorine and alkalies, and have indicated that they will be able to supply the necessary quantities of these materials for the new industry.

Chemical Exports by U.K.

Exports of chemicals and related materials and products by United Kingdom manufacturers had a total value of £40,100,000 in the first half of this year. This compared with a total of £31,030,000 in the first half of 1947, and one of £11,140,000 for the first half of 1938.

These exports in 1947 and 1948 comprised the following items:—

		January-June 1947	January-June 1948
Acetylsalicylic acid	lb.	745,139	461,339
Acids, n.o.s	val.	£319,274	£380,416
Aluminum oxide	tons.	4,364	2,211
Aluminum salts, n.o.s	tons.	2,413	2,253
Aluminum sulphate	tons.	12,509	17,338
Ammonium nitrate	tons.	42,502	41,940
Ammonium salts (excluding sulphate and nitrate)	tons.	5,434	8,096
Ammonium sulphate	tons.	94,420	81,407
Benzol	gals.	290,531	15,569
Bleaching materials, n.e.s	cwt.	41,772	50,332
Bleaching powder	cwt.	201,939	170,073
Calcium carbide	cwt.	29,556	18,868
Caustic soda	cwt.	630,858	1,175,923
Ceramic colors and enamels	cwt.	7,268	11,610
Chemicals, n.o.s	val.	£3,989,226	£4,992,204
Coaltar	tons.	103,259	99,212
Coaltar pitch	tons.	141,462	146,241
Coaltar products, n.o.s	val.	£178,591	£121,970
Color lakes	cwt.	11,982	13,456
Copper sulphate	tons.	15,509	17,543
Cream of tartar	cwt.	6,295	2,413
Creosote oil	gals.	15,305,348	22,706,464
Cresylic acid	gals.	1,224,251	1,279,056
Dyestuffs, synthetic	cwt.	102,472	109,274
Earth colors (excluding black)	cwt.	97,481	93,553
Essential oils, natural	lb.	75,467	140,067
Formic acid	cwt.	13,422	14,472
Gases, compressed, etc	val.	£116,259	£105,733
Gelatin, technical, glue, and size	cwt.	24,701	32,572
Glycerin	cwt.	16,534	5,213
Lead acetate and oxides	cwt.	30,701	55,399
Lead tetraethyl	gals.	306,013	725,945
Lithopone	cwt.	34,936	45,343
Magnesium salts	tons.	4,215	4,990
Metallic pigments (excluding aluminum)	cwt.	5,468	18,944
Naphthalene	cwt.	11,359	14,422
Nickel salts	cwt.	31,076	26,395
Paraffin	cwt.	39,432	31,678
Penicillin	mega units.	626,096	1,843,350
Pigments, dry, n.o.s	cwt.	156,421	249,333
Potassium salts	cwt.	48,899	50,339
Prussian and other blues	cwt.	19,513	19,363
Quinine and salts	oz.	562,591	787,371
Saccharin	oz.	1,045,131	2,241,446
Salicylic acid (including sodium salt)	lb.	520,503	917,276
Salt	tons.	66,122	83,221
Sodium carbonate and bicarbonate	cwt.	997,058	2,026,348
Sodium nitrate, synthetic	cwt.	36,863	243
Sodium silicate	cwt.	37,315	70,231
Sodium sulphate (includmg saltcake)	cwt.	220,350	186,856
Sodium salts, n.o.s	cwt.	412,222	417,626
Tartaric acid	cwt.	1,586	4,997
Tin oxide	cwt.	5,734	4,215
White lead paste	cwt.	3,771	5,511
Zinc oxide	tons.	5,243	5,959
Chemical Specialties			
Blue, laundry	cwt.	24,964	24,136
Dentifrices	lb.	989,791	1,383,813
Disinfectants, insecticides, weed killer, sheep dips, etc.	tons.	355,469	354,116
Distempers and water paints	cwt.	38,246	62,297
Drugs, medicines, and medicinal preparations, n.o.s	val.	£3,105,168	£3,422,497
Fertilizers	tons.	9,323	25,369
Floor and furniture polish	cwt.	12,680	11,291
Leather polish and dressing	cwt.	37,251	24,509
Ointments and liniments	cwt.	13,893	16,761
Paints and enamels, ready mixed	cwt.	151,492	290,273
Painters' materials, n.o.s	cwt.	29,598	31,629
Perfumery and toilet preps., n.o.s.	lb.	4,690,665	4,997,671
Polishes, n.o.s	cwt.	29,417	27,015
Printers' inks	cwt.	33,729	34,677
Proprietary medicines	val.	£2,480,363	£2,445,192
Ships'-bottom compositions	cwt.	31,058	30,787
Soap, hard	cwt.	99,525	195,151
Soap, toilet	cwt.	25,333	50,217
Soap, other	cwt.	25,009	26,371
Toilet paste, powder, cream, lipstick	lb.	4,556,673	2,969,447
Varnish and lacquer, unpigmented	gals.	363,519	359,267
Writing ink	gals.	109,490	116,197

Research Grants Awarded

The National Multiple Sclerosis Society has granted $77,600 to five institutions for the furtherance of research into the causes and control of multiple sclerosis. Included was a fund for the establishment of the organization's second research clinic. It has already been opened at Albany (N. Y.) Hospital. Sharing in the grant were:—Tulane University School of Medicine, New Orleans, La.; Massachusetts General Hospital, Boston; Cedars of Lebanon Hospital, Los Angeles, and New York University School of Medicine, New York City.

Trade Briefs

Bristol-Myers Company, New York, is distributing a booklet detailing pertinent facts about the selective service act to all its employees.

Sterling Drug, Inc., New York, has appointed Carl J. Singler manager of its tax department. Mr. Singler joined the company in 1941 and was made assistant manager of the tax department in 1943.

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Essential Oils, Other Aromatics

The period of greater price stability that began a few weeks back was still in evidence in the market for essential oils and aromatic chemicals last week. Price movements were restricted to California orange and Dalmatian sage oils, neither movements of which affected the market index which still held at 115.5 for the third successive week. A year ago it was 161.8.

Considerable attention was attracted by an estimate of the size of the 1948 peppermint oil crop as made by a factor in the Pacific Northwest. For the country as a whole, the estimate was about 1,500,000 pounds; for Oregon and Washington states, 815,000 to 850,000 pounds; and for Michigan and Indiana, about 700,000 pounds. The 1947 crop produced 1,603,000 pounds, according to the Bureau of Agricultural Economics. In 1947, the states of Washington and Oregon had a production of 759,000 pounds. The 1948 crop estimate for those two states was 56,000 less than the actual production in 1947 and the decrease may be laid to the floods rampant early this year. So far as the immediate spot market was concerned last week, dealers held prices steady while awaiting the final effects of new production on quotations.

Lemon and orange oils were mainly steady, barring the moderate reduction in the price of California oil. Some seasonal gain in demand took place and signs of larger inquiry in the interest of covering Fall and Winter requirements of the confectionary trade were noted.

Perfumers' oils were generally quiet. In most instances, supply exceeded demand by a safe margin—safe, that is, with reference to probably larger demands to come when manufacturers of holiday trade products enter the raw material markets more liberally.

Spice oils were mostly steady. The stocks of mace, nutmeg, pimento, and clove were adequate to a demand larger than was current last week but probably not excessive when actual needs between now and the end of the year, or even to the advent of new production, was considered.

Market Trends

Prices Advanced

None

Prices Reduced

Orange oil, Californian, 10c. per lb.
Sage oil, Dalmatian, 4°c. per lb.

Comparative Price Indexes

(100=August 1, 1914)

Last week.	Prev. week.	Last month.	Last year.
115.5	115.5	120.5	161.8

(For Current Prices see Page 9)

Essential Oils

Almond—Jobbing business was fairly prominent during the past week but transactions involving more than such quantities of this oil were not numerous. However, the volume of trade acted in the direction of full maintenance of quotations recently prevailing on spot.

Anise—Inquiry was somewhat improved and keener sale activity succeeded in raising the volume of some sellers transactions in this oil. Pricewise, the market continued to be very steady and competition was less a part of affairs than it had been in recent times.

Bay—Replacement market advices to the spot showed prices to be holding in a position best described as firm at the source. Local conditions changed little, trading involving quantities of moderate size, the total of which kept quotations steady.

Bergamot—A fair quantity of jobbing business was done but larger operations of substantial consumers of this oil were certainly not numerous during the past week. The undertone that on spot continued firm reflected a similar condition at the origin.

Bois de Rose—The majority of spot suppliers of this oil of Brazilian origin failed to quote under $3.25 per pound but talk of it being possible to buy locally for slightly less was noted but not confirmed. Demand was still conservative but some quarters were disposed to take the view that the Fall would bring some expansion in overall activity in the item.

Caraway—Foreign market replacement costs have changed little of late and they changed not at all during the past week. Demand was for quantities usually covering immediate and pressing requirements of a not large number of consumers. Prices held in stable position.

Cardamom—Very firm characterized the spot prices on this article and the condition had prevailed since the decline in quotations during the past month. Production costs at the origin were certainly no lower and, in fact, when more oil is made from raw material at its present cost in primary markets an advance in replacement quotations would not come as a surprise.

Cassia—The spot market had a steady quality so far as prices were concerned regardless of the fact that demand usually centered in quantities of moderate size. The forward position at the origin was indicated as being generally steady and offerings of replacements were not too ample in size nor frequent in appearance.

Cedarwood—A slight disposition to shade quotations was noted in one quarter but the rank and file of suppliers took a very steady price position and maintained it throughout the past week. Actual movement into consuming quarters was generally described as moderate.

Celery—The raw material market continued to show more strength than had been present over a substantial period of time. Yet, the evidently higher production cost of this oil has not been communicated to its spot price position; the latter held very steady with undertones showing some gain in firmness.

Clove—Inquiry was about normal for this article and the movement into consumption kept local quotations free from quotable change. Stocks were said readily to care for current takings by buyers and also to allow leeway for an expansion in requirements of manufacturing consumers. The spice market itself held very firm at the origins.

Cubeb—No change in prices on raw material has developed for a number of weeks and there was no sign of a further decline in prices so far as was disclosed by importers of the berries. Oil held steady.

Dill—Local suppliers have little of this oil to supply. For the most part, prices appeared to be more than moderately tinged with nominality. Presumably, new production is moving to the large pickling interests who cover their dill oil needs by purchases made directly from actual producers. The pickle-making season is actively at hand.

Eucalyptus—Signs of trade revival have been reported and a gain in the movement into consumption has, apparently begun within moderate limits on the part of those manufacturing consumers who are now preparing for the Winter demand for their products. Pricewise, the market appeared to be reasonably steady in all quarters.

Fir—No further price recession has been noted locally. On the contrary, the market position seemed to be generally more steady than it was a short time back and with a fair jobbing demand acting to the support of current quotations, the market was entirely steady during the past week.

Grapefruit—The undertone on spot was one of some strength, being predicated on the fact that the origins were not shading quotations on such stock as still remains unsold in such hands. Local dealers took a firm view on current quotations and were not inclined to shade the market even under the presence of competitive influences.

Juniper—Demand still lagged. Most consumers appeared to hold stocks more than enough to care for their present reduced manufacturing needs and, hence, were mainly aloof from local circles last week. Prices continued to display a fair degree of stability in all quarters.

Lavandin—Although competition was still a reasonably prominent constituent of the spot market last week, its effect on prices failed to take the form of a further decline in local quotations. However, conditions prevailing throughout the period favored buyers at all times.

Lavender—Conditions were favorable for buyers. Stocks were ample. Prices were reasonable. Replacement was amply available at a reasonable cost abroad. Demand during the past week was not better than fair in size and was the result of a considerable jobbing need.

Lemon—Prices were steady; the recent drop in quotations on domestic oil to a position at parity with those named on

For Late Market Developments, See Page 4

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Italian oil has established a fair degree of stability. Demand was very fair and it was expected that Fall and Winter needs of the confectioners would soon result in a rise in sales volume. Supplies seemed adequate.

Lime—The seasonable activity was said to be somewhat less than normal but signs of more buying against Fall and Winter needs were noted.

Mustard—The synthetic article continued to sell under a condition of complete price stability. Production coped readily with consumption at its present volume. Many local transactions involved single pound bottles of the item. Hence, trade was called jobbing in size.

Orange—More competition was noted in the Californian oil and at the close of the past week the market was quoted lower at $1.45 per pound. The range, according to seller, was to $2.10. Other varieties of this oil failed to develop price change and all were the subject of demand fully even with that in recent weeks.

Palmarosa—The steadiness of spot prices traced more to the absence of substantial weakness at the origin than to the existence of a sustaining volume of spot demand. However, the market here was notable for its lack of destructive competition between suppliers as well as for the presence of a better than fair jobbing requirement.

Patchouli—Plenty of oil was available at relatively low spot prices named by local dealers. Also, agents or representatives of primary market shippers continued to offer substantial quantities at attractive quotations without stirring a great deal of interest. Demand was mainly for the immediate requirements of mainly jobbing sort.

Peppermint—If dealers lacked the satisfaction of substantial buying they did possess the disposition to hold prices steady. Conditions prevailing at this time suggest that new crop prices will not be "cheap" regardless of recent statements to the effect that new crop production in Oregon and Washington will be between 815,000 and 850,000 pounds of oil. These figures compare with an expected 900,000 pound crop prior to the great floods that were mainly responsible for the expectation not being realized. What was described as being reliable information from Michigan and Indiana suggested a crop of about 700,000 pounds in those states. Hence, the forecast for the nation, as made by a factor in the Pacific northwest, was at least, 1,500,000 pounds. Until the reports are developed in terms of confirmed facts, local dealers seemed likely to continue their present maintenance of current quotations.

Sage—Clary sage of excellent quality continued to be offered at $15.50 per pound. Dalmatian oil was reduced to an inside of $2.80 but the range, prevailing according to dealer, was to $5.55. Spanish oil lacked quotable change, also. Demand was routine.

Sandalwood—Price stability was the rule. Also, stable demand involving limited quantities also prevailed during the past week. Supplies appeared entirely ample to cover any reasonable expansion of spot demand. The range, however, was wider, being to $14.50.

Sassafras—New crop offerings of domestic manufactured natural oil should be coming to the market and if recent reports concerning collection of bark serve as a barometer, production costs on oil should not be any higher in 1948 than they were a year ago. Local prices and demand remained relatively quiet and the supply covered needs.

Spearmint—Some believed that recent declines had brought spot market prices to a level likely to assume a degree of firmness unless the final results of 1948 distillation shall produce a crop sufficiently larger to bring the producers' quotations to a still lower level. It was understood that purchases already made by prominent chewing gum manufacturers had acted as a tonic on the price views held in the country.

Wormseed—A single spot dealer reduced spot quotations last week and the market in that quarter became $3.25 per pound. However, the majority of dealers rejected such a level, indicating that it more properly referred to primary market quotations than to the prices at which spot dealers could buy and sell new crop merchandise. In these directions, the market was considered minimum at $3.75.

Aromatic Chemicals

Amyl Salicylate—Firmness in prices traced to the strength governing the price position of practically all salicylates. A fair sized jobbing demand worked in the interest of price stability.

Anethol—Prices held steadily. Consumers' needs continued to maintain a relatively conservative total volume of sales but the movement into consumption was reasonably steady and a strengthening element to the quotations prevailing throughout the past week.

Bromystrol—The market was not excessively supplied but it did hold goods sufficient to cope with the reduced requirements of buyers current in local circles for some weeks past.

Citronellol—The market was suggested to be somewhat more competitive and open quotations were said to be subject to occasional shading. The supply met demand in prompt fashion, leaving a fair reserve in the hands of producers and local dealers.

Ethyl Compounds—The general weakness in some basic raw materials tended to unsettle prices on the articles within this group. However, the unsettlement did not extend to actual price reductions.

Heliotropine—Although open quotations lacked quotable change, the market was admitted to hold more than the elements of competition and occasional price shading was said to have prevailed in some quarters.

Geraniol—Competition was more active than it had been and the price position was said to be rather unsettled at the close of the past week. Sellers were disposed to meet reasonable price bids.

Geranyl Acetate—This was another article subject to increasing competition that seemed to unsettle if not actually weaken the price position prevailing in local circles. Demand was also an easing element in the general position of the material which now seemed placed in a position more favorable for consumer operations.

Ionones—The entire group was in plentiful supply. Also, manufacturing consumers seemed to hold ample stocks of these raw materials and, hence, buyers were not in the market for much more than quantities of jobbing size last week. Open prices lacked change.

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NARD to Meet In Atlantic City

Senator Homer E. Capehart of Indiana, Secretary of Agriculture Charles F. Brannan and Representative Wright Patman of Texas are among the many prominent guests who will attend the golden jubilee convention of the National Association of Retail Druggists, to be held in Atlantic City, N. J., on October 12 to 16.

The program will include reviews of the various phases of pharmacy through the last fifty years. The evolution of the modern drug store is to be presented with emphasis on the problems that had to be overcome to make possible the survival of the independent retail druggists.

An elaborate entertainment program is planned headed by two popular radio shows: "Break the Bank," presented by the Bristol-Myers Company, and the John Reed King show of the Toni Wave Company.

Monsanto Names Irwin Assistant to President

Monsanto Chemical Company, St. Louis, Mo., has appointed James B. Irwin jr. assistant to the president, to succeed R. U. Haslanger, who has been named assistant to the general manager of the western division at Seattle, Wash.

Mr. Irwin joined the company in 1940 as an analytical chemist at its Monsanto, Ill., plant. He became a technical assistant in 1941, and in the following year was transferred to the Longhorn Ordnance Works, Marshall, Tex. He became an area supervisor at Marshall in 1945 and returned to the Monsanto, Ill., plant in the same year as a member of the development department. In the following year he was appointed supervisor of the chlorine department at that plant.

Cooke Leaves Turner For Publicker Alcohol

James H. Cooke, formerly sales manager of the industrial alcohol division of Joseph Turner & Co., Ridgefield, N. J., has become associated with Publicker Alcohol & Chemical Sales Corporation, New York sales subsidiary of Publicker Industries, Inc., Philadelphia. Mr. Cooke, associated with the industrial alcohol industry for twenty-five years, was also formerly head of the denatured alcohol department of William S. Gray & Co.

Kremers-Urban Appoints Domestic Sales Director

David Sutton, formerly a division sales manager for Commercial Solvents Corporation, New York, has become associated with Kremers-Urban Company, Milwaukee, Wis., as director of domestic sales. Before the war, Mr. Sutton was vice-president and sales manager of the American Felsol Company.

Barton Discusses Development Of New Medicines in U.S.

Declaring recent progress made in this country on the development of new medicines for the treatment of disease and the relief of pain was due to the freedom enjoyed here, Blayney J. Barton, director of industrial and public relations for Winthrop-Stearns, Inc., manufacturer of pharmaceuticals, Rensselaer, N. Y., last week urged "a fuller appreciation of democracy through civic participation and education."

In an address before the Salt Lake City Kiwanis Club, Mr. Barton cited the production of penicillin, streptomycin, Isuprel, for the treatment of asthma, and Aralen for curing malaria as examples of American progress in medicine. "Only in America has such progress been made," he said. Mr. Barton warned of inroads communism is making in the nation.

"In order to appreciate democracy, we must understand the concepts of communism," he said. "Its primary objective is to 'gain control of the government by force, violence and bloodshed if necessary.' It is a communistic teaching that 'we cannot fight unless we hate.'

"It is our destiny and birthright to play a great part on the stage of history. The question of whether democracy or communism survives will be resolved in our generation. I cannot look with any degree of tolerance upon Americans who sympathize with Communists."

Mr. Barton advised his listeners to know the truth and facts and bring them to the attention of their friends; to vote; to support law enforcement agencies; participate in school board elections; engage in church activities; and join service organizations and clubs.

Boston Distribution Conference Oct. 25-26

The twentieth annual Boston Conference on Distribution will be held at the Statler hotel, Boston, Mass., on October 25 and 26. Although the program has not yet been completed, it is known that more than twenty speakers will discuss various aspects of the theme "Distribution in This Changing World."

Ainsworth in New York

H. Gardner Ainsworth, second secretary and vice-consul of the United States Embassy in Rome, Italy, will be available for trade conferences with businessmen today through August 27 at the New York regional office of the Department of Commerce. Those interested in discussing problems regarding trade with Italy should communicate with that office.

AIFA Annual Meeting

—Continued from page 4

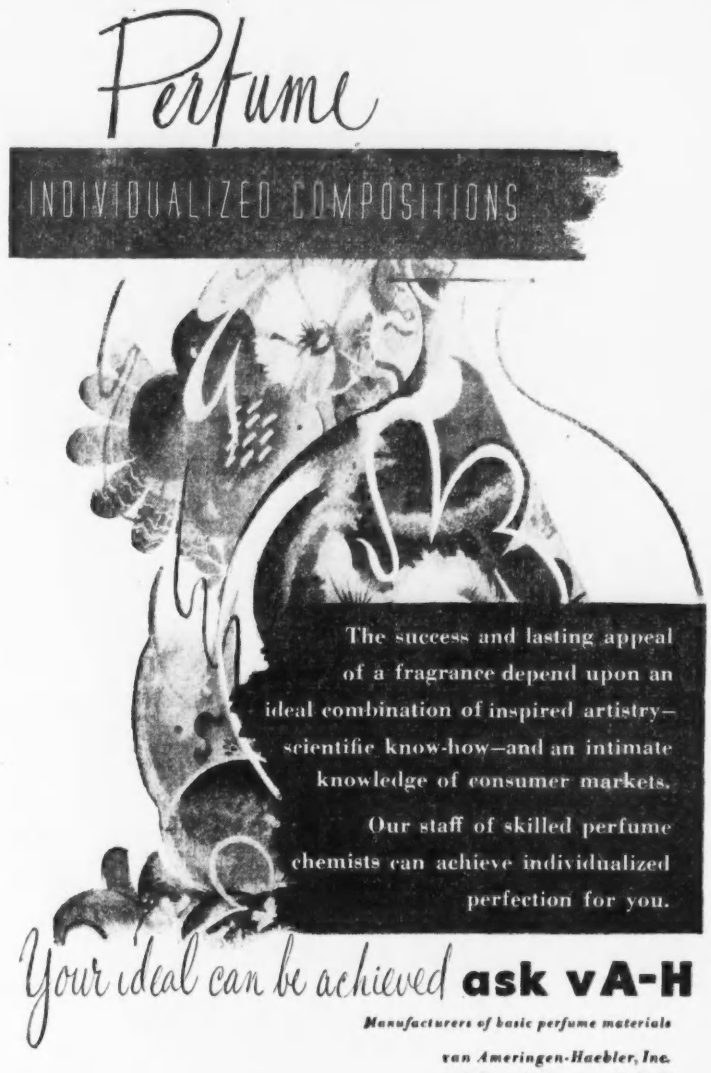
Dr. C. L. Smith, technical adviser to the association.

The meeting on September 9 will be opened by reports of various committees and a talk by S. A. Rohwer, assistant chief of the Department of Agriculture's bureau of entomology and plant quarantine. Other speakers will be as follows:—

Eugene Butler, editor of the Texas edition of The Progressive Farmer, "The Southwest's Battle against Insects and Weeds"; Paul S. Willis, president of the Grocery Manufactuerers of America, "What the Food Industry Expects from Chemical Manufacturers," and Ray Smethurst, general counsel for the National Association of Manufacturers, "The Cement Institute Decision."

A. W. Rinke, association counsel; T. J. McDowell, of the legal department of Sherwin-Williams Company, and W. B. DeRiemer, of the legal department of E. I. du Pont de Nemours & Co., will participate in a forum on "Products Liability."

The annual dinner will be held on the evening of September 8 and will be preceded by a reception.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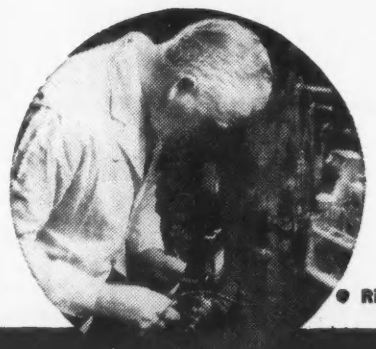

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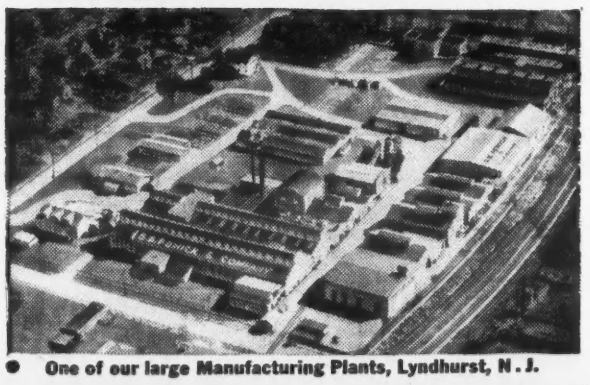

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Botanical Drugs, Spices, Gums

The past week was another period of substantial price steadiness in the market for botanical drugs. The only change influential on the market came in goldenseal root and the reduction set the index down to 197.3, a new low for the recent downward movement and one that compared with 267.1 prevailing at the corresponding time a year ago. Other price reductions included colchicum and Indian fenugreek seeds. The only drug item to rise was Jamaica ginger, an article of recently acquired strength, here and at the origin.

Condimental materials, with the exceptions of decorticated and green cardamom, China and Yunnan cassia, French celery seed, and black as well as white pepper, went into a tailspin and by the close of the period under review, nineteen of such entities were offered at lower prices. Demand was extremely sluggish.

Botanical drugs in most instances were steady in price so far as the spot market was concerned. It was not quite clear that the primary markets abroad and at home were in a similar condition. Some information regarding prices at both origins was in hand last week and while in numerous materials the quotations named lacked change from the last previous posting, in others the price levels were lower than heretofore.

In this market, dealers held price levels to a maintained position but it was learned that in the not distant future there may be some further downward revisions to establish values more in line with first costs paid by some suppliers. However, it was also felt that the declines have already run rather far and that the time when real stability will develop was not far distant.

Balsams

Copaiba—Business within jobbing limitations was very good and the total of trade worked to the full support of recently prevailing prices. Supply was fair. Replacement costs were steady.

Tolu — The market undertones were generally very firm but the price range was wider than is common in this material. Demand covered a sizeable amount of immediate demands. Covering of future requirements was not a prominent feature of the market.

Barks

Buckthorn—Since the recent adjustment of quotations, the spot market has developed a steadier position and the tendency to shade prices was somewhat less last week than it had been. Sales volume was moderate in size.

Cinchona — Two of the five cinchona plantations in East Java are expected to yield 200 metric tons of bark from 655 acres in 1948. West Java plantations and factories rehabilitation is making progress. Of forty-five plants twenty-three are running; further, twenty-three are in running condition; eleven can be repaired shortly; and eleven will need a longer period for reconditioning. The idea of cooperative processing of produce and the combination of smaller holdings is reported to be gaining ground, according reports received from the American Consulate General at Batavia. From the same source it was learned that exports of bark from the Netherlands Indies in April, 1948, totaled 157 tons. The American Embassy at Guatemala has reported total exports of bark from that origin to the United States in 1947 amounted to 973,673 pounds, compared with 749,674 pounds in 1946.

Beans

Vanilla—The general situation changed practically not at all during the past week. Stocks were of a size sufficient to meet the current demand and still leave a fair reserve to apply against future business. Prices in local circles were generally steady to firm in the absence of competition sufficiently strong regularly to produce a shading of quotations when firm orders developed. Replacement costs were well maintained at all origins.

Berries

Cubeb—Jobbing business increased within moderate limits last week and the general market position seemed to have acquired a fair degree of price stability by the close of the past week. Stocks were ample to more than meet the present consumer requirement.

Sloe—The article was in extremely low demand and the prices at 39c. to 40c. per pound appeared to be far above the usual price limit for the item. The season that finds sloe gin fizz drinkers at the zenith of their consumption is passed. Hence, immediate resumption of demand for berries is unlikely, but now is the time when manufacturing consumers must cover their requirements for 1949.

Flowers

Calendula—The spot market was in far better supplies with these flowers than it was with orders for the same. Condition favored buyers so far as the price position of the article was concerned.

Linden—It seemed likely that new crop replacements would be available in sufficient quantities abroad and at prices encouraging of a liberal stocking of the local godowns against the coming season of major consumption. Prices last week held steady here.

Saffron—The market lacked demand sufficient to bring a major check to the recent tendency toward price shading on the development of firm orders for Spanish material. However, open market quotations were not changed and good quality goods in lithograph tins were available at $24 to $25 per pound.

Gums

Benzoin—Fairly substantial quantities of Sumatra gum were seeking new owners on spot last week but with rather indifferent success. Pricewise, the market held to a very steady position.

Camphor—The market was relatively quiet, on the surface at least. Domestic consumers depend on domestic synthetic for their requirements. All attempts to reconstitute export business in Camphor produced on the island of Formosa have not produced much to show for the labor. The Chinese control that market today and if lack of offerings mean much, the Chinese have not done much to restore in the direction of the rehabilitation of what once was a profitable, worldwide trade in natural camphor.

Myrrh—Some gain in jobbing interest

Market Trends

Prices Advanced

Drugs

Ginger root, Jamaica, No. 2, ½c. per lb.
No. 3, ½c. per lb.
Turmeric root, Alleppey, 5c. per lb.

Other Articles

Cardamom, decorticated, Guatemalan, 3c. per lb.
green, Alleppey, 7c. per lb.
Cassia, China, select rolls, 2c. per lb.
extra select, broken, 1½c. per lb.
Yunnan, ½c. per lb.
Celery seed, French, 1c. per lb.
Pepper, black, 9c. per lb.
white, 2c. per lb.

Prices Reduced

Drugs

Colchicum seed, 25c. per lb.
Fenugreek seed, Indian, 1c. per lb.
Goldenseal root, 25c. per lb.

Other Articles

Cardamom, bleached, medium, 4c. per lb.
Cassia, Saigon, medium, 1c. per lb.
Celery seed, Indian, 1c. per lb.
Cinnamon, Ceylon, No. 2, 2c. per lb.
Clove, Madagascar, ½c. per lb.
Fennel seed, Indian, 1c. per lb.
Laurel leaves, Greek, ½c. per lb.
Turkish, ½c. per lb.
Marjoram, Chilean, 1½c. per lb.
Mustard seed, Danish, yellow, ½c. per lb.
Montana, oriental, ¼c. per lb.
yellow, ½c. per lb.
Paprika, Chilean, 2c. per lb.
Portuguese, 5c. per lb.
Poppy seed, Turkish, futures, ½c. per lb.
Rosemary leaves, Spanish, 1c. per lb.
Sage, Cyprus, 4c. per lb.
Dalmatian, 1c. per lb.
Thyme, Spanish, ½c. per lb.

Comparative Price Indexes

(100—August 1, 1914)

Last week	Prev. week	Last month	Last year
197.3	199.2	199.2	267.1

(For Current Prices see Page 9)

Imports Detained by FDA

New York

Week Ending August 8

Celery seed, 165 bags: live and dead insects.
Cloves, 1,770 bags: filthy.
Fenugreek seed, 66 bags: filthy.
Mace, 66 cases: filthy.
Nutmegs, 454 bags: moldy and wormy.
Pepper, black, 560 bags: moldy and insect bored.
Pimento, 238 bags: live and dead insects, filthy.
Turmeric, 137 bags: live and dead insects.
Vine leaves, in brine, 100 barrels: moldy.

For Late Market Developments, See Page 4

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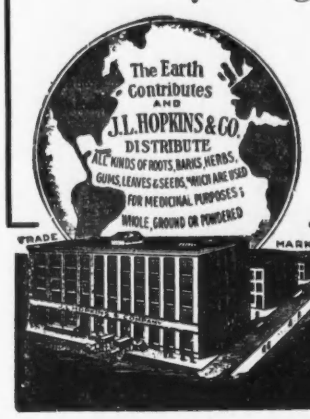

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RUTIN

ITS HISTORY

4

Rutin as a glucoside has been known for 106 years but early writings ascribed to it no medicinal properties. Rutin therapy in increased capillary fragility resulting from hypertension dates from about 1946.

Watts' Dictionary of Chemistry, 1868 edition, noted its discovery, listing botanical sources and even stating that the coloring matter of buckwheat (*Polygonum fagopyrum*) agreed in character with Rutin. Today, commercial Rutin is derived mostly from buckwheat.

Watts also gave directions for preparing Rutin from Garden Rue, Preserved Capers, and from Waifa, which is *Sophora japonica* or Chinese berry tree.

King's American Dispensatory, 1900, paragraphed Rutin and declared that it was present in the ether extractive of Sedum acre, L, which is the mossy stonecrop of the Blue Ridge Mountains.

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was developed during the past week but the improvement was along quite narrow lines that came and went without a trace so far as spot quotations were concerned.

Olibanum — Immediate consumption was within rather narrow limits but signs of a revival in trade, come the Fall months, were not lacking and the market will enter a more active in relatively steady price position, according to the spot trade.

Herbs and Leaves

Belladonna — The market held very steady locally, on the surface at least. However, it was rather difficult actually to obtain a full picture of the market because what may develop if and when Europeans offer new crop leaves remains to be developed from the standpoint of prices. The crop of domestic leaves was expected to be excellent in size and quality.

Henbane—Some of the recent price-weakness seemed to have disappeared from the market. At least, quotations lacked further movement in favor of buyers regardless of the fact that immediate demand was not very active during the past week. Stocks were ample.

Laurel—Greek leaves were lower at 8c. to 8½c. per pound and the Turkish variety was also a fraction lower at 13½c. to 14c. Prices on Portuguese goods held unchanged at 7¼c. to 7¾c.

Marjoram—Chilean herb on the spot was lowered in price to the basis of 18½c. to 19c. per pound French was unchanged at 32c. to 32½c. Neither was in more than conservative jobbing request last week.

Rosemary—The market price of Spanish leaves was reduced to 9c. to 9½c. per pound. Portuguese held to the 8c. to 8½c. level prevailing of late. And the French remained nominal at 13c.

Sage—Dalmatian leaves were lowered to the basis of 22c. to 23c. per pound. Some Cyprian goods were said to be available as low as 8c. to 9c., while Greek remained quite steady at 13½c. to 14c. Trading was still in the doldrums.

Thyme—Spanish material came on the spot market at the lower price of 9c. to 9½c. per pound. Some French material now in port and awaiting release by the Food and Drug Administration was offered consumers at 2c. to 22½c.. The last consumer purchases for import account were made around 16c. per pound.

Miscellaneous

Balm of Gilead—Inactive at the moment, the time is not far distant when numerous manufacturers of Winter products must cover some of their requirements and, hence, suppliers tend toward the view that an expansion in activity is soon likely.

Cantharides — There was plenty of Chinese material available but there was also a scarcity of orders of firm character. However, previous reductions ran rather far and for the time being at least spot quotations seem to have a much steadier position.

Irish Moss—The supply was fully competent to care for an expansion of consumer interest. Trading was within rather narrow confines last week but spot quotations were held in line with what was last paid in the origins.

Lycopodium — The price range varied widely according to quality. As low as $1.40 per pound was quoted and as much as $2.50 was said to have been obtained, these prices differing according to their source in local circles. Activity was relatively light.

Papain—The market has steadied considerably and for some time past quotations have held without quotable change. It has been said that the next price development would probably be in the direction of somewhat higher levels.

Roots

Aletris — The market was relatively steady in price. Country costs have not declined further, though it may also be said that they have not turned upward of late. However, some in local circles were disposed toward the view that resumption of consuming demand would act as a tonic to the market prices.

Blood—Numerous primary market operators have been offering this article at prices much more attractive this year and it was understood that considerable restocking of the item has been underway of late. Locally, the market continued to be reasonably steady.

Gentian — Renewal of market activity will find prices relatively attractive. The present spot market is about 6c. lower than it was a year ago at this time and at current prices ample quantities of good quality root were said to be available. Replacement at the source was also possible at advantageous prices.

Goldenseal—Quotations were lower at $5.25 to $5.50 per pound for whole and $5.50 to $5.75 for powdered material but the quote on whole root was very close to the prices recently quoted to this market by some primary market suppliers. A year ago, the spot market stood fully $3 per pound above its present level.

Turmeric — Alleppey root was very scarce and the market at 36c. to 37c. per pound was not only sharply higher but it was also close to being nominal. Madras root was named at 23½c. to 24c. per pound but was not overly well stocked in local circles.

Seeds

Cardamom—Interest in Guatemalan decorticated seed seemed to have grown

—Continued on page 79

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Protective Coatings Materials

Paint sales by dollar volume are running slightly ahead of last year's record levels, according to figures released today by the Bureau of Census for the first half of 1948. With approximately 90 percent of the industry reporting, more than $558,000,000 worth of business was done during the first six months of this year, as compared with nearly $547,000,000 for the corresponding period in 1947.

These statistics, however, occasioned no optimism in the trade, where leaders insisted that business has been off by upwards of 10 percent. Although paradoxical, it was pointed out in some quarters that dollar volume has little real relation to actual business conditions. The cost of raw materials, labor and equipment have gone up. Prices have mounted correspondingly, and although profit margins may have risen slightly, they have not been sufficient to offset the real decline in volume.

In the market last week, prices for major materials were again on the rise. Among the products on the up side were lead oleate, lead tallate, zinc pigments and tricresyl phosphate. Casein and shellac declined. The price index held fast at 204.1.

Both leaded and lead-free zinc oxides were upped 2½ cents per pound by one manufacturer, effective September 1. Pure zinc sulphide was similarly advanced 2 cents. The new prices, at the same time, are guaranteed for only one month, until September 30. Other makers did not immediately follow suit, but in view of the recent increase in slab zinc, similar action was expected momentarily. Chrome colors were also expected to go up in September, following recent increases by several producers. Other suppliers had not yet announced new quotations by late last week, but schedules were known to be in preparation. Orange, red and yellow cadmium colors were likewise due for a boost, but no official action had been taken by last week.

Some shading was reported in the New York market for natural gums, but quotations held firm. Shellac was also steady, although TN lac declined one cent. One supplier of dibutyl phthalate lowered the less-carload price one-half cent. Coaltar tricresyl phosphate was stabilized at higher levels, as one maker announced September 1 advances of 8½ cents to 9 cents. The petroleum grade will also rise on that date, by 5½ cents. Imported casein declined one-quarter to one-half cent in New York. Lead oleate was up one-half cent, while lead tallate advanced one-quarter to three-quarter cent.

Market Trends

Prices Advanced

Lead oleate, ½c. per lb.
Tallate, 16⅔, ¼c. per lb.
30⅔, ¼c. to ⅝c. per lb.
Rosin, gum, New York, D, E, F, 25c. per 100 lbs.
G, H, I, K, M, N, 10c. per 100 lbs.
WG, WW, X, 5c. per 100 lbs.
Savannah, WW, X, 1c. per 100 lbs.

Prices Reduced

Casein, imp., acid-precip., ¼c. to ½c. per lb.
Shellac, TN, 1c. per lb.
Turpentine, gum, New York, 1½c. per gal.
Savannah, 1¼c. per gal.

Comparative Price Indexes

(100=August 1, 1914)

Last week	Prev. week	Last month	Last year
204.1	204.1	202.3	179.8

(For Current Prices see Page 9)

Prime Pigments

Aluminum Paste and Powder—The Bureau of Census reported an increase in June shipments of aluminum paste, flake and powder, rising to 1,659,000 pounds, as compared to 1,028,000 pounds in May and 921,000 pounds in June, 1947. Cumulative shipments for the first six months of this year were down considerably from the totals for January-June last year, with 7,301,000 pounds and 10,256,000 pounds, respectively.

Black, Bone — Production of this pigment during June, as reported by the Bureau of Census, totaled 607 short tons, opposed to 520 tons in May, 519 tons in April and 1,040 tons in June, 1947. Shipments were reported at 731 tons, as against 747 tons for the preceding month, 646 tons in April and 998 tons in June, last year. Stocks at the close of June came to 1,526 tons, compared with 1,650 tons on May 31, 1,877 tons on April 30 and 1,021 tons at the end of June, 1947.

Black, Carbon—Total production of contact and furnace blacks in June declined, acording to figures released by the Bureau of Mines, with 106,596,000 pounds, as compared with 113,222,000 in May and 111,209,000 pounds in June, 1947. Production for the first half of 1948 aggregated 657,636,000 pounds, a rise over the 636,174,000 pounds manufactured during the January-June period last year. June shipments totaled 102,114,000 pounds, as against 107,564,000 pounds in May and 105,596,000 pounds in June, last year. Shipments during the first half of this year were 9 percent under the comparable 1947 period, with 627,872,000 pounds and 688,229,000 pounds, respectively. Stocks at the close of June were registered at 102,168,000 pounds, opposed to 97,686,000 pounds on May 31 and 24,173,000 pounds on June 30, 1947.

Chrome Colors—There was no official action in the market last week following recent announcements by several manufacturers of September advances on green, orange and yellow chromes. It was common knowledge, however, that new schedules were in preparation by most producers. It was the consensus of the trade that, in all probability, the forthcoming increases would follow along with the raises already announced, which were 1½c. per pound for CP chrome green, ½c. per pound for reduced chrome greens and 2c. per pound each for orange and yellow chromes. Meanwhile, supplies continued at uniformly high levels. Dealers reported that they were able to fulfill orders in any quantity on prompt shipment despite an unexpected flurry of business. Heightening of consuming interest was attributed to two factors:—1. Buyers were trying to build up inventories before the higher prices went into effect. 2. In New York, consumers were apparently attempting to prevent a closing off of supplies in the event of a trucking strike, expected September 1.

Lithopone—Although increases of 2½c. per pound were announced for September 1 on zinc oxide by at least one maker last week, this material, which includes zinc in its formulation, remained firm. There was no apparent movement afoot to up listings, but in view of the recent 3c. boost in slab zinc prices, most members of the trade felt that rises were inevitable. The supply position, at the same time, was greatly eased, but was expected to narrow considerably with the arrival of Fall.

Ocher—The Chemical and Health Products Branch reported that in 1947 South Africa exported 6,208 short tons of ocher, valued at 45,986 English pounds. Exports of this material in 1946 totaled 4,868 tons, worth 33,696 English pounds.

Orange, Cadmium — Expected increases in this pigment failed to materialize last week, despite the recent 15c. advance on the metal. It was reliably reported, however, that action toward that end had already been taken by producers and that announcements would be forthcoming within the next week or 10 days.

Red, Cadmium—A similar air of expectancy prevailed in this section last week. No official action was taken, but increases were believed due within the very near future.

Yellow, Cadmium—What was true for orange and red cadmium colors last week

Paint, Varnish, Lacquer Sales: June

The value of paint, varnish, lacquer and fillers in June, 1948 as reported by 680 establishments to the Bureau of Census, was $103,651,016. Details of sales reported by these establishments with comparative data for 1947 and 1946, follow:—

	Total sales reported by 680 establishments.	Classified sales reported by 580 establishments—Trade-sales of paint, varnish, and lacquer.	Industrial sales—Total.	Industrial sales—Paint and varnish.	Industrial sales—Lacquer.	Unclassified sales reported by 100 establishments.
1948—June	$103,651,016	$58,755,902	$34,584,274	$26,706,742	$7,877,532	$10,310,840
Total, 6 months	558,011,101	305,400,747	197,604,550	150,655,662	46,972,523	55,263,839
1947—June*	92,633,793	51,231,520	31,741,160	24,514,852	7,226,308	9,661,113
Total, 6 months	547,969,955	296,453,516	195,634,657	148,029,336	45,159,020	58,128,083
1946—June	66,065,330	35,769,366	23,653,045	17,649,010	6,004,035	6,642,919
Total, 6 months	386,755,508	216,282,267	130,750,922	97,606,360	33,354,560	39,522,324

For Late Market Developments, See Page 4

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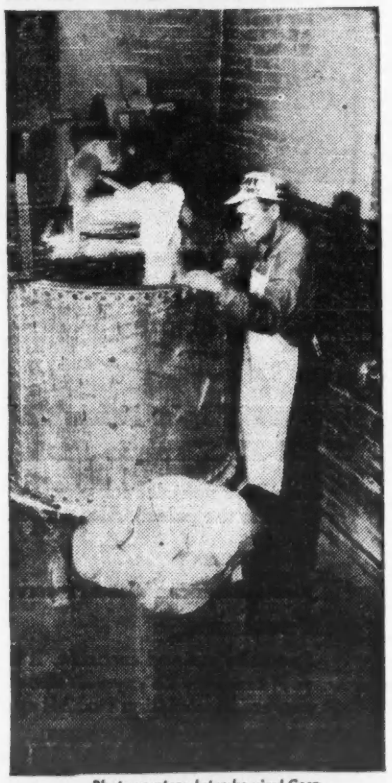

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Water Paint Sales: June

(Formerly Plastic Coldwater Paint Sales)

Sales of resin emulsion paints, plastic-texture paints, coldwater paints and calcimines for June, 1948, as published by the Bureau of Census, are based on reports submitted by 47 manufacturers, of whom nine reported data for resin emulsion paints exclusively. Nine of the remaining 38 manufacturers also reported sales for this product, bringing the total number to 18 for resin emulsion paints. The data for plastic-texture paints, coldwater paints and calcimines are based on reports received from 38 identical manufacturers who accounted for approximately 87 percent of the total value of these materials. The June statistics as compared with those of the corresponding month in 1947 follow:—

Plastic-Texture Water Paints

	Pounds	Value
*Total	2,882,903	$257,810

* Includes paste and dry powder plastic-texture water paints which cannot be shown separately without disclosing the operations of the individual companies.

Resin Emulsion Paints

	Gallons	Value
Interior	1,016,226	$2,009,186
Exterior	27,991	74,609

Coldwater Paints

	Pounds	Value
Exterior, lime and or cement-bound	3,967,831	$332,953
casein-bound	390,938	31,688
Interior, casein-bound, paste or semi-paste	*251,522	374,804
dry-powder form	791,307	75,776
glue-bound	184,223	11,834

Calcimines

	Pounds	Value
Hotwater	965,772	$53,639
Coldwater	799,594	43,798

Sales of these products for June as compared with those for the corresponding month in 1947, were as follows:—

		June 1948	June 1947
Plastic paints	lbs.	2,882,903	2,601,440
	value.	$257,810	$213,480
Resin emulsion paints	gals.	1,044,517	1,209,692
	value.	$2,083,795	$2,515,003
Coldwater paints	value	$337,055	$796,816
Calcimines	lbs.	1,765,366	1,793,693
	value.	$102,437	$103,517

* Gallons.

applied equally to this material. Expected increases had not yet been announced, but in face of the recent 15c. rise in cadmium metal, it was believed inevitable that price moves would be made within the next seven to 10 days.

Yellow, Zinc—This material too was teetering on the brink of an increase in price. No official action was taken during the week, but it was generally believed that quotations would be upped shortly.

Zinc Pigments—One manufacturer announced September 1 increases of 2½c. per pound for all leaded and lead-free zinc oxides during the week. Pure zinc sulphide was similarly boosted, by 2c. The company announcement also stated that the new prices were guaranteed for only one month, until September 30. Other makers did not immediately go along with this action, but in view of the higher price structure of zinc metal, there was little doubt that others in the trade would follow shortly with similar moves. Meanwhile, the one-month guarantee was viewed as significant in some quarters. According to some views, it foreshadowed further price strength in the zinc pigment market later in the year. However, to others it simply meant that these materials could not be stabilized at present because of unstable conditions in the metal market. Supplies, at the same time, remained short, with producers continuing to apply allocation plans of one sort or another. Demand was intense.

Fillers and Extenders

Barytes—Importations during the week totaled 2,500 tons of barytes from Walton.

Clay—Arrivals last week were reported at 600 tons of blue ball clay from Avonmouth.

Kyanite—Last week saw 1,148 tons of kyanite imported by dealers in this country from La Libertad, Dar Es Salaam and Calcutta.

Mica—Imported during the week were 1,747 cases of mica from London and Calcutta.

Synthetic Resins

The statistics below represent reports by 82 plastics or synthetic resins manufacturing companies or company departments to the Bureau of Census.

Cellulose Acetate—Shipments and consumption of this material and mixed ester plastics during June totaled 4,080,554 pounds, a drop from the 5,037,514 reported for the previous month. Bulk of these totals was made up of molding and extrusion materials, with 3,434,000 pounds in June and 3,629,878 pounds in May.

Nitrocellulose — June shipments and consumption of these plastics aggregated 793,728 pounds, composed of 510,842 pounds of sheets and 282,886 pounds of rods and tubes. The May total of 866,441 pounds was made up of 595,504 pounds of sheets and 270,937 pounds of rods and tubes. Data on other cellulose plastics were unavailable for June, but in May, shipments and consumption, exclusive of protective coating resins, amounted to 1,024,245 pounds.

Phenolic Resins — Shipments of these and other tar acid resins in June aggregated 20,337,117 pounds, somewhat under the 20,716,200 pounds reported for the previous month. The major part of these totals was made up of molding materials, with 11,235,732 pounds in June and 11,367,166 pounds in May.

Polystyrene — Shipments and consumption of this material in June, exclusive of data for protective coating resins, totaled 11,798,424 pounds, compared with 10,777,174 pounds in May.

Urea and Melamine Resins—June shipments and consumption were reported at 5,295,987 pounds, opposed to 5,750,961 pounds in May. These figures included data on a dry basis for adhesives, textile and paper-treating materials only. Figures for other products, including dry-basis laminates, were not available.

Vinyl Resins—Total shipments and consumption in June for these materials were reported at 15,137,991 pounds, compared with 15,945,623 pounds in May. Sheeting and film, including safety glass sheeting, comprised the bulk of these totals, with 7,193,864 pounds in June and 6,350,610 pounds in May.

Natural Resins

Although there were some isolated cases of shading in the market last week, natural gums prices in New York were reasonably stable. The weakening in some quarters, which was not widespread enough to affect current listings, was described as an effort to revive buying interest. Demand, however, remained listless, but dealers expressed the hope that conditions would improve next month. Supplies were more or less at former levels. Arrivals last week totaled 306 baskets of copal gum from Rotterdam and 323 bags of karaya from Bombay.

Shellac—Despite a 1c. drop in TN lac, both New York and Calcutta centers last week displayed steady market tones. The decline in TN shellac brought that material down to a range of 59c. to 60c. per pound. Buying in New York was described as unusually heavy for this time of year. At least one dealer ascribed the stepped-up interest to the expected trucking strike, due September 1. Consumers apparently were anxious to build up inventories in the event of strike-bound conditions at local warehouses. Supplies, however, were not particularly large, and definite shortages were reported for the better grades of orange lacs. Arrivals during the week aggregated 50 bags of buttonlac, 1,400 bags of seedlac and 2,255 bags of shellac from Calcutta.

Lacquer Materials

Dibutyl Phthalate—One maker of this plasticizer dropped the less-carload price ½c. to 37½c. per pound last week, following along with a similar action by another manufacturer. Other quantities were unaffected by the action. Elsewhere in the trade there was no word of any revision of price schedules. Dibutyl phthalate currently in drums, l.c.l., is selling at a range of 37½c. to 39c.

Tricresyl Phosphate—Last week saw the stabilization of the coaltar grade at higher price levels, effective September 1, as the lone holdout to the recent 8½c. - to - 9c. - per - pound increase announced similar action. At the same time, this producer, the sole supplier of

Lacquer Sales: Apr.-June

Sales of lacquer, including sales of package goods to jobbers and dealers, for the second quarter of 1948, as compared to the first quarter of this year and the second quarter of 1947 from reports received by the Bureau of Census from 158 manufacturers (approximately 84 percent of the industry), were as follows:—

	1948 Second quarter	1948 First quarter	1947 Second quarter
Clear lacquers—			
Gallons	4,195,007	4,245,016	4,370,344
Value	$8,148,884	$8,181,518	$8,155,459
Pigmented lacquers—			
Gallons	4,932,959	4,922,472	4,892,334
Value	$14,073,829	$13,441,775	$14,005,123
Bases and dopes—			
Gallons	781,674	994,425	703,507
Value	$1,229,691	$1,491,032	$1,167,733
Thinners—			
Gallons	7,473,210	7,194,709	7,317,917
Value	$7,816,164	$7,233,379	$7,501,337
Total—			
Gallons	17,382,850	17,356,622	17,295,932
Value	$31,268,568	$30,347,704	$30,891,251

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the petroleum grade, announced a September 1 increase of 5½c. on that plasticizer. The new price schedule will call for 45c. to 47c. per pound for the coaltar material and 43c. to 44½c. for the petroleum grade.

Miscellaneous Materials

Asbestos — Arrivals last week totaled 780 bags of asbestos from Lourenco Marques.

Casein — There was little buying of either domestic or imported casein last week. As a result, the latter declined ¼c. to ½c. per pound during the week to a new market range of 27 to 27¼c. The domestic material, which previously was quoted at a range at 31c. to 33c., narrowed to 31c. per pound. Domestic production continued at drastically low levels. Arrivals during the week aggregated 800 bags of casein from Buenos Aires.

Glue—The Bureau of Census reported June production at 11,771,041 pounds, compared with 11,502,571 pounds in May and 12,843,304 pounds in June, 1947. Shipments during June totaled 10,010,351 pounds, opposed to 11,062,152 pounds in May and 12,423,568 pounds in June, 1947. Stocks at the close of June aggregated 14,822,694 pounds, against 12,959,651 pounds in May and 8,949,712 pounds in June, 1947. Arrivals during the week totaled 80 bags and 191 bales of gluestock from Marseilles and Havana.

Graphite—Importations during the past week were reported at 500 bags of graphite from Colombo.

Gypsum—Arrivals last week totaled 25 casks of gypsum from London.

Lead Oleate—Stemming from the recent increase in lead metal, quotations on this drier went up ½c. per pound to a new market price of 33c.

Lead Tallate—Advances of ¼c. to ¾c. per pound were applied to prices on this drier last week, as a direct result of the recent increases in lead metal. Current quotations call for 14¾c. to 15¼c. per pound for the 16 percent material and 23¼c. to 24c. for the 30 percent.

Synthetic Adhesives — The Bureau of Census reported total consumption of these materials, including casein, soybean and phenolic-resin glues, at 6,037,000 pounds, compared with 6,268,000 pounds in May and 5,460,000 pounds in June, 1947. Stocks at the close of June aggregated 3,967,000 pounds, as against 3,909,000 pounds on May 31 and 3,300 pounds on June 30, 1947.

Naval Stores

The Chemical and Health Products Branch reported that unless the political situation improves, present indications are that production of naval stores in Greece in the 1948-1949 crop year will be even smaller than the 1947-1948 figure of approximately 22,000,000 pounds. Domestic consumption is not expected to be much larger than last year, when about 350 metric tons of rosin and 690 tons of turpentine were used. Exports of rosin from Greece in 1947-1948 totaled 5,388 metric tons, compared with 16,521 tons in 1939-1940. Turpentine exports amounted to 1,290 tons last year, compared with 3,902 tons in 1939-1940.

The records of the gum naval stores markets over the week ended August 20 were as follows:—

Gum Rosin

	Price per 100 lbs. Savannah Exchange (Low of range) Mon.	Tues.	Wed.	Thurs.	Fri.	New York c.l., l.c.l., f.o.b. ex N. Y. whse. Friday	
B	$6.50	$6.50	$6.50	$6.50	$8.50	$7.90	$8.65
D	7.00	7.00	7.00	7.00	7.00	8.25	9.00
E	7.00	7.00	7.00	7.00	7.00	8.25	9.00
F	7.25	7.25	7.25	7.25	7.25	8.25	9.00
G	7.25	7.25	7.25	7.25	7.25	8.35	9.10
H	7.25	7.25	7.25	7.25	7.25	8.35	9.10
I	7.26	7.26	7.26	7.26	7.26	8.35	9.10
K	7.28	7.28	7.28	7.28	7.28	8.35	9.10
M	7.33	7.33	7.33	7.33	7.33	8.35	9.10
N	7.33	7.33	7.33	7.33	7.33	8.35	9.10
WG	7.35	7.35	7.35	7.35	7.35	8.35	9.10
WW	7.45	7.45	7.45	7.46	7.46	8.50	9.25
X	7.45	7.45	7.45	7.46	7.46	8.50	9.25
Sales	...	200	...	200	...		
Receipts	675	303	293	91	462		
Shipments	...	2	16	...	988		
Stocks	14,150	14,451	14,728	14,819	14,293		

Gum Turpentine

	Savannah Exchange Bulk Mon.	Tues.	Wed.	Thurs.	Fri.	New York (ret. dms.) tanks l.c.l. f.o.b. ex N.Y. whse. (7 lbs.) Friday	
Per gal	.37½	.37	.37	.37	.37	.44½	.54½
Sales, bbls.	320	160	...	...	...		
Receipts, bbls.	210	354	21	61	514		
Shipments, bbls.	11	...	29	200	880		
Stocks, bbls	9,744	10,098	10,090	9,931	9,585		

Plastics Show Exhibit List 85% Filled

With 85 percent of its available booth space already taken by exhibitors, the prospects are that the Third National Plastics Exposition in Grand Central Palace, New York, sponsored by The Society of the Plastics Industry, will be filled to capacity on its opening date, Monday, September 27.

The show will continue for five days closing on Friday, October 1, at 6 p.m. Hours for the exposition have been definitely decided upon as follows:—Monday, Wednesday and Friday, 1 p.m. to 6 p.m.; Tuesday and Thursday, 1 p.m. to 10 p.m.

Up to August 18th, 177 exhibition booths had been engaged by 122 exhibitors. These cover every branch of the plastics field, including concerns fabricating both semi-finished and finished products for the retail and jobber trade.

Eagle Paint & Varnish Names Wolfe to Staff

The appointment of Nat Wolfe to the sales staff of the Eagle Paint & Varnish Works, Inc., Long Island City, was announced this week by J. L. Rockwitt, sales manager. Mr. Wolfe, a past president of the New York Paint Travelers Association, has been assigned to the Manhattan sales territory.

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Talc Production, Sales: 1947

Mined production of talc, pyrophyllite and ground soapstone in the United States during 1947 hit a new high, according to reports by producers to the Bureau of Mines. Sales of these products also set new records last year and exports were considerably greater than in the year previous. Total imports were slightly lower in quantity in 1947 than in 1946, but were higher in value. Salient statistics of the talc, pyrophyllite and ground soapstone industries in 1947, as compared to 1946, are as follows:—

	1947 Short tons	1947 Value	1946 Short tons	1946 Value
Mined	[2]516,453	[1]	460,554	[1]
Used	470,478	[1]	423,591	[1]
Sold by producers—				
Crude	[2]47,925	[2]$389,535	36,963	$348,484
Sawed and manufactured	1,018	239,407	756	227,751
Ground	467,151	7,053,539	419,347	5,8 9,109
Total	516,094	$7,682,481	457,066	$6,445,344
Imports for consumption[3]—				
Crude and unground steatite and French chalk	48	1,962	8	530
Cut and sawed	27	8,235	34	4,856
Ground, washed, or pulverized	17,629	414,726	18,407	394,881
Total	17,704	424,923	13,449	400,267
Exports—				
Talc, steatite, soapstone, and pyrophyllite, crude and ground	17,557	429,803	16,373	394,799
Powders—talcum (in packages), face, and compact	[4]	4,252,161	[4]	3,517,827
Total		4,631,964		3,912,626

[1] Data not available.
[2] Includes pinite from Nevada.
[3] Exclusive of "Manufactures, n.s.p.f., except toilet preparations," as follows: 1946: $15,687; 1947: $13,525; quantities not available.
[4] Quantity not recorded.

Sales statistics indicate that five industries: paint, ceramics, rubber, insecticides and roofing, consumed 79 percent of these products produced domestically in 1947. A breakdown of the sales by industries, partly estimated, is as follows:—

	1947 Short tons	1947 Pct. of total	1946 Short tons	1946 Pct. of total
Paint	112,101	22	103,323	23
Ceramics	94,755	18	62,539	14
Rubber	71,340	14	65,930	14
Insecticides	66,952	13	64,954	14
Roofing	63,545	12	54,581	12
Paper	31,772	6	32,500	7
Toilet preparations	13,147	3	17,111	4
Foundry facings	7,496	1	7,015	2
Crayons	603	[1]	306	[1]
Other uses[2]	33,120	7	24,303	5
Unclassified	17,763	4	23,769	5
Total	[3]516,094	100	457,066	100

[1] Less than 0.5 percent.
[2] Refractory, asphalt filler, textile, plaster, plastics, and miscellaneous other uses.
[3] Includes pinite.

NAIDM Appoints Program Committee

T. Carter Parkinson, of McCormick & Co., Baltimore, has been appointed chairman of the program committee for the thirty-fifth annual meeting of the National Association of Insecticide and Disinfectant Manufacturers, to be held at the New Yorker hotel, New York, on December 6 and 7.

Other members of the committee are James E. Ferris of Niagara Alkali Company, Melvin Goldberg of Geigy Company, John Powell of John Powell & Co., all New York, and John A. Marcuse, West Disinfecting Company, Long Island City.

Arrangements for the meeting will be handled by Ira P. MacNair of MacNair-Dorland Company; John H. Calo of John H. Calo Company, and L. J. LaCava of Continental Can Company will handle the entertainment.

Oil Compact Meeting Attracts 7 State Heads

Seven governors are expected to attend the Interstate Oil Compact Commission meeting in the Roosevelt hotel, New York, August 30 to September 1, Governor Beauford H. Jester, commission chairman, announced Wednesday.

All governors present at the meeting will participate in a panel discussion at which time state responsibilities and actions to assure an adequate supply of petroleum products will be discussed, Governor Jester said. The roundtable will be on the afternoon of August 31.

Those who have advised Governor Jester that they plan to attend the meeting include Governor Roy J. Turner of Oklahoma, Governor Frank Carlson of Kansas, Governor Dwight H. Green of Illinois, Governor James H. Duff of Pennsylvania, Governor Millard F. Caldwell of Florida, and Governor Ralph F. Gates of Indiana. Governor Jester will preside over all of the compact sessions.

Governor Duff also will respond to the address of welcome, speaking on the subject, "Petroleum and the Public Interest." Governor Carlson will address the meeting on the subject, "Cooperation in Interstate Oil and Gas Fields." Joe R. Hanley, lieutenant governor of New York, will welcome the commission to the state, speaking on the subject, "Interstate Cooperation—A Concomitant of Freedom."

Copper Naphthenate Wood Preservative Standard Set

A commercial standard for copper naphthenate wood preservative has been established by industry under the sponsorship of the National Bureau of Standards. The standard covers spray, brush, and dip applications. Its code number is CS152-48.

June 9, a recommended commercial standard proposed by manufacturers and approved by other interests, was circulated by the Bureau to producers, distributors, testing laboratories, and users for written acceptance. Since that time acceptances have been received representing an estimated 90 percent of production volume.

The purpose of the commercial standard is to provide a nationally recognized specification for copper naphthenate wood preservative for the guidance of buyers, sellers and testing laboratories; to promote fair competition and consumer confidence in products conforming to the standard; and to provide a basis for labeling and guaranteeing the quality of the product. The standard covers physical and chemical characteristics and methods of test of copper naphthenate products supplied in either concentrated or ready-for-use form.

Printed copies of the standard will be available as soon as practicable. Until that time, mimeographed copies can be obtained from the commodity standards division of National Bureau of Standards, Washington 25, D. C.

Lion Oil Co. to Construct Protective Coatings Plant

Lion Oil Company, El Dorado, Ark., is planning the construction of a plant for the manufacture of protective coatings, and has appointed Ray D. Cunningham as manager of the protective coatings department, sales division, of the company.

Design, engineering and procurement of materials and equipment for the new $250,000 plant is nearly complete, according to the company, and it is expected to be completed in December of this year. Plans call for producing a complete line of government approved rust preventative compounds and a line of "industrial rust preventatives."

One section of the new plant will be devoted to the solvent type, oil type, and grease type rust preventatives, and a second section will manufacture mastic type coatings for underbody coatings and sound deadeners for auto and truck bodies. Car cements, insulating compounds for the railroad trade, and industrial mastics will also be manufactured.

Cardon Heads USDA Research Administration

Appointment of Philip V. Cardon as chief of the Agricultural Research Administration and Dr. Byron T. Shaw as deputy administrator was announced last week by Secretary of Agriculture Charles F. Brannan. Dr. Cardon fills the position being vacated by Dr. W. V. Lambert, who has resigned to become dean of the Nebraska College of Agriculture and director of the Nebraska agricultural experiment station.

Dr. Cardon has had thirty-nine years of experience in agricultural research, including long periods of time in the Federal government and various state colleges and experiment stations. Dr. Shaw is a specialist on soils physics and for the past eighteen months has been responsible for overall planning and coordination of production research within the Agricultural Research Administration.

Trade Briefs

Winthrop-Stearns Inc., New York has been granted patent number 2,444,215 for "Vextram."

Erwin F. Fauser, formerly president and general manager of William R. Warner & Co., has acquired an interest in Colonial Dames, Inc., cosmetics firm, Hollywood, Calif.

Bemis Bro. Bag Company's recently completed plant at Vancouver, Wash., has reached full production and is serving the territory previously served by the company's plant at St. Helens, Ore.

Cork Manufacturers Accused as 'Trust'

Termination of an alleged conspiracy to fix prices and suppress competition in the sale of crown bottle caps and related products is required under the terms of a cease and desist order issued last Tuesday by the Federal Trade Commission against Crown Manufacturers Association, its officers and directors, and twelve manufacturers.

Companies named in the order are Arco Crown Cork & Cap Inc., Penn Cork & Closures Inc., Consolidated Cork Corporation, Ferdinand Gutmann & Co., and Mundet Cork Corporation, all of Brooklyn, N. Y.; Armstrong Cork Company, Lancaster, Pa.; Bond Crown & Cork Company (formerly Bond Manufacturing Corporation), Wilmington, Del.; Crown Cork & Seal Company, Baltimore; Hoosier Crown Corporation, Crawfordsville, Ind.; W. H. Hutchinson & Son, Chicago; Mitchell & Smith, Inc., Detroit; and Western Crown Cork & Seal Corporation (formerly Western Stopper Company), San Francisco.

Describing the crown bottle cap as a "standard article of commerce," the commission's findings declare that, with certain inconsequential exceptions, it is the only closure in use in the brewing and bottling industry in the United States. The respondent companies produce and sell about 85 percent of all crown bottle caps sold, according to the findings.

The commission found that, pursuant to a conspiracy to restrain and suppress competition, the respondents have utilized their trade association and other means "to bring about uniformity as to design, appearances, prices and terms of sale" of the crowns they manufacture.

This result has been accomplished, it said, by means of the operations of the association's standardization committee; formulation of standard sales contract; agreement on base prices and schedules of deductions, additions and differentials; concerted use of a freight-equalization plan; and inclusion of unlawful price-fixing provisions in license agreements based on patent rights. The commission rejected the recommendation of the trial examiner that the complaint be dismissed on the ground no unlawful conspiracy was proved.

Referring to an association meeting held in July, 1928, the commission said that the intention of the participating parties "to sell their products at one and the same price and under identical terms and conditions is clearly evident from the minutes of that meeting." It held that the intention of all to continue in effect the original understanding is reflected by the subsequent use of the general pricing plan then formulated, with "resulting uniformity in prices, terms, and conditions of sale."

Oil Chemists' Society Lists August Activities

August activities for the American Oil Chemists' Society include the presentation of the first educational course ever put on by the society, the beginning of the annual work on collaborative check samples under the direction of the Smalley Foundation Committee, and the making of transportation arrangements for the twenty-second fall meeting to be held in New York City on November 15-17 at the Pennsylvania hotel.

The short course was held last week in cooperation with the University of Illinois, at Urbana. A staff of seventeen specialists on vegetables oils processing and utilization gave lectures in the mornings, and during the afternoons and on Saturday there were field trips. Registration was set at fifty originally, but as the demand for enrollment grew, the final figure was 120.

Chairman of the committee on arrangements was J. P. Harris, manager of the Chicago office of Industrial Chemical Sales Division, West Virginia Pulp and Paper Company.

R. W. Bates, Armour & Co., Chicago, is chairman of the Smalley work, which is open to members of the society and comprises crude vegetable oils, oil seeds, oil seed meal, and drying oils. Respective chairmen of these divisions are:—A. S. Richardson, Procter and Gamble, Cincinnati; R. T. Doughtie, jr., U. S. D. A., Memphis, Tenn.; Mr. Bates, and Francis Scofield, National Paint, Varnish and Lacquer Association, Washington.

In charge of transportation arrangements for the New York meeting is E. A. Sigworth, Industrial Chemical Sales Division, West Virginia Pulp and Paper company, New York City. Special cars from Chicago and other points are under consideration.

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(INDOIL POLYBUTENE)

IN YOUR COMPOUNDS?

The INDOPOLS are synthetic high molecular weight mono-olefins. They are light in color—stable—compatible with waxes, asphalts, natural and synthetic rubbers, solid polybutenes, etc.—miscible with hydrocarbon and chlorinated hydrocarbon solvents—miscible with many ethers and esters—insoluble in the lower alcohols and ketones.

Uses include electrical insulating compositions, caulking compounds, adhesive products, coating and laminating compositions for paper and other films.

•

Seven grades are available ranging in molecular weight from 330 to 940. The Saybolt viscosity of these grades (S. U. seconds at 210° F.) are L-10 (41 sec.), L-50 (68 sec.), L-100 (94 sec.), H-35 (377 sec.), H-50 (540 sec.), H-100 (942 sec.), H-300 (3,200 sec.).

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CROSBY PALE WOOD ROSINS

Crosby Pale Wood Rosins are produced in modern aluminum and stainless steel equipment under rigid technical control to insure high quality, and are characterized by exceptional brilliance, cleanliness and uniformity. All grades X to H are produced. Highly recommended for use in Soaps, Paper Size, Ester Gums, Varnishes, Synthetic Resins and many other products.

TECHNICAL DATA

Grades ..... X, WW, WG, N, M, K, I, H
Color (Lovibond) ..... 12 yellow, 1.1 red to 40 yellow, 12.4 red
Melting Point (drop method) .... 175 to 182F
Acid Number ..... 160 to 169
Saponification Number ..... 165 to 174

U. S. GOVERNMENT INSPECTED AND GRADED

CROSBY CHEMICALS, INC.
DE RIDDER, LOUISIANA

Save on Processing time with

PVO pavolene

A Catalyzed Linseed Oil... *now available to users of PVO standard varnish oils*

CHECK THESE ADVANTAGES

Over-non-catalyzed, alkali-refined linseed oil.
Saves processing time . . . as much as 40%.
Produces bodied oils of lighter color and lower acid value.

WRITE FOR FREE CATALOG—Lists characteristics of imported and domestic oils . . . raw, refined and processed . . . for paint, varnish, laquer and ink manufacture.

MANUFACTURERS, REFINERS, IMPORTERS AND EXPORTERS *of vegetable and marine oils for industrial and edible uses.*

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PVO OILS VARNISH PAINT & PACIFIC VEGETABLE OIL CORP.

ALSO AVAILABLE:

- *SOYWOOD OIL*
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- *SARDINE OILS*
- *OITICICA OILS*
- *CHINAWOOD OIL*
- *CASTOR OILS*
- *RAPESEED OILS*

SALES REPRESENTATIVES

BALTIMORE—W. R. McCloyton
BOSTON—R. B. Huber
CHICAGO—Daniel G. Heraly Co.
CLEVELAND—The Donald McKay Smith Co.
DALLAS—E. B. McCullough Co.
DETROIT—Geo. E. Moser & Sons, Inc.
HOUSTON—E. B. McCullough Co.
LOS ANGELES—California Flaxseed Products Co.
LOUISVILLE—B. H. Boyet & Co
MINNEAPOLIS—Tom Richards
MONTREAL—R. & S. H. Thompson & Co., Reg.
NEW YORK—Garrigues, Stewart & Davies, Inc.
SEATTLE—Van Waters & Rogers, Inc.

Imperial
Zinc
Yellow
IMPERIAL ZINC YELLOW WAS PROVED EFFECTIVE ON WAR EQUIPMENT
IMPERIAL ZINC YELLOW IS NOW AVAILABLE TO PROTECT METAL STRUCTURES

ADVANTAGES OF PRIMERS MADE WITH IMPERIAL ZINC YELLOW

Uniformity, better protection against corrosion, low cost, wide range of vehicle compatibility, good package stability, shorter drying schedules, dead weight minimized, reduced hazard in welding, effective inhibition at film imperfections.

IMPERIAL PAPER AND COLOR CORPORATION
PIGMENT COLOR DIVISION · GLENS FALLS, NEW YORK

The largest manufacturers of chemical pigment colors in America

Branch offices and warehouses: Boston • New York • Philadelphia • Cleveland • Detroit • Cincinnati Pittsburgh • Seattle • Chicago • St. Louis • San Francisco • Baltimore • Dallas • Los Angeles • Louisville

Specially developed for use in
PAINT, VARNISH, LACQUER, ENAMEL

ST. JOE Lead-Free ZINC OXIDE is produced direct from ore by the American Process – employing our patented Electro-Thermic method. The close control in production made possible by this method enables us to maintain at all times, the level of high quality which our customers have learned to expect in St. Joe Zinc Oxides.

Among the outstanding chemical and physical characteristics which particularly recommend the use of our pigments in the paint and allied industries, are: *(a) Color and brightness. (b) Smoothness and cleanliness. (c) Ease of incorporation in vehicle. (d) High chemical purity and uniformity.*

Our plant is located at Josephtown, Pa. From here, shipments are made direct to carload customers, and also to our warehouses for distribution to less-than-carload consumers.

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250 PARK AVENUE • NEW YORK 17 • ELDORADO 5-3200
Plant & Laboratory: Josephtown, Beaver County, Pennsylvania

Spar Varnish Federal Specification Proposed

A new proposed Federal Specification for spar varnish of the alkyd resin type was circulated under date of August 12. This specification is patterned after the Army-Navy Aeronautical specification AN-TT-V-116, Amendment-3.

The covering letter dated August 16 proposes reference in the specification to "TT-R-266 Resin, Alkyd; Solutions" in the new specification, and also proposes the specification of lighter liquid color and a more severe flexibility test.

Copies of the proposed specification can be obtained from and comments thereon should be sent to Mr. E. F. Hickson, chairman, committee on paint, varnish lacquer and related material, of the Federal Specifications Board, National Bureau of Standards, Washington 5, D. C. The deadline for submitting comments and constructive suggestions on the proposed specification is September 16.

Oil Shortage Feared by Truman

President Truman expressed doubt last Thursday whether an East Coast oil shortage can be averted this winter. Told that representatives of the oil industry expressed the view that there would be no shortage, he replied he sincerely hoped the industry was right but said it depends on how severe the winter is.

Current Prices

—*Continued from page 31*

Wild cherry bark, truck, bls.....lb. .06 - .07
thin, natural, bgs.....lb. .17 - .18
roasted, green, bls.....lb. .24 - .26
Wild indigo root, bls.....lb. .30 - .31
Witch hazel leaves, bls.....lb. .14 - .17
Witherite (see Barium carbonate, natural).
Woodflour, 40 mesh, bulk, c.l., works, East...ton 52.00 - —
l.c.l., same basis.....ton 40.00 - —
60 mesh, bulk, c.l., same basis..ton 37.00 - —
l.c.l., same basis.....ton 45.00 - —
80-100 mesh, bulk, c.l., same basis.. ton 40.00 -45.00
l.c.l., same basis.....ton 50.00 -55.00
Woodflour in bgs. extra, returnable.
Woolfat (see Lanolin)
Woolnseed, American, bgs. .....lb. .15 - .18
Levant, bgs. .....lb. 4.15 - 4.25
Wormwood, bls.....lb. .40 - .45

X

Xanthorrhiza root, bls.....lb. .28 - .30
Xylene (see Xylol).
Xylenol, 5°-7°, ref. dms., c.l., works, frt. equald..lb. 21¾- —
l.c.l., same basis.....lb. 22¼- —
tanks, same basis.....lb. 21 - —
45°, dms., l.c.l., frt. equald.....lb. 24 - —
fractions, ref. dms., c.l., same basis, gal. 1.65 - —
l.c.l., same basis.....gal. 1.69 - —
tanks, same basis.....gal. 1.60 - —
Xylidins, mixed, dms.....lb. .42½- —
Xylol, coaltar, industrial, tanks, works:—
Bethlehem, Pa. .....gal. .26 - —
Birmingham, Ala. .....gal. .23½- —
Chicago district .....gal. .26½- —
Cleveland district .....gal. .23 - —
Duncanfield, Tex. .....gal. .27 - —
Johnstown, Pa. .....gal. .24 - —
Lackawanna, N. Y.....gal. .24 - —
Pittsburgh district .....gal. .23 - —
Sparrows Point, Md. .....gal. .26 - —
St. Louis, Mo. .....gal. .28 - —
Syracuse, N. Y.....gal. .27 - —
Terre Haute, Ind. .....gal. .28 - —
Woodward, Ala. .....gal. .25 - —
Wyandotte, Mich. .....gal. .27 - —
Youngstown, Ohio .....gal. .23½- .25
tanks, East, frt. alld.....gal. .28 - —

Prices on 3 to 10 degree xylol from petroleum, tanks, delivered (maximum freight allowances in parentheses) are:—Ark., 30c. (3½c.); Chicago, 30c. (2¾c.); Del.-Md.-D. C., 30c. (2¾c.); Detroit, 30c. (1 3/16c.); La., 30c. (3½c.); N. C. & E. Tenn., 30c. (3c.); N. E., 30c. (2¼c.); N. J., 30c.; N. Y., 30c.; Pa., 30c. (2¾c.); S. C., 30c. (6c.); Va., 30c. (3½c.); W. Tenn., 30c. (3½c.), and W. Va., 30c. (2¾c.).

Y

Yara yara, cryst., bbls., cns.....lb. 2.25 - —
Yeast, brewer's dry, 50 B units, per gram, dms..lb. .35 - —
90 B units, per gram, dms....lb. .45 - —
200 B units, per gram, dms....lb. .50 - —
300 B units, per gram, dms....lb. .60 - —
Yellow, barium chromate, CP, bgs., l.c.l., dlvd. N. of Tenn. and N. C., E. of Miss., including Davenport, Minneapolis, Rock Island, St. Louis, St. Paul..lb. .22 - —

Barium chromate yellow price differentials in other States and city zones are those for chrome yellow below.

Benzidin, bbls., dlvd.....lb 1.60 - 1.70
Cadmium, CP, all shades, bbls., frt. alld. E. of Rockies..lb. 2.40 - —
Lithopone, all shades, bbls., frt. alld. E. of Rockies..lb. .85 - —
Cadmium yellows, Los Angeles and San Francisco, ex whse 1c. per lb higher.
Chrome, CP, bbls., dlvd. N. Tenn. and N. C., E. of Miss., including Davenport, Minneapolis, Rock Island, St. Louis, St. Paul, contracts..lb. .20½- —

Dlvd Ala., Fla., Ga., La., (Shreveport), 1½c. higher; Miss., N. C. S. C., Tenn., Dallas, Tex., 1½c. higher; Ft. Worth, Tex., 3½c. higher; El Paso, Tex., 2c. higher; Cedar Rapids, Des Moines, Kansas City, Lincoln, Omaha, St. Joseph, 1.6c. higher dlvd. Pac. Coast: for Denver, Pueblo, Salt Lake City, Wichita prices are equalized with Chicago

Hansa, bbls., same basis as chrome..lb 1.60 - 1.70
Primrose, bbls., same basis.....lb. 1.90 - 2.10
Iron oxide, natural, bgs., c.l., works, lb. .01¾- .02¾
l.c.l., works.....lb. .01¾- .03¾
French type, bgs, c.l.....lb. .01½- —
l.c.l. .....lb. .01¾- —
Peruvian type, bgs., c.l.....lb. .0185- .0210
synth., bgs., c.l., works.....lb. .09 - —
l.c.l. works.....lb. .09¼- —
Mercury oxide, bbls., 1,000 lbs....lb 1.93 - —
smaller lots.....lb. 1.95 - —
Ocher, American, golden, bgs., works, lb. .01¼- .02½
Zinc, bbls., same basis as chrome..lb. .21 - —
Yellow dock root, bls.....lb. .25 - .27
Yellow xanthorrhiza (see Xanthorrhiza).
Yerba santa leaves, lbs.....lb. .35 - .38
Yohimbine hydrochloride vls.....oz. 3.25 - 4.00

Z

Zein, bgs., 1,000 lbs., works.....lb. .25 - —
smaller lots works.....lb. .30 - —
Zinc acetate, tech., bbls., dms. .....lb. .36½- .37
NF, dms. .....lb. .39 - .40
Arsenite, bgs., c.l., frt. alld. E. of Rockies..lb. No stocks
l.c.l., same basis .....lb. No stocks
Carbonate, tech., rubber maker's, bbls., works. lb. .10¾- .11¾
USP, precip., powd., buls .....lb. .35 - —
dms. .....lb. .40 - —
kgs. .....lb. .37 - —
Chloride, tech., fused, dms., c.l., works..100 lbs. 6.75 - —
l.c.l. works. .....100 lbs. 7.15 - —
gran., bbls., c.l., works..100 lbs. 7.50 - —
l.c.l. works. .....100 lbs. 7.90 - —
solution, 50%, dms., c.l., works..lb. .063 - —
l.c.l. works. .....lb. .065 - —
tanks, works .....lb. .0625- —
USP, gran., dms. .....lb. .30 - .31
bars .....lb. .35 - .36
Chromate (see Yellow, zinc).
Cyanide, kgs., works.....lb. .37 - —
Diethyldithiocarbamate, dms., works lb. 1.15 - —
Dust, bbls., c.l., dlvd.....lb. .17½- —
l.c.l., ship't point, frt. alld....lb. .17½- .19½
Fluoride, bbls., works.....lb. .35 - —
Hydrosulphite, dms., works.....lb. .16 - —
Iodide, NF, jars.....lb. 4.65 - —
Laurate, bbls.....lb. .47 - .48
Linoleate, solid, 9½%, bbls.....lb. .51¾- —
Metal slabs, E. St. Louis.....lb. .15 - —
Naphthenate, liquid, 8% Zn., dms., works..lb. .25½- .28
Oleate, bbls.....lb. .42½- —
Oxide, pigment, dom., acicular, bgs., c.l., ship't point, frt. alld..lb. .11 - —
l.c.l., works.....lb. .11¼- —
American process, com'l lead-free, bgs., c.l., ship't point, frt. alld..lb. .11 - —
l.c.l., works.....lb. .11¼- —
5% bgs., c.l., ship't point, frt. alld..lb. .11 - —
l.c.l., works.....lb. .11¼- —
35%, bgs., c.l., ship't point, frt. alld..lb. .12½- —
l.c.l., works.....lb. .12¾- —
50%, bgs., c.l., ship't point, frt. alld..lb. .13½- —
l.c.l., works.....lb. .13¾- —
French process, com'l, lead-free, bgs., c.l., ship't point, frt. alld..lb. .13½- —
l.c.l., works.....lb. .13¾- —
green, seal, bgs., c.l., ship't point, frt. alld..lb. .12½- —
l.c.l. works.....lb. .13 - —
red seal, bgs., c.l., ship't point, frt. alld..lb. .12½- —
l.c.l. works.....lb. .12¾- —
white seal, bgs., c.l., ship't point, frt. alld..lb. .13½- —
l.c.l. works.....lb. .13¾- —
USP, cns., c.l., ship't point, frt. alld..lb. .11½- —
l.c.l., same basis.....lb. .14½- —

Zinc oxide Pac. coast prices ¼c. higher; bbls., prices ¼c. higher than bgs.

Resinate, fused, 9% Zn, powd., solution, 50%, dms., c.l., works..lb. .0655- —
Silicofluoride, bbls., works.....lb. .11 - —
Stearate, cns., 2,000 lbs.....lb. .45 - —
smaller lots .....lb. .46 - —
Sulphate, cryst., 22% Zn, bgs., c.l., works, frt. alld..100 lbs. 4.65 - —
l.c.l., same basis.....100 lbs. 5.05 - —
flake, 25½% Zn., bgs., dlvd.....lb. .21½- —
powd., 36% Zn., bgs., c.l., delvd., same basis..100 lbs. 7.00 - —
l.c.l., same basis.....100 lbs. 8.00 - —
Zinc sulphate in bbls. 40¢ higher
Sulphide, pure, bgs., c.l., dlvd..lb. .11½- —
l.c.l., works.....lb. .11¾- —
Barium pigment, bgs., c.l., dlvd. lb. .08 - —
l.c.l., works.....lb. .08¼- —
Calcium pigment, bgs., c.l., dlvd. lb. .08 - —
l.c.l., works.....lb. .08¼- —
Luminescent pigment, frt. alld..lb. 1.00 - 3.00
Magnesium pigment, bgs., c.l., dlvd. lb. .08 - —
l.c.l., dlvd .....lb. .08¼- —

Zinc sulphide and pigment, Pac. coast prices ¾c. higher; bbl. prices ¼c. higher than bgs.

Sulphocarbonate, NF, gran., bbls., dms..lb. .28 - .29
powd., bbls. .....lb. .31 - .32
Yellow (see Yellow, zinc).
Zinc-cadmium sulphide, fluorescent, cns., frt. alld..lb. 2.60 - 2.80
Zinc-calcium resinate, dms., c.l., works, lb. .1180- .1250
l.c.l., same basis.....lb. .1250- .14
Zinc-formaldehyde sulphoxalate, basic, dms., works, frt. alld..lb. .17 - —
normal, dms., works, frt. alld..lb. .35 - —
Zinc-iron oxide pigment, bgs., c.l. dlvd..lb. .08½- —
Pac. coast.....lb. .09¼- —
l.c.l., dlvd. E. of Rockies....lb. .09 - —
Pac. coast.....lb. .09¾- —
Zircon (see Zirconium silicate).
Zirconium acetate, solution, bbls., works..lb. 25½- —
basic carbonate, solution, bbls., works..lb. 30½- —
Zirconium hydride, cns., works.....lb. 7.00 - —
Oxide, 85%, 97%, grd., bbls. or bgs., any quantity, works..lb. .22 - —
98½-99%, white, grd., bbls. or bgs., works..lb. 1.50 - —
lump, electric-fused, bgs., c.l., works..lb. .41 - —
5 tons, works.....lb. .41½- —
1 ton or less, works.....lb. .45 - .48
milled, electric-fused, bgs., c.l., works..lb. .55 - —
5 tons, works.....lb. .56½- —
1 ton or less, works.....lb. .60 - .61
Oxychloride, cryst., cns., 5 tons, works..lb. .20½- —
Silicate, granular, bgs., c.l., works..lb. .03½- —
5 tons, works.....lb. .04 - —
1 ton or less, works.....lb. .04½- .04¾
milled, bgs., c.l., works.....lb. .04½- —
5 tons, works.....lb. .05½- .05¾
1 ton or less works.....lb. .06 - —
refined, bgs., c.l., works.....lb. .11 - —
5 tons, works.....lb. .11½- —
1 ton or less, works.....lb. .12 - .14
Sulphate, basic, cake, cns., c.l., works..lb. .37½- —
5 tons, works.....lb. .38 - —
1 ton or less, works.....lb. .38½- .39

Synthetic Resins

The customary monthly listing of prices for synthetic resins and other branded paint materials was printed in the August 2 issue of OPD.

Announcing...

the manufacture of

ZINC OXIDE

by the Royce Chemical Company for use in these industries:

PAINT **RAYON** **RUBBER**

LINOLEUM **ROOFING** **CERAMICS**

Since 1929 Royce has maintained a high reputation for dependable standards in the manufacture of:

SODIUM HYDROSULPHITE
SODIUM SULPHOXYLATE FORMALDEHYDE
SOLUBLE ZINC SULPHOXYLATE FORMALDEHYDE
BASIC ZINC CARBONATE
WATER REPELLENTS
DESIZING AGENTS
DETERGENTS

ROYCE CHEMICAL CO.

Royce Chemical Company

CARLTON HILL, NEW JERSEY • Telephone RUtherford 2-5200

Industrial Application

—Continued from page 7

ings for decorating and protecting leathers and leather goods.

Metal-Fabricating — Solvent-plasticizer (Germ. 735625) in compositions, containing synthetic or natural resins, used as coatings for protecting and decorating metallic articles.

Miscellaneous — Solvent - plasticizer (Germ. 735625) in coating compositions containing synthetic or natural resins, used as coatings for protecting and decorating articles of various kinds.

Paint, Varnish, and Lacquer—Solvent-plasticizer (Germ. 735625) in paints, varnishes, lacquers, enamels, and dopes containing natural and synthetic resins.

Paper — Solvent - plasticizer (Germ. 735625) in compositions, containing natural and synthetic resins, used in the manufacture of coated papers and as coatings for decorating and protecting articles made of paper or pulp.

Plastics — Solvent - plasticizer (Germ. 735625) in making laminated-fiber and molded articles, also plastic materials from or containing natural or synthetic resins.

Resins — Solvent - plasticizer (Germ. 735625) for natural and synthetic resins.

Rubber — Solvent - plasticizer (Germ. 735625) in compositions, containing natural or synthetic resins, used as coatings for protecting and decorating rubber goods.

Stone — Solvent - plasticizer (Germ. 735625) in compositions, containing natural or synthetic resins, used as coatings for decorating and protecting artificial and natural stone.

Textile — Solvent - plasticizer (Germ. 735625) in compositions, containing natural or synthetic resins, used in the manufacture of coated fabrics.

Wood — Solvent - plasticizer (Germ. 735625) in compositions, containing natural or synthetic resins, used as protective and decorative coatings on woodwork.

Guatemala Lac

(Guatemalan Insect Wax, Nige)

(Upon refining, it separates into two substances, labeina, having a yellow color, and soluble in ether and gasoline, and nigeina, which is white and is soluble in alcohol.)

Paint, Varnish, and Lacquer—Suggested as substitute for shellac.

Hexachloroethane

(Additional uses, supplementary to those in the book, Uses and Applications of Chemicals and Related Materials.)

Pesticide—Synergist and extender in clothes-moth control.

Toxicant for mosquito larvae, corn earworms.

Explosives—Ingredient of fireworks, smoke devices.

Veterinary Medicine—Suggested for use in sprays and dusts for treating cattle in several diseases.

Hexamethyleneditiocarbamic Acid Esters

Pesticide—Claimed (U.S. 2187719) as fungicide, insecticide.

Hydroterpinyl Thiocyanobutyrate

Pesticide—Toxicant (U.S. 2217612 and 2217613) in insecticidal mixtures (may be used in kerosene solution in a concentration between about 0.5 percent and about 20 percent with or without other toxicants, such as pyrethrum and rotenone, as contact spray insecticides, or in emulsions, or on solid carriers).

Lithium-Aluminum Hydride

Chemical—Reducing agent in organic syntheses.

Reducer of carbonyl compounds, esters, acids, acid chlorides and acid anhydrides to alcohols; nitriles to primary amines; aromatic nitro compounds to azo compounds.

Starting point in making other hydrides (many alkyl metal hydrides, complex hydrides, and simple hydrides may be made).

Mannitan Mono-oleate

Chemical—Emulsifying agent for various chemicals, in textile lubricants.

Cosmetic—Emulsifying agent in making various preparations.

Fats, Oils, and Waxes—Emulsifying agent in making boring, drilling, and wire-drawing oils, fat-splitting preparations, greasing and lubricating compositions, emulsified sulphonated oils, emulsions of animal and vegetable fats and oils, fatty acids, natural and synthetic waxes.

Leather—Emulsifying agent in making hide-softening, dressing, finishing, soaking, and waterproofing compositions, and fat-liquoring baths.

Miscellaneous—Emulsifying agents in making emulsified polishes, greasing compositions, waterproofing compositions.

Paint, Varnish, and Lacquer—Emulsifying agent in making waterproofing compositions.

Paper—Emulsifying agent in making compositions for sizing paper and pulp articles, for waterproofing paper and pulp compositions and paperboard, for waxing.

Petroleum—Emulsifying agent in making emulsions of kerosene, naphtha, soluble greases, various textile oils in emulsified form, such as rayon oils, and other mineral oils.

Soap—Emulsifying agent in making detergents and hand-cleansing compositions, containing soap, textile soaps.

Textile—Emulsifying agent in making coating, degreasing, sizing, washing, waterproofing, and waxing compositions; emulsified baths for degumming, boiling-off, and soaking silks; oil emulsions for various applications.

Methylisobutyl Carbinol

Adhesives—Solvent in adhesive compositions containing nitrocellulose or resins.

Ceramic—Solvent in compositions, containing nitrocellulose or resins, used as coatings for protecting and decorating ceramic products.

Chemical—Solvent for nitrocellulose.

Cosmetic—Solvent in nail enamels and lacquers containing nitrocellulose as base material.

Electrical—Solvent in insulating compositions, containing nitrocellulose or resins, used for covering wire and in making electrical machinery and equipment.

Glass—Solvent in compositions, containing nitrocellulose or resins, used as coatings for protecting and decorating glassware.

Leather—Solvent in compositions, containing nitrocellulose or resins, used in the manufacture of artificial leathers and as coatings for protecting and decorating leathers and leather goods.

Metal-Fabricating—Solvent in compositions, containing nitrocellulose or resins, used as coatings for protecting and decorating metallic articles.

Miscellaneous—Solvent in compositions, containing nitrocellulose or resins, used as coatings for protecting and decorating articles of various sorts.

Paint, Varnish, and Lacquer—Solvent in paints, varnishes, lacquers, enamels, and dopes containing nitrocellulose or resins.

Paper—Solvent in compositions, containing nitrocellulose or resins, used in the manufacture of coated papers and as coatings for protecting and decorating articles made of paper or pulp.

Photographic—Solvent in making films from nitrocellulose.

Plastics—Solvent in making laminated-fiber and molded articles, also plastic materials from nitrocellulose or resins.

Resin—Solvent for resin-cellulose derivative compositions and solutions.

Stone—Solvent in compositions, containing nitrocellulose or resins, used as

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Wood—Solvent in compositions, containing nitrocellulose or resins, used as protective and decorative coatings on woodwork, or as plastic filling and repairing agents.

N:N'-Di-secondary-butylparaphenylenediamine

Fuel—Antioxidant in aviation and other motor fuels.

2-Para-azidobenzenesulphoamidopyridin

Pharmaceutical—Claimed (U.S. 2254191) a therapeutically active in the treatment of various infectious diseases.

Parahydroxybenzene Sulphonylchloride

Rubber—Antiseptic (U.S. 2272396) in rubber compositions (claimed to have a surface antiseptic effect when in contact with body emissions).

2-(Paranicotinylaminobenzenesulphonamide)pyridin

Pharmaceutical—Claimed (U.S. 2186773) as germicidal to certain infections, particularly to streptococcal and to some extent to pneumococcal.

Phenyl Biguanide-Hydrochloride

Chemical—Intermediate in organic syntheses.

Fats, Oils, and Waxes—Antioxidant for fats and oils (tendency to form metal complexes enables it to act as an effective antioxidant wherever the oxidation is caused by the presence of trace amounts of metals).

Miscellaneous—Antioxidant for industrial products apt to be spoiled by oxidation induced by the presence of small amounts of metals.

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Electrical — Solvent-plasticizer in insulating compositions used for covering wire and in making electrical machinery and equipment.

Glass—Solvent-plasticizer in compositions used in the manufacture of nonscatterable glass and as coatings for protecting and decorating glassware.

Leather—Solvent-plasticizer in compositions used in the manufacture of artificial leathers and as coatings for protecting and decorating leathers and leather goods.

Metal-Fabricating — Solvent-plasticizer in coating compositions used for protecting and decorating metallic articles.

Miscellaneous — Solvent-plasticizer in coating compositions used for protecting and decorating various sorts of articles.

Paint, Varnish, and Lacquer—Solvent-plasticizer in paints, varnishes, lacquers, enamels, and dopes.

Paper—Solvent-plasticizer in compositions used in the manufacture of coated papers and as protective and decorative coatings for articles made of paper and pulp.

Plastics—Solvent-plasticizer in making laminated-fiber and molded articles, also plastic materials.

Rubber—Solvent-plasticizer in compositions used as coatings for decorating and protecting rubber goods.

Stone—Solvent-plasticizer in compositions used as coatings for decorating and protecting artificial and natural stone.

Textile—Solvent-plasticizer in compositions used in the manufacture of coated fabrics.

Wood—Solvent-plasticizer in compositions used as protective and decorative coatings on woodwork and in plastic compositions used for many filling and repairing purposes on wood.

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Disinfectant—Devitalizing agent (U.S. 2216140) for micro-organisms.

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Methane Chlorination In Germany Reviewed

Two reports on German developed processes for the chlorination of methane are now on sale by the Office of Technical Services, Department of Commerce. Both reports were prepared by American investigators who visited Germany under OTS sponsorship. The first deals with the manufacture of methane chlorination products at the I. G. Farbenindustrie plant, Hoechst, Germany. The report (PB-86483, "Manufacture of Methane Chlorination Products in I. G. Hoechst Plant," thirty-four pages) sells for $1 mimeographed.

The second report contains data on the equipment and process used to make carbon tetrachloride by the chlorination of methane at the I. G. Farbenindustrie plant at Huls, Germany. This plant was the only known one in Germany where the process was used, the report states. The plant is essentially a hydrochloric acid plant which was partially converted after the war to make carbon tetrachloride.

The report (PB-80400, "High Temperature Chlorination of Methane at Huls," five pages) is confined to a brief description of the starting materials, operation of the process, and the equipment used. It sells for 25 cents per mimeographed copy.

Orders for the reports should be addressed to the Office of Technical Services, Department of Commerce, Washington 25, D. C., accompanied by check or money order payable to the Treasurer of the United States.

Lead-Zinc Investigations Reported by Mines Bureau

The Bureau of Mines has released two reports describing wartime investigations of lead-zinc deposits in Missouri and Illinois. The reports are:—

Report of Investigations 4297, "Mon-Ark Zinc-Lead Mines, Christian County, Mo." Between September, 1943, and January, 1944, the bureau churn-drilled twenty-nine holes totaling 6,463 feet on this property. Detailed drill-hole information is given in the report.

Report of Investigations 4320, "Investigation of the Skene Zinc Mine, Jo Daviess County, Ill." During the summer of 1944, the bureau drilled several holes on this property, finding some lead and a little zinc. A mile southwest of Elizabeth in the Elizabeth District, the Skene mine produced lead from 1901 to 1907.

A copy of these reports may be obtained free from the Bureau of Mines, Publications Section, 4800 Forbes Street, Pittsburgh 13, Pa. They should be identified by number and name.

Holland W. Smith, Inc. Organized in New York

Holland W. Smith, Inc., a national sales organization specializing in pigments, chemicals and resins, has been established in New York, with Holland W. Smith as president. Mr. Smith recently resigned as executive vice-president of Thompson-Weinman & Co., New York.

The new firm will be devoted to sales and technical service to manufacturers of protective and decorative coatings, rubber, plastics, floor coverings and allied industries. Offices will be in the Empire State building. Other officers of the company are:—Holland W. Smith, jr., who recently resigned as vice-president and director of Webber & Smith, Inc.; Thomas N. Loser, formerly assistant sales manager of Thompson-Weinman, and Miss Eloise Dabbs.

Titanium Oxide Production In U. K. to Be Expanded

LaPorte Chemicals, Ltd., United Kingdom, is planning to close its titanium oxide plant at Luton and to build a new plant at Grimsby, according to a recent report from that country. The Luton operation has been regarded as a large-scale pilot plant process, the report states, and will be discontinued as soon as the new plant reaches maximum output.

Martin-Senour Co. Plans Aircraft Marker Program

Martin - Senour Company, Chicago paint manufacturer, and the Fort Dearborn unit of the Aircraft Owners and Pilots Association are endeavoring to have directional markers painted atop principal buildings in Chicago to guide pilots to the thirty airports in and near the city.

An aerial survey of the city will be made and suitable structures for the signs will be selected. The owners of the buildings will be contacted for permission to have the signs painted on their property. The owners will be asked to have the work done by their own maintenance crews as a civic contribution. The paint will be donated by the Martin-Senour Company. The Illinois Department of Labor is expected to furnish the labor where none is available from the owners.

N.Y. Paint Technicians Plan September 2 Meeting

The New York Paint and Varnish Production Club will hold its first meeting of the 1948-49 year on September 2, 1948, at the Building Trades Employers Association, 2 Park avenue. Edwin M. Fisher, of the OIL, PAINT AND DRUG REPORTER, and a past president of the Philadelphia production club, will give a talk on "Market Trends Relating to the Paint Industry."

In addition, a paper prepared by E. J. Dunn, jr., and C. N. Baier, of the National Lead Company, entitled "The Effect of White Pigments on Physical Properties of Linseed Oil Paint Films," will be delivered by Mr. Dunn. Mr. Dunn is a member of the New York club and is chief of the physics department of the National Lead Research Laboratories.

Socony-Vacuum Develops New Plasticizing Oil

The chemical products department of the Socony-Vacuum Oil Company, New York, has developed a new plasticizing oil for many compounds of natural rubber, "Neoprene" and GR-S. Designated "S/V Sovaloid A Special," the new oil is said to be more resistant to discoloration than any other general duty plasticizer now in use in the rubber industry, and to produce tight, snappy vulcanizates with excellent aging qualities.

The product is said to have a comparatively low viscosity and to pour freely at below-zero temperatures. In addition, it is said to have no effect on cure, to impart excellent aging properties to various rubber compounds, and to provide good dispersion of the fillers used. Exhaustive testing, the company states, has shown that comparatively large quantities of the oil can be absorbed by "Neoprene" before the saturation stage is reached or before surface blooming becomes apparent.

Perchloroethylene Safety Data Published by MCA

The Manufacturing Chemists Association has published a safety data sheet on perchloroethylene, the twenty-fourth in its series of chemical product safety manuals. The manuals, designed for supervisory staffs and management, set forth the important physical and chemical properties of the product, the usual shipping containers and methods for their unloading and emptying, container storing and handling, and recommended personal protective equipment.

Chemical safety data sheet SD-24, "Perchloroethylene," may be obtained at 20 cents per copy from the Manufacturing Chemists Association, 246 Woodward building, Washington 5, D. C. Remittance should be included with each order.

St. Louis Paint Group To Meet September 14

A. G. Hovey, head of technical sales and service for General Mills, Inc., will speak on "New Oil Derivatives and Their Uses in Protective Coatings" at the regular meeting of the St. Louis Paint and Varnish Production Club, to be held September 14 at 6:30 p.m. at the Forest Park hotel.

Ultra Issues New Catalog

Ultra Chemical Works, Inc., Paterson, N. J., has published a new catalog, which gives detailed descriptions of the physical and chemical properties of all the company's products, including its "Sulframin," "Ultramin," and "Ultrapone" series. Descriptions of the uses and methods of application of these products are also given. Copies may be obtained by writing to the company.

Case Paint Course Prize Won by Indian Student

P. C. Reddy, a government of India scholarship holder at Case Institute of Technology, Cleveland, and a specialist in paint and varnish studies, won the prize for doing the best work in the school's class in specialized protective coatings. He was given a complete set of "Protective and Decorative Coatings," authored by the late Dr. J. J. Mattiello.

Oils, Fats and Waxes

Market for edible oils continued irregular and easy last week and was affected by increased offerings of new crop oils at further discounts below old crop for immediate delivery. Price changes were narrow and the index declined to 204.5, compared with 217.5 last month and 165.9 a year ago.

Low supplies of old crop cottonseed, corn and soybean oils were firmly held and light trading took place at former levels, while more liberal offerings of new crop oils resulted in price declines up to 1 cent per pound. Corn oil was sold at a fractional price advance for immediate shipment while September delivery was offered at 3½c. below spot. This was also true of cottonseed and soybean oils.

Further tightening of coconut oil supplies boosted prices more than one cent per pound, due mainly to the firmness in copra which was lifted $10 per ton. Recent active demand for Philippine copra for shipment to France and Japan, practically cleared the market of offerings.

Slow demand for crude and refined menhaden oil brought out offers of crude at a decline of 1 cent per pound. Refined grades have been inactive of late and recent lowering of prices did not improve the situation.

Tallow and grease were reported in moderate demand for the higher grades for export with business transacted at premiums. Demand from large and small consumers continued slow. Prices were without change.

Tung oil became firmer owing to reports from China that the government was prepared to place a minimum export price on shipments f.o.b. New York and San Francisco. This strengthened sellers ideas and asking prices were advanced fractionally in some quarters and several importers withdrew from the market.

Cottonseed Oil

Bleachable cottonseed oil futures were under selling pressure and declined sharply last week. Increased offerings of new crude oil resulted in sharp reductions which carried new crop options into new low ground. Other weakening influences were lower lard and grains. Market scored moderate rallies late in the period with lard and hogs. Trading was active.

Light offerings of crude oil strengthened old crop oil and sales were made at 25c. per pound, tankcars for immediate shipment in the Southeast and straight August at 24½c. early in the week. Later straight August was sold at 23½c., September at 19c. and October-December at 17c. with offerings at 16¾c. There was only limited interest in trading in the more distant months.

Memphis—Crude cottonseed oil was sold at 22c. per pound, tankcars, Valley, first week September shipment. No recent trading in soybean oil as cottonseed mills in this section will not start on soybeans until September. Old crop cottonseed meal quoted at $65 per ton, Memphis, prompt shipment, $62 early September and $60 straight September. Cottonseed hulls quoted at $9 per ton bulk September-October. Cotton opening slowly due to recent heavy rains. Weather favorable.

Market Trends

Prices Advanced

Coconut oil, 1½c. per lb.
Copra, $10 per ton.
Corn oil, ½c. per lb.
Ouricury wax, 1c. to 2c. per lb.

Prices Reduced

Beeswax, crude, 1c. to 3c. per lb.
Cottonseed oil, 1c. per lb.
Menhaden oil, crude, 1c. per lb.
Peanut oil, 1c. per lb.
Sardine oil, crude, 1c. per lb.
Soybean oil, 1c. per lb.

Comparative Price Indexes

(100=August 1, 1914)

Last week	Prev. week	Last month	Last year
204.5	206.5	217.5	165.9

(For Current Prices see Page 9)

Prices of refined bleachable prime summer yellow cottonseed oil in tankcars on the N. Y. Produce Exchange for the week ended August 20 follow:—

	Sales	Cents per pound High	Low	Close
September	132	21.50	19.90	20.32@20.45
October	195	19.70	17.80	18.15@18.10S
December	400	19.25	17.50	17.90@17.83S
January	12	18.50	17.90	17.90S
March	63	19.20	17.70	17.90S
May	..	....	....	17.80@17.95
July	..	....	....	17.80@17.95

Total sales—852 tankcars.

Linseed Oil

Consumers continued to limit activity to taking moderate quantities of oil against former contracts. Inquiry for last quarter requirements showed no improvement as consumers felt there was no incentive in operating in futures in view of the large prospective flaxseed crop and prices pegged by the support program. Raw oil was quoted at 27.8c. per pound, tankcars zone 3 for delivery during the balance of the year. Trading in tankcars was reported at 27.6c. for prompt delivery. Other drying oils were inactive. Dehydrated castor oil was quiet at the recent reduction of 1c. Oiticica oil remained unsteady for prompt and forward delivery. Tung oil stiffened on reports from China that the government was prepared to enforce a minimum export price on the basis of 20c. c. and f. New York. Early in the week, business was reported at 19¾c. tankcars, New York delivery and at 20c. Later some sellers withdrew from the market and quotations were nominal at 20c. to 20½c. depending upon seller.

The first official estimate of the Canadian flaxseed crop was placed at 18,047,000 bushels, compared with 10,916,000 bushels, this time last year and 11,541,000 bushels, the final 1947 production.

Trading in flaxseed futures was resumed on the Winnipeg Grain Exchange, August 16 for the first time since early in 1942 when seed came under government control.

Minneapolis — Demand for linseed oil was light, scattered sales reported for immediate and nearby shipment as well as on a deferred basis after January 1. Bookings of oil during the week were largely of a routine nature, crushers said. Buyers paid 27c. a pound, in tanks for oil in zone 1. Small lot business in oil continued brisk with steady movement of package oil into consuming channels. Prices were well maintained and there was a good disappearance at retail levels. Mill production was coming back to a seasonal level with

Cottonseed Crush Larger: July

Cottonseed received and crushed and production of cottonseed products from August 1, 1947, through July 31, 1948, as compiled by Bureau of the Census, follows:—

Cottonseed

	1947-48 (Tons)	1946-47 (Tons)
Receipts	[1]4,074,320	3,071,412
Crushed	4,061,166	3,089,590
On hand July 31	93,182	99,528

Crude Oil

	1947-48 (Pounds)	1946-47 (Pounds)
Produced	1,274,330,000	973,033,000
Shipped	1,276,030,000	976,259,000
On hand July 31	[2]22,893,000	15,191,000

Refined Oil

	1947-48 (Pounds)	1946-47 (Pounds)
Produced	[3]1,168,045,000	911,994,000
Shipped	.....	.....
On hand July 31	[4]93,432,000	171,094,000

Cake and Meal

	1947-48 (Tons)	1946-47 (Tons)
Produced	1,897,365	1,362,652
Shipped	1,862,443	1,347,339
On hand July 31	94,516	87,958

Hulls

	1947-48 (Tons)	1946-47 (Tons)
Produced	921,879	727,059
Shipped	916,385	717,176
On hand July 31	41,302	35,808

Linters

	1947-48 (Bales)	1946-47 (Bales)
Produced	[5]1,261,451	991,868
Shipped	1,261,773	947,178
On hand July 31	[6]99,452	79,744

[1] Includes 100 tons destroyed during 1946-47. Does not include 99,528 and 117,806 tons on hand August 1, 1947 and 1946, respectively, nor 139,114 and 89,890 tons reshipped during the seasons 1947-48 and 1946-47.

[2] Includes 5,722,000 pounds at oil mills, 11,206,000 pounds at refining and manufacturing establishments, and 5,965,000 pounds in transit.

[3] Produced from 1,257,112,000 pounds of crude ond cut, and 2,149 bales mill run.

[4] Includes 93,962,000 pounds at refining and manufacturing establishments, and 4,450,000 pounds held elsewhere and in transit.

[5] Includes 312,934 bales first cut, 879,420 bales second cut, and 89,127 bales mill run. [6]Average gross bale weights. Total, 813.8; first cut, 539.7; oil.

[6] Includes 31,472 bales first cut, 85,831 bales secsecond cut, 624.0, and mill run, 597.8 pounds.

For Late Market Developments, See Page 4

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shipping orders in steady volume and movement into consuming channels at a brisk rate.

Shipments of linseed oil, in pounds, were as follows:—

	1947-48	1946-47
This week	6,500,000	5,040,000
Since Sept. 1.	355,454,000	254,780,000

Flaxseed—Liberal receipts of new crop seed unsettled the market. Business was light at $6 per bushel, with buyers showing little interest in low quality new seed.

Minneapolis — The flaxseed situation was somewhat upset during the week by new crop supplies received from Southern Minneasota and Northern Iowa. Canadian flaxseed trading opened up in the futures market and government officials working on exports and the support price for 1949. Liberal supplies of new seed of questionable quality on much of the seed and crusher buyers showing only moderate interest in the avalanche of offerings. No. 1 quality flaxseed sold at $6 per bushel but crushers were discounting No. 2 grades 5c. a pound on weight and another 2c. a bushel for damage. Seed showing weight less than 47 pounds was discounted 5c. a pound and commission men selling the flax were discontented with the price basis. It is as yet too early to determine quality of new crop flax because the run has all been from one territory. The first seed is thin and poor, showing a low oil content per bushel and a relatively low iodine number. It is hoped that this situation will be rectified when South Dakota seed starts to move to market and expected that Northern flax will show much better quality than the first run.

There seemed to be a definite change in buyer attitude, sellers pushing seed to the full extent and buyers sitting back and taking a rather indifferent attitude toward the supplies.

Shipments of flaxseed in bushels were as follows:—

	Receipts		Shipments	
Bushels—	1947-48	1946-47	1947-48	1946-47
This week	1,173,000	382,500	10,200	57,800
Since Sept.	1,26,436,900	11,393,800	4,273,100	4,960,800

Other Vegetable Oils

Castor, Dehydrated—Market remained quiet. Quotations were unchanged and held at the recent decline.

Coconut—Firmness in copra was reflected in coconut oil and crude oil was advanced 1½c. per pound. Sales were reported at 22½c. tankcars, f.o.b. Pacific coast, August shipment at 21½c. for first half September, 21c. straight September and 20½c. for October-December. Offerings were scarce especially for prompt shipment. Coconut oil imports totaled 45,450,787 pounds from the Philippines for the period January 1 to July 31, 1948, according to the Bureau of Customs.

Copra—Heavy demand for shipment to Japan and France kept this market strong. Sales were reported at $255 per short ton, c.i.f. Pacific coast for immediate up $10 per ton and was offered at $250 for September-October shipment. ECA approved the procurement of $4,050,100 worth of copra from the Netherlands East Indies for delivery to the German Bizone.

Corn—Stocks for prompt shipment were scarce and sales of crude oil were reported at 25c. per pound, tankcars, f.o.b. mills, an increase of ½c. for the week. September shipment was quoted 21½c. to 22c. per pound. Refined was nominal at 29½c. per pound, tankcars, delivered East.

Oiticica—Consuming inquiry continued slow and the market was unchanged and nominal. Tankcars were quoted nominally at 18c. to 19c. per pound, New York delivery, depending upon position. Drums were named at the same level for carlots.

Olive—Trading was light and chiefly for immediate delivery. Prices were unchanged for Spanish oil at $4.50 to $4.65 per gallon, drums, duty paid, spot delivery and Moroccan about $4. Supplies on spot were adequate to cover current demand. The Italian official export price of edible olive oil was recently reduced from $48 to $45 per case of 12 gallons, f.o.b. Italy. Keen competition among exporters brought price despite the official export floor.

Palm—Tankcars were unchanged at 21½c. per pound, New York basis, for prompt shipment. Trading was quiet.

Peanut—Supplies were light. Crude oil was reported sold at 24c. and 25c. per pound, tankcars, f.o.b. mills. For quick shipment refined oil was held at 30c. per pound, tankcars, delivered East.

Rapeseed—This market was quiet and entirely nominal at 26c. per pound, tankcars, New York basis for prompt shipment.

Soybean—Trading was moderate and the market remained firm for prompt was easier for forward shipment. Crude oil was reported sold at 21½c. per pound, tankcars, for prompt shipment, at 20c. for straight September. Sales were reported 15½c. for October - December. Refined oil was nominal at 26c. per pound, tankcars, delivered East. A record supply of soybeans for the 1948-49 season was indicated by crop prospects August 1. About 32,000,000 bushels remained from the 1947 crop, July 1, for crushing during the July - September quarter or for carry-over October 1. The 1948 crop was estimated August 1 at 205,000,000 bushels which would be the largest production on record. Disappearance of soybeans from the 1947-48 supply totaled 155,000,000 bushels for the first 9 months of the season. Of this quantity 128,000,000 bushels were crushed, about 3,000,000 were exported and most of the remainder was used for seed and feed. Prices of soybeans this season have averaged $3.55 per bushel or about 50c. per bushel above a year ago.

Prices of refined bleachable soybean oil, in tankcars, on the N. Y. Produce Exchange for the week ended August 20 follow:—

	Sales	Cents per pound High	Low	Close
September	..	....	....	20.50N
October	..	....	....	18.00A
December	..	....	....	17.50A
January	..	....	....	17.50A
March	..	....	....	17.50A
May	..	....	....	17.50A
July	..	....	....	17.50A

Sales—None.

Tung—Following sales at 19¾c. per pound, tankcars, New York basis, prompt delivery, the market stiffened on news from China that the government will endeavor to enforce a minimum export price of 20c. per pound, c. and f. New York and about 19½c. c. and f. San Francisco. This resulted in fair volume of business at 20c. tankcars, New York and the withdrawal of several sellers from the market. Prices were more or less nominal at 20c. to 20½c., same basis, depending upon seller.

Commodity Credit Corporation decided "sometime ago" against a price-support program for the 1948 crop of tung nuts, an official of the agency said last week. A support program has been in operation since the war in order to enable producers to adjust their production to postwar conditions, and officials feel that ample time has been allowed to make this adjustment. From its previous programs, the agency accumulated 7,300,000 pounds of tung oil, equal to about 124 tankcars. In its selling program, the agency has been able to dispose of 41 tankcars.

Fats and Greases

Greases—There was little doing last week. Demand was confined to small quantities, chiefly of the better grades, while low grades were inactive. Prices were unchanged and fairly steady.

Lard—Market was easier with grains. Trading was slow and quotations were lower for all positions. Previously announced export allocation of 250,000 pounds of lard to Trieste for commercial procurement was changed to Army procurement by the Department of Agriculture.

Tallow — Light trading was reported mainly for the better grades. Large consumers were out of the market. Demand for export was fairly active with sales of higher grades transacted at premiums. Prices were without change for all grades. Export allocations of 318,000 pounds of inedible tallow was announced by the Department of Agriculture to the Philippines in exchange for the same quantity of copra in terms of oil, 440,000 pounds to Siam, both for commercial procurement, and 220,000 pounds to Trieste for PMA procurement.

Animal Oils

Degras—Consuming demand was slow. Prices were unchanged and could have been shaded on carlot business.

Grease Oil—Prices were unchanged at the recent decline. Business was quiet.

Oleo Oil—Trading was quiet. Market was fairly steady at the recent decline. Quotations were more or less nominal.

Oleo Stearine—Business was light and spasmodic. Offerings were not heavy. Quotations were unchanged and nominal at 27c. per pound, carlots, New York.

Fish Oils

Cod—Demand was quiet. Small stocks on spot were maintained at former levels.

Refined Fish—Business continued restricted to small quantities for immediate delivery. Prices of refined grades were unchanged. Crude menhaden oil was reported easier and offers of 14c. per pound, loose, attracted little interest. The menhaden catch was reported improved, with producers endeavoring to fill contracts booked early in the year at about 20c.

Los Angeles—A record catch of 1,000 tons of sardines was made at Monterey, Calif., August 11, but the season is off to a poor start. Some 2,696 tons have been landed to August 15, compared with 4,056 tons last year for the same period.

—*Continued on page 78*

Soap Deliveries Down During Second Quarter

Deliveries of soap during the second quarter of this year were down slightly, according to the report issued by the Association of American Soap and Glycerine Producers, based on reports from sixty-eight manufacturers, who represent approximately nine-tenths of all the soap made in the United States.

Sales of soaps other than liquid (based on reports which make comparisons possible) during the quarter ending June 30 amounted to 629,394,000 pounds, which is 3.8 percent less than the first quarter figure. The half year total, January 1 to June 30, was 1,283,911,000 pounds, or 2.8 percent less than the first half of 1947.

Liquid soap deliveries for the quarter ending June 30 were 643,000 gallons, which was 2.4 percent less than the first quarter of 1948. The six months' total for 1948 amounted to 1,302,000 gallons, 6.2 percent less than the corresponding first six months of 1947.

Sales of synthetic detergents, as reported by association manufacturers only, amounted to 96,826,000 pounds during the second quarter of 1948, which was an increase of 40.3 percent over the first quarter total of 69,034,000 pounds. No figures were compiled by the association for the sale of synthetic detergents in 1947.

Oils and Fats Imports, Exports: January-June

Statistics on United States exports of fats, oils and oilseeds during the first six months of this year and imports of vegetable oils and oilseeds have been released by the Office of Foreign Agricultural Relations, Department of Agriculture. The figures are as follows:—

Exports

		January-June 1948[1]	January-June 1947
Coconut oil, refined	lb.	6,949,000	764,000
crude	lb.	7,058,000	33,922,000
Cooking fats	lb.	1,618,000	2,340,000
Cottonseed oil, refined	lb.	19,840,000	2,420,000
crude	lb.	3,094,000	21,000
Lard	lb.	147,015,000	175,790,000
Linseed oil	lb.	18,495,000	666,000
Oleomargarin	lb.	2,500,000	12,667,000
Peanut oil, refined	lb.	641,000	197,000
Peanuts, shelled	lb.	236,224,000	110,677,000
not shelled	lb.	4,341,000	14,015,000
Soybean oil, refined	lb.	25,896,000	19,052,000
crude	lb.	31,059,000	16,513,000
Soybeans	bu.	2,246,000	1,023,000
Tallow, edible	lb.	1,195,000	247,000
inedible	lb.	19,966,000	13,952,000

Imports[2]

		January-June 1948[1]	January-June 1947
Babassu kernels	lb.	30,625,000	21,032,000
oil	lb.	1,224,000	1,036,000
Castor beans	lb.	153,145,000	139,794,000
oil	lb.	1,153,000	6,354,000
Coconut oil	lb.	45,688,000	14,891,000
Copra	short tons.	266,209,000	372,842,000
Flaxseed	bu.	593,000	158,000
Linseed oil	lb.	3,015,000	106,545,000
Oiticica oil	lb.	8,229,000	6,581,000
Olive oil, edible	lb.	18,106,000	4,626,000
inedible	lb.	7,350,000	199,000
Palm oil	lb.	28,774,000	27,539,000
Sesame seed	lb.	18,514,000	7,166,000
Teaseed oil	lb.	2,572,000	5,516,000
Tucum kernels	lb.	11,212,000	15,267,000
Tung oil	lb.	62,019,000	76,968,000

[1] Preliminary.
[2] Imports for consumption.

Candelilla Wax Export Quota For Aug.-Dec. Set by Mexico

The Banco Nacional de Comercio Exterior, Mexico, a semi-governmental institution which has been the sole exporter of candelilla wax for the past several years, has established a monthly export quota of 200 metric tons for the balance of this year. The organization has stocks of approximately 250 tons of the material in Mexico, and 550 tons in this country. Of the supplies in this country, 500 tons are stored on the east coast and fifty tons are held in San Francisco for shipment to the Far East.

Archer-Daniels-Midland Company has sold a soybean processing mill and elevator at Toledo, Ohio, to the Anderson Elevator Company.

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Oils, Fats and Waxes

—Continued from page 76

Fatty Acids

Red Oil—Demand was light. Market was unchanged and fairly steady with the steadiness of the better grades of tallow. Quotations were without change.

Stearic Acid—Activity was confined to delivery on previous orders. New business was slow. Prices were unchanged and steady.

Cake and Meal

Cottonseed Meal—Trading in the Southeast was fairly active last week and sacked 41 percent sold at $60 for August, first half September and at $58 for October through December. However, with the sudden decline of nearly $3 in the option prices last Tuesday most buyers have withdrawn and crushers have not yet indicated a willingness to reduce price $2 which is necessary to get buyers back in the market. New crop sacked 41 percent was traded in a limited way at around $60 Memphis. Valley Mills are still refusing to price slab cake in line with Board prices.

Linseed Meal — Export allocation of 5,000 tons of cake and meal to France crushed in California for commercial procurement was announced by the Department of Agriculture for August-December shipment. The allocation was an attempt to correct the oversupply in that State.

Minneapolis—Meal continued to sag, buying demand virtually at a standstill, crushers reporting only small routine sales and prices at $62.50 per ton, bulk, f.o.b., the mills. Mill production was fairly well absorbed against maturing contracts.

Shipments of linseed meal, in pounds, were as follows:—

	1947-48	1946-47
This week	10,030,000	2,320,000
Since Sept. 1	163,620,000	85,362,000

Peanut Meal—Only one or two mills have any meal for sale and sacked 41 percent was offered at $60 and 45 percent quoted $65 immediate shipment. There is no activity in new crop.

Soybean Meal — Early last week sales were made at $56 bulk, basis Decatur for shipment October forward. However, with the drop in the future's market some sales have been reported as low as $54. With markets so weak nearly all feed manufacturers are keeping their purchases to a minimum and showing practically no interest in new crop offerings. Cottonseed crushers are now operating as far north as Laurinburg, North Carolina, which probably is a record. The condition of the crop is good and reports of favorable progress are being received from all sections in the belt. The peanut crop is also making excellent growth and weather conditions are ideal.

Waxes

Beeswax—Increased offers of crude for shipment and slow demand weakened crude grades and quotations declined 1c. to 3c. per pound as to quality. Trading at lower levels was inactive. Refined grades were unchanged and easy. African crude was quoted at 55c. to 57c. per pound, prompt delivery as to quality and Western hemisphere, 57c. to 58c.

Carnauba—Light trading was reported at the new floor prices and confined to small users, while large consumers continued out of the market. Offers for shipment were liberal and sales of yellow were tied in with No. 3 North country. No. 3, chalky was quoted as 80c. to 81c. per pound, as to quantity, No. 3, North country, 83c. to 84c. and refined 90c. to 92c.; No. 1 yellow $1.19 to $1.22 and No. 2, $1.17 to $1.20.

Ouricury—Scarcity of offers for shipment at slightly higher price featured this market. Trading was quiet. Market was strong. Crude wax was quoted at 76c. to 77c. per pound, prompt delivery and refined, 82c. to 84c. according to quantity.

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36	180/185	8 Maximum	5½ to 8	30 to 35	85 to 95	

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Botanical Drugs

—Continued from page 64

and it has been productive of some gain in the number of prices quoted from the primary market. One such offering of goods for August-September shipment was made last week at $1.68 to $1.70. Some goods at a middlewestern point were made available at $1.70 to $1.75. The spot market went up to $1.73 to $1.75. Bleached material held strongly to unchanged prices. Green Aleppey or Ceylon seed was higher at $1.40 to $1.42.

Celery—French seed was held at the higher price level of 29c. to 30c. per pound. Quotes on spot Indian seed were down slightly to 24c. to 24½c. but the market was not actually much easier because of well maintained quotations at the origin.

Colchicum—Prices were down to the basis of $3.25 to $4 per pound. The price to be paid depended on seller and quantity. Most quotations were on seed offered to arrive at a later date.

Fenugreek—Moroccan seed for August-September arrival at New York was proposed at 7c. to 7½c. per pound. Indian seed was lower at 10c. to 10½c. No domestic seed was quoted firm to the spot from the California source.

Mustard—Danish yellow was lower at 16c. to 16½c. per pound. Some English yellow seed was quoted at 16¼c. to 16¾c., spot, and at 16c. when afloat. Montana yellow, old crop, was down to 13½c. to 14c. and new crop was proposed at 13c. to 13½c. Oriental seed of Montana origin was down to 6¾c. to 7c. for new crop.

Poppy—The sole change in prices within this group came in Turkish seed in future arrival position; it was cheaper at 13c. to 13½c. per pound. All other quotations, regardless of variety of seed quoted, were unchanged.

Spices

Cassia—The market looked up considerably. Selected Chinese rolls were advanced to 12c. to 12½c. per pound; extra select, broken, 8½c. to 9c. Saigon all medium was down slightly to 37c. to 38c. Yunnan from China was higher at 16c. to 16½c.

Cinnamon—Ceylon spice was reduced on spot to the basis of 33c. to 33½c. per pound.

Clove—Both spot and forward prices for Madagascar buds were lowered to the basis of 10c. to 10½c. per pound.

Ginger—No. 2 Jamaica advanced further, ending last week at 24½c. to 25c. per pound; No. 3, 23½c. to 24c.. Rhattoon was unchanged but nominal.

Pepper—The weakness was short lived, once grinders entered the market again. Black pepper prices were advanced sharply to 75c. to 75½c. per pound and the same quotations prevailed on futures in whatever position, nearby or distant. White pepper was sympathetically higher at 76c. to 76½c.

Whale Oil 1947 Output Of Newfoundland Reported

Total catch of the whaling industry in Newfoundland during 1947 was 455 whales, according to a recent report from the United States consulate general at St. John's, but production of whale oil reached a record level of 772,786 imperial gallons in that year. Included in the total is 51,029 imperial gallons of sperm oil.

The 1947 production is compared with a total output of 760,949 imperial gallons, obtained from a catch of 529 whales, in the preceding year. The 1946 output of sperm oil was 25,985 imperial gallons. Exports of whale oil in 1947 reached 961,307 imperial gallons, compared with 621,623 imperial gallons in the preceding year, with almost the entire amount going to Canada. Sperm oil exports in 1947 totaled 51,189 imperial gallons, mostly to Canada, as against 56,241 imperial gallons in 1946.

Palm Kernels, Oil, Copra 1947 Exports of West Africa Reported

Exports of palm kernels from the French West African territories during 1947 totaled 44,114 short tons, according to a report from the United States vice-consul at Dakar. The report estimates that the exportable surplus from the 1948 season will reach 62,800 tons. Palm oil exports during 1947 are reported at 785 short tons, all of which material originated in Dahomey. Copra exports from the territories totaled 629 tons in 1947 and are not expected to exceed 1,000 tons in 1948.

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Filter Presses — 18" and 24", closed washing cast iron.
Kettle—Dopp—Nickel Alloy, Cast Iron, 700 gal., closed agitated—Internal Pressure.
Miscellaneous Tanks and Kettles—aluminum, lead lined—open and closed.

1—Acid Plant located in East — highlighting the following:—
Extractor—Steel 40" Perforate basket — bottom dump, plow, suspended.
Kettle—Frederking, 1,500 gal.
(2) Chlorine Converters. 1,000 lbs./hr.
Crystallizer — Swenson Walker, 35 ft.—jacketed.
Vacuum Pans — Pfaudler and Glascote, 1,000 and 1,500 gal. capacity, jacketed.
Press—Hydraulic — Baldwin, 150 ton, 3,000 p.s.i., with pump and motor.
Boilers—Scotch Marine—oil fired 100 HP, 125 lb. pressure for Dowtherm E. Tanks, Kettles, Ice Machines, Bucket elevators, condensers, compressors and
Complete Ceramic Recovery System for 300 tons of muriatic acid per mo.

2—Medium-Sized Paint Plants located in East including:—
3 Roller Mills—labs and Production sizes.
Mixers—Post, Pony and Lead Pebble Mills—Iron Mills and usual miscellaneous equipment.

1—Soap Plant located in East including:—
3 Roll and 5 Roll Roller Mills.
Soap Plodders.
Jacketed Amalgamators.
Automatic Soap Wrappers.
Automatic Soap Press.
(3) Soap Crutchers, 3,000 lbs.
Two-way Automatic Cutting Table.
Miscellaneous Foot Presses, Stampers, Hand Cutting Tables, Slabbers, etc.

3—Oil Extraction Plants located in South and Southwest:—
4 Anderson RB Expellers.
French Stack Cooker.
60 Cotton Oil Presses—15 and 16 platen.
French Cake formers.
Roller Mills—5 high.
Bar and Disc Hullers.
Hydraulic Cake Presses.
Attrition Mills.
Accumulators — high and low pressure.

SIFTERS AND SCREENS

100—Sifters and Screens by Orville Simpson (Rotex), J. H. Day (Ro-Ball), Schutz-O'Neill, Gump, Selectro, Link-Belt, Tyler Hummer, others up to 4'x12'—from single to six screens.

•

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FIRST MACHINERY CORP.
157 Hudson Street,
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LIQUIDATION of the WAVERLY SUGAR COMPANY
LAND, BUILDINGS, MACHINERY and EQUIPMENT

Completely Equipped Plant with Modern 125,000-Bushel Grain Elevator Situated on 62 Acres of Well-Developed Land with All Improvements Installed

All Equipment Installed New Within Last Five Years

A FEW OF THE MAIN ITEMS

8—42" Sperry cast iron, open delivery, washing, Plate & Frame Filter Presses, 69-1½" cakes, Hydraulic Closing.
3—36" Sperry cast iron, open delivery, center feed, Recessed Filter Presses, 60-1½" cakes, Hydraulic Closing.
12—Sections 12" Screw Conveyor, each 20' long, m.d.
1—Krajewski Cast Iron Quadr. Effect Calandria Evaporator, 3,000 sq. ft. heating surface per effect. Brass and Copper Tubes, and Tube Sheets.
3—7,500 gal., Steel Closed Kettles, motor driven agitator, Copper Coils.
1—Double Shell Direct Heat Rotary Dryer, 5'6" x 57' long, Oil Fired.

Miscellaneous—Motor driven worm gear Agitator Drives and Agitators, stainless steel and bronze; Laundry Equipment (for filter cloths); Steam Pumps, Triplex Pumps, bronze fitted with ball valves; Automatic Scales, Floor Dial Scales; Lubricated Plug Valves up to 10"; Welding fittings up to 10"; Gate Valves; Supplies New filter cloth; Recording Thermometers; Centrifugal and Rotary Pumps, direct motor driven, iron and bronze; Tanks; Compressors; Packers; Cookers; Machine Shop; Tools; Office Equipment; Very Complete Chemical Laboratory.

LOCATION, BUILDINGS, WATER SUPPLY, POWER PLANT, SIDINGS, WASTE DISPOSAL FACILITIES make this plant readily adaptable for Chemical, Agricultural, Vegetable Oil, Feed and Related Industries. May be purchased with or without Grain Elevator and Process Equipment.

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SOME OF THE PRINCIPAL ITEMS IN STOCK

1—2,000 gallon jacketed, agitated steel KETTLE.
1—8' x 12' OLIVER ROTARY acid-proof FILTER.
1—No. 12 SWEETLAND FILTER, 36 leaves, 4" c/c.
1—No. 10 SWEETLAND FILTER, 2" centers.
3—200 gallon Baker Perkins jacketed MIXERS, double sigma blades, hydraulic tilt.
1—8' x 125' ROTARY KILN.
1—6' x 50' Louisville Steam Tube DRYER.
1—Stokes No. 79-80 FILLING, CLOSING and CLIPPING Machine.
14—LABELERS, Rotary automatic, McDonald Straight Line, World and Ermold semi-auto.
10—VACUUM PUMPS, various sizes.
8—CENTRIFUGES, Sharples No. 6, DeLaval No. 620, and No. 600.
2—38" Copper COATING PANS, m.d.
1—No. 4 TH 24" MIKRO PULVERIZER, triple screw feed.

JACKETED KETTLES—Stainless, Aluminum, Cast Iron, Copper, Steel, 125 in stock, sizes 20 gal. to 2,000 gal.

TANKS—Stainless, Nickel, Enamel, Lead Lined, 80 in stock, open and closed, 250 gal. to 800 gal.
Steel, open and closed, 50 in stock, 45 gal. to 8,800 gal.

DRYERS—Rotary Vacuum, Rotary Steam Tube, Direct Heat Rotary, Vacuum Shelf, Single and Double Drum, all sizes.

CENTRIFUGALS—20" to 60", Copper and Steel Baskets, suspended and underdriven, 15 in stock.
5—Troy 48" steel basket, 5 HP motors.

HEAVY DUTY MIXERS—Baker Perkins, W&P, jacketed and unjacketed, 9 gal. to 200 gal.

ROLLER MILLS—11 Kent, Day, Ross, 12 x 30", 12 x 32", 16 x 40", and 20 x 48".

FILTERS AND FILTER PRESSES—Shriver, Johnson, Plate and Frame and Recessed, Oliver Rotary, Sweetland Pressure—all sizes and types.

TABLET MACHINES—Stokes & Colton, Rotary and Single punch, 18 in stock, all sizes.

CRUSHING ROLLS—Single Roll, Double Roll—all sizes.

CRUSHERS—Jaw, Gyratory, Fine Reduction, Roll, Hammer Mill, Rotary Fine—all sizes and types.

GRINDERS AND PULVERIZERS—All sizes and types.

SCREENS — Rotex, Vibratory, Gyratory — all sizes.

STILLS—Lead Lined, Steel, Copper—all sizes.

ONLY A PARTIAL LIST—ALL ITEMS LISTED ABOVE ARE AT NEWARK

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Modern MACHINERY from Government ORDNANCE PLANT

Baker Perkins 100 gallon jack. Mixers: 36" Copper Fractionating Columns; American Tool 40" Centrifugals; American Tool 42" Centrifugals, S.S. baskets; I. R. Centrifugal Pumps, 4,000 gpm.; LaBour non-corrosive Centrifugal Pumps; Tank Scales up to 1,000 ton; Lead-Lined Steel Stills; 1,200 gal.; Barometric Condensers; Hydraulic Extrusion Presses; MISCELLANEOUS—Compressors, Agitators, Dryers, Shredders, Tanks, Heating Units, Conveyors, Water Softening System. SEND FOR DETAILED LIST.

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JUST PURCHASED

5—Abbe 6' x 8', 5' x 4', 36" x 42", 32" x 36" Porcelain-Lined Pebble Mills.

1—Tolhurst 32" Suspended Centrifugal S.S. Basket.

1—Rotary Dryer 3' x 14' S.S. Shell.

FILTERS & FILTER PRESSES

2—30" x 30" C.I., 35 chambers.
6—18", 24", 32", Wood P&F.
5—No. 2, 7, 10, 12, SWEETLANDS.
1—NO. 59 VALLEZ, 915 sq. ft.
5—No. 2R Vallez, 16 to 24 sq. ft.
2—Swenson Rotary, 4' x 17, 6" x 3"
14—Oliver, 8' x 10', 8' x 6', 8' x 12', 11' x 18'.

KETTLES, TANKS, STILLS & CRYSTALLIZERS

1—Duriron 60 gal. Jacketed Agitated Kettle.
2—Steel 400 gal. Kettles closed jacketed agitators, 50 LB. internal pressure, 5 HP exp-proof motors.
8—DOPP 150, 250 GAL. Jacketed, Agitated Kettles.
18—Stainless Steel Kettles, 60, 80, 100, 150, 200, 300, 500 gals.
2—Pfaudler JACKETED AGITATED GLASS-LINED KETTLES, 60 & 150 gal. Stainless Agitators.
12—Pfaudler Tanks, 40 to 500 gal.
3—Copper stills, 100, 150, 400 gals.
2—Buflovak 6' Vac. Crystallizers.

CENTRIFUGALS—CENTRIFUGES

8—A.T.&M. 48" & 40" SUSPENDED CENTRIFUGAL, Stainless Steel.
2—A.T.&M. 32" SUSPENDED CENTRIFUGALS, Steel Baskets.
2—Sharples No. 16 VAPORTITE CENTRIFUGES, with stainless steel bowls, explosion-proof motors.
2—Sharples No. 6 Pressurette and Super Centrifuges.

SPECIALS

1—Day 12" x 30" W.C. 3-Roll Mill, 15 HP Exp.-Proof Motor.
1—Day "Jumbo" Mixer, 1,669 gals., Stainless Steel shell and agitator.
1—OLIVER Rotary Filter, 3' x 4'.
16—2 Truck Atmospheric Steam Heated Dryers (Ross Engineering), 500 sq. ft. drying surface, aerofin heaters, fans and motors, 10' x 9' x 11' high.
1—No. 2 Sweetland Filter 316 Stainless Steel body and leaves.
2—No. 49 Vallez Rotary Pressure Filters, 378 sq. ft.

MIXERS & SIFTERS

1—Baker Perkins, Type VI, Class BB, size 15, jacketed SIGMA BLADES.
1—Day No. 6 CINCINNATUS, 100 gal., SIGMA BLADES.
2—Baker Perkins, Type VI, Class BB, size 14, SIGMA BLADES, 50 gal.
1—Readco 4 gal., S.S., double arm.
85—Powder Mixers, 400, 600, 1,000, 2,000 and 3,000 lb., Motor Driven.
12—Portable Electric Agitators, ¼ to 2 HP, 400 to 1,725 RPM.
10—80 & 100 gal. Lead Mixers, motor driven
4—Rotex Sifters, 20" x 84", 40" x 72", 40" x 120", single and multiple deck.

DRYERS

2—Buflovak VAC. SHELF DRYERS, 20-42" x 42" shelves.
1—Atmos. Drum Dryer 4' x 8'.
1—Leetrodryer C-75, 750 C.F.M.
1—BUFLOVAK 32" x 90" ATMOSPHERIC Double Drum Dryer.
2—ROTARY VACUUM, 5' x 30', 2' x 6', 4' x 20', 2½' x 8'.

MILLS—PULVERIZERS

1—No. 6 MIKRO ATOMIZER 20 HP.
2—HARDINGE 6' x 22", 3' x 24", Conical Steel-Lined Ball Mills.
1—Eppenbach Colloid Mill, stainless steel, ½ HP.
2—Raymond No. 00, No. 0, Screen Mills.
3—Ball & Jewell No. 0 and No. 1 Rotary Cutters.
1—Abbe No. 3 Eureka Jar Mill, 14 gals.
1—Abbe 10 Jar Mill, 10—¼ gal. jars.
2—NEW 2' x 3', 3' x 4', Porcelain Lined Pebble Mills.

MISCELLANEOUS

11—Hydraulic Presses 30 to 225 ton.
3,500 FT. 16", 18", 24" ROLLER CONVEYOR.
25—Stokes, Colton Tablet Machines, single and rotary, ½" to 2½".
25—OLIVITE ACID RESISTING 2" CENTRIFUGAL PUMPS.
2—Kiefer Visco Fillers up to 36 oz.
3—Stokes & Smith Powder Fillers.

Partial List Only, send for "News Flash"

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225 WEST 34th STREET
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BRyant 9-2040

EQUIPMENT FOR CHEMICAL AND ALLIED INDUSTRIES

2—Stainless Steel Clad Storage Tanks, 7' dia. x 16' 6" Type Stainless Steel 316.

2—Stainless Steel Jacketed Tanks, 13,500 gallons.
1—Nickel-Lined Jacketed Kettle, 4,000 gallons.
1—Cast Iron Jacketed Kettle, 110 gallons.
1—Buffalo Double Door Vacuum Shelf Dryer, 15 shelves.
1—Buffalo Double Door Vacuum Shelf Dryer, 12 shelves.
5—Simpson No. 0 Intensive Mixers, New.
1—Shriver Plate & Frame Filter Press, 42" x 42".
1—Shriver Plate & Frame Filter Press, 36" x 36".

R. GELB & SONS, INC.
UNION, N. J.
Est. 1886 UNionville 2-4900

IN STOCK

1—Baker Perkins 200 gal. Double arm Jack. Mixer.
1—Lehman 4 Roll W.C. 12" x 36" Steel Mill 20 H.P. Motor.
3—Hardinge Conical Ball Mills, 4½' x 24" & 3' x 8".
4—Allbright-Nell 4' x 9' Atmos. Drum Dryers & Flakers.
1—No. 12 Sweetland Filter, 71-36" copper leaves on 2" centers, hydraulic opening & closing.
1—Badger 42" dia. Monel Bubble Cap Column.
1—Buffalo Vac. Drum Dryer 24"x20".
1—Devine Vac. Shelf Dryer, 5—40"x 42" steam shelves, 6" spacings.
2—Sperry 18" sq. Lead Filter Presses.
15—Sperry & Shriver, 12", 18", 24", 30", 32" & 42" sq. Iron Filter Presses.
2—Shriver 18" Sq. Plate & Frame Wood Filter Presses.
3—Baker Perkins heavy duty Jack. Mixers, 200, 100, 50, 5 & 0.7 gals.
1—Day Jumbo 550 gal. Horiz. Steel Jack. Mixer.
1—Royle No. 2 Perfected Extruder.
2—Abbe No. 18 Bluttergess Sifters.
6—Tyler 28 Jr. Hummer Screens, 24" x 60".
1—Tyler Ro-Tap Sifter ¾ HP.
9—Tolhurst 40" Suspended Type Centrifugals, Bottom Discharge. Also 26" Rubber-Lined.
3—Lehman 3-Roll Water Cooled Steel Mills, 9" x 32", 12" x 36" & 16" x 40".
2—Stokes RD4 Rotary Tablet Machines, 16 die openings 1 3/16" dia. Also ⅝", 1", 1¼", also single punch
1—Butchman 6" Double Screw Plodder.
3—Jones Type E, A & K automatic Soap Presses.
1—Huber 25 ton Para Block Press.
1—Honchin 12" x 24" 3-Roll Granite Stone Mill.
11—Sharples No. 5A Stainless Oil Centrifuges, late type, 2 H.P.
2—Manton Gaulin Stainless Steel Homogenizers, type 200 & 300.
Devine 800 & 1,000 gal. closed steel Kettles & Stills.
1—250 gal. lead-lined Kettle.
10—Dry Powder Mixers, 50 to 2,500 lbs.
6—New & Used 40 gal. Pony Mixers.
3—Stokes & Day Powder Fillers.
1—Standard Knapp Can Labeler.
1—Abbe Pebble Mill, 24"x36", 50 gals.
2—Burkhard 38" & 30" Revolving Pans.
10—Stokes Vert. High Vac. Pumps.
3—Duriron 2" x 2" Centrif. Pumps.
1—Sturtevant 36" Rock Emery Mill.
1—Gruendler 5" x 6" Jaw Crusher.
1—Sharples No. 6 Centrifuge.
1—Sameo Jr. Vac. Bottle Filler.
6—Pfaudler Glass-Lined Jack. Agit. Kettles, 250, 400, 500 gals.
25—Stainless Tanks, 100 to 3,000 gals.
1—Colton Hand Tube Filler.
6—Filling, Labeling, Cartoning & Wrapping Machines.
10—Stainless steel, jacketed Kettles, new & used, 40, 60, 80, 100, 275 & 500 gals., some agitated.
12—Alum. Jack. Kettles, 30 to 100 gals.
18—Copper Jack. Kettles, 2, 20, 50, 75, 100, 250 & 350 gals., some agitated.
15—Port. Elec. Mixers, ½-2 HP.
1—Abbe 2 Jar Mill, 2 gal. Jars.
1—Abbe No. 0 Rotary Cutter 5 H.P.
1—Williams No. 3 Hammer Mill.
2—Jeffrey & Stedman Hammer Mills 12" x 8", 15" x 8" & 24" x 11".
1—Stedman 22" Single Roll Crusher.
1—Jeffrey 18" x 48" Single Deck Conveyor Screen.
4—Day Pot Mills, 24" x 32" dia.
6—Centrifugals 26", 30" & 40".
4—No. 0000 and No. 0 Raymond Mills.
4—Dopp Jack Kettles 10 to 50 gals.
1—Blystone 2,500 lb. horiz. Spiral & Paddles Steel Mixer.
6—Horiz. Mixers, 20 to 250 gal.
6—Lead & Paste Mixers to 300 gals.
1—Faust 150 gal. Jack. Spiral Mixer.
2—Worth, 12" x 12" x 12" Vac. Pumps.
2—DeLaval Mult. Clarifiers, 200 & 301.
2—Rotary Screens, 18" x 72".
6—Attrition Mills & Disc Grinders.
1—Dunlo Stand Steel 4-Roller Mill
Soap Machinery for Toilet, Laundry, Chip, Liquid, etc.

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Esso Standard Names Dean Credit Coordinator

Appointment of Robert P. Dean as credit coordinator in the marketing department of Esso Standard Oil Company was announced Friday by Leonard E. Ulrope, vice-president in charge of marketing. Mr. Dean joined the company in 1930 as credit manager in the Pittsburgh branch of Esso Standard Oil Company of Pennsylvania. Named credit manager for that company at Philadelphia in 1932, he transferred to New York as assistant credit coordinator in 1946. Prior to joining Esso, he was assistant treasurer of the Waverly Oil Works Company of Pittsburgh.

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Steel Storage Tanks

2—5,500 bbl., vertical, bolted.
2—8,000 gal., coiled or non-coiled tank car tanks.
50—10,000 gal., coiled tank car tanks.
1—9,800 gal., non-coiled, horizontal.
1—12,000 gal., tank car tank, coiled.
4—12,000 gal., non-coiled, horizontal.
1—15,000 gal., non-coiled, horizontal.

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Mikro 4th-24", 1-SH and Bantam Pulverizers, Jay Bee, Schutz-O'Neil Mills, etc.
Baker Perkins and Readco Heavy Duty 100-150 gallon Double Arm Mixers with Sigma or Fish Tail Blades.
F. J. Stokes, J. H. Day, New Era, Hottman Mixers. From 2 gallons to 450 gallons.
J. H. Day and Robinson Mfg. Co., 100 lb. to 4,000 lbs., Dry Powder Mixers and Sifters.
Kent and N. E. Three-Roll Mills, 16" x 40" size.
Ross, Lehman and National Equipment, 3' to 7', Two and One Roll Putty Chasers, Chasers and Mixers.
Horix Stainless Steel Rotary Filler, Elgin 24-Head Rotary Filler, Bagby Twin Filler.
2 Pony Labelrites, Burt, Ermold and World Semi-Automatic and Fully Automatic Rotary and Straightaway Labelers.
Stokes and Colton Late Style Rotary Tablet Machines.
Stokes and Smith G1 and Duplex Automatic Powder Fillers.
Sweetland, Vallez, Sperry, Shriver and Johnson Filter Presses.

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WE PAY CASH FOR SINGLE MACHINES OR COMPLETE PLANTS

UNION STANDARD EQUIPMENT CO.
318-322 LAFAYETTE STREET
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PROCESS EQUIPMENT FOR SALE

1—J. H. Day 12"x30"—3 Roller Water Cooled Mill.
1—12"x30" Kent 3 Roller Water Cooled Mill.
1—16"x40' Day 3 Roller Water Cooled Mill.
4—12"x30" Lehman 5 Roller Water Cooled Mill.
1—Bramhall-Deane Sterilizer I.D. 2'6" wide x 4' high x 5' long.
1—No. 0000 Raymond Impact Pulverizer with 10 HP Motor, Cyclone, Dust Collector, Ducts and Steel Supports.
1—Size B7-2 Briton Hammermill with 3 HP Motor and Compensator.
1—No. 12 Sweetland Filter Press, 36 leaves—1' centers.
1—No. 1 Gruendler Hammermill and motor.
1—5' Dia. Gayco Air Separator.
1—10,000 lb. Platform Scale—platform 8'x8'.
4—24"x18" (12 cu. ft.) single ribbon and pebble mixers with A.C. motors.
1—500 gallon glass lined (Dairy) jacketed kettle stainless steel side entrance agitator and stainless steel hinged cover.

Distributors for Crocker-Wheeler Electric Motors & Generators.
Also a full line of pumps, tanks of all kinds, kettles, scales, etc.
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1—New Foster Wheeler Karbate Condenser, 133 sq. ft.
6—Stokes 11-shelf vacuum shelf dryers.
3—Stokes 149B vacuum pumps.
1—York 50-ton ammonia compressor, directly connected to a 100-HP motor.
2—Pfaudler 100-gal. model S agitated vacuum stills—LIKE NEW.
1—2,500-gallon stainless steel jacketed vacuum still, complete with auxiliaries.
1—Lancaster No. 4 stainless steel mixer.
1—NEW Pfaudler 200-gal. glass lined receiver.
2—NEW 40" Tolhurst suspended type centrifuge with stainless steel perforated basket and stainless steel curb.
4—Abbe Engineering 50-gallon porcelain lined pebble mills—1 jacketed.
2—Swenson single effect evaporators, monel metal and karbate construction.
2—Shriver 36" cast iron plate and frame closed delivery, washing type filter press, 2" cake.
40—Pfaudler glass lined tanks—from 50—600 gallons. Some NEW, most re-enameled.

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* WE WILL "HORSE TRADE" EQUIPMENT *

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FOR SALE

Stainless Steel Tanks, new, 100 and 200 gal., dished bottoms with stands.
20—Steam Jacketed Kettles, stainless steel and aluminum, 30 to 250 gals. cap.
1—Dopp 125 gal. Steam Jacketed Kettle with agitator.
1—Stedman 40" Cage Disintegrator.
Stainless Steel Vert. Tank, 7' dia. x 10', No. 430 Chrome.
1—Buflovak Impregnating Tank, 42" x 52", steam jacketed.
2—Flow-Master Kom-bi-nators.
2—New Ribbon Type Mixers, 8 and 24 cu. ft.
4—Steel Tanks, 100,000 gal. each.
4—Steel Tanks, 67,500 gal. each.
Sterilizers 18 x 18 & 24 x 27 with clamp-down covers and safety valves.
1—Sperry Filter 18 x 18—24 plate.
1—DeLaval Lab. Separator with ½ H.P. motor.
1—18-spout Karl Kiefer Rotary Filler.
6—Stokes Rotary Tablet Machines, Model RD-4.
10—New Sharples Oil Purifiers.
6—New Clevon Can Filling Machines.
2—New Water Tube Boilers, 100 H.P. each with Stokers, Immediate Delivery.
1—36" Stainless Steel Diatomaceous Earth Filter and Slurry Feeder—never used.

H. LOEB & SON
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AGENCIES WANTED

Sole agency for purchase and sale wanted from reputable American manufacturer in chemical trade including technical novelties or patents for exploitation in United Kingdom and Central Europe. Hugo Loeb, 4 Buckley Road, London, NW6, England.

Desire exclusive sales agency from manufacturer of composition wax, chemicals, or soluble oils. Have record for sales and promotion ability which can be verified. Also have own agents. Commission basis. OPD 903.

EQUIPMENT OFFERED

250 gallon heavy duty mixer with heavy gear-head reduction unit. All enclosed to clear at $680 each. Also 350 and 500 gallon blending mixers. Can furnish mixers with direct motor (explosion proof) to your specifications, also in stainless steel. Eagle Chemical Machine Works, Center & Fall Street, Cleveland 13, Ohio.

One—No. 20-3A McKee Automatic Gas Fired Dowtherm Vaporizer, capacity 600,000 BTU per hour output—complete with base, legs, burners, etc. One — Special Dowtherm Construction motor driven condensation return pump with magnetic starter. Never used — in original crates. Specification sheet on request. OPD 897.

For sale: 1 Sperry filter press, excellent condition, 30" x 30" with 20 plates & frames. 1—200 ton hydraulic press with 42" opening. 1—hydraulic pump for same all in excellent condition. OPD 903.

FOR SALE

AGITATORS

41—¼ HP to 1 HP Portable; Many Xpl-Pr.—NEW.
18—Side Entering, Stainless, 6" to 18" dia. blade—NEW.

CLEANERS—RINSERS

3—P-8 Inverted Air Cleaners for bots.
2—U. S. Rotary Rinsers, 60 spout.
3—Kiefer Rotary Rinsers, 72 spout.

CONVEYORS

5—14" W. Belt, 52', 130', 135' long.
1—18" W. Bel., 80' long.
8—Belt work table, to 2½" W. x 50' L.
1—Portable Booster, 12" W., 10' L.
900 ft. Gravity, steel, wheel, NEW.
750 ft. Gravity, steel, roller, NEW.

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3—Powder, bulk type.
18—Vacuum—auto & semi auto—up to 24 spout.
5—Siphon—6 & 8 spout.
6—Gravity—6 to 14 spout.
3—Stainless—4 & 8 piston.

LABELERS

Rotary Auto—simplex, duplex, triplex.
Straightline Auto—1, 2, 4, 6, 8, & 10 station.
Semi Auto—World, Ermold & vac. type.
Wrap Around—for cans & bots.

MIXERS

11—Dry, horiz. ribbon—200 to 3,500 lb.
8—Conical Blenders, copper, to 500 lb.
7—H. D. double arm, jacketed, tilting, 50-150 gal. wkg. cap.
3—H. D. single arm, up to 150 gal.
4—Beater type paste, 50 lb./400 lb.
2—Rotary Drum, 5,500 gal.
1—H. D. Jktd. & Agit., 900 gal.
1—Continuous Rotary, 4,000 gal.

MISCELLANEOUS

5—Std. Knapp T & B case gluer and compr. unit.
3—Acme Case Stitchers, elec. op.
14—Stainless Kettles, 100 lb. Jkt. press —50, 100, 150, 200, 300, 500 gal.
30—Jktd. Kettles—stainless, stainless clad, copper, iron—to 350 gal.
42—Stainless Steel open top tanks, 30 gal. to 500 gal.
2—2,500 gal. Stainless tanks, vert, flat T & B.
3—1,000 gal. Stainless open top tanks.
1—6,000 gal. Stainless tank, Jktd, horiz.
8—Durlron Pumps, 2" x 1½".
2—Bronze Cent. Pumps w/mot—200 GPM @ 230'.
5—Bronze Cent. Pumps w/mot—150 GPM @ 80'.
18—Bronze Cent. Pumps w/mot—180 GPM @ 55'.
1—No. 10 Sweetland Filter.
12—P & F Filter Presses, 10" to 42".
3—Micro Pulverizers, Nos. 1, 2 DH, 4.

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For sale: Ross 3 roll roller mill 12" x 30" with 8½ HP electric motor. A good mill for grinding house paints. Also gear reduction drive with motor. OPD 906.

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Used equipment for sale: 234 sq. ft. surface condenser, copper tubes, Everdur shell, tube sheets and expansion joint, steel water box, 4-pass countercurrent water and vapor flow, first class condition. Make best offer FOB Cincinnati; available immediately. OPD 808.

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Electric oven, temperature control up to 450° F., small circulating fan. Approximate inside dimensions 18" x 15". OPD 905.

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Drierite desiccant, 8,000 pounds packed in two-pound cylindrical cans and originally intended for absolute drying of gasses. Very low price for this superior drying agent. OPD 909.

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Do not wait until conditions further limit prospects of disposing of top-heavy inventories. Will purchase surplus unshipped commodities all kinds. Particularly interested in pigments, chemicals, dyes, colors, waxes, drugs, pharmaceuticals, etc. OPD 880.

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3—9" x 24" motor driven roller mills.
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3—12 x 30 roller mills.
PONY MIXERS from 2½ gallons to 40 gallons.
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Wanted — Complete plants, also machinery — Large engineering firm wishes to acquire several complete plants through purchase of (1) capital stock, (2) assets, (3) machinery and equipment, whole or in part. Personnel retained where possible, strictest confidence. Box 694, 1474 Broadway, New York 18, N. Y.

POSITIONS VACANT

Wanted—Manager for new fertilizer plant in Midwest. Good opening for man of experience, in expanding section. Only man with production record need apply. All applications treated in strictest confidence. OPD 856.

Chemist wanted by a well established company located in Southeastern section of country. Must be a top-grade man with successful record in formulating finishes for wood furniture, particularly lacquers. Salary will be commensurate with experience and ability. Give full details in first letter. Replies confidential. OPD 879.

POSITIONS WANTED

Independent research chemist with own laboratory solicits practical development problems. Specializing in antibiotics, pharmaceuticals, and organic synthesis. Pilot plant facilities available. All inquiries treated promptly and confidentially. OPD 875.

Chemical management: Production, development, engineering. Record of outstanding achievement in fine chemicals and pharmaceuticals. 13 years' experience covering all phases of chemical manufacturing. Seasoned, energetic, inventive. Seeks position as Asst. to vice president or plant manager. OPD 884.

Chemical buyer—Purchasing agent. Extensive buying experience in chemicals and related materials. Know all sources of supply. Qualified for complete charge buying department of manufacturer, exporter, research laboratory. Salary $7,800. OPD 888.

Chemist, 38, married, production, administration executive background in processing and packaging field, seeks position of heavy responsibility and opportunity to use initiative and excellent training. Employed at present. OPD 899.

Executive Chemical engineer with 12 years' experience in organic and inorganic chemical manufacture desires position of greater responsibility. Production or engineering work desired. OPD. 904.

Responsible position with pharmaceutical or chemical manufacturer is sought by mature man with a fine record in ethical pharmaceuticals, fine chemicals, and allied fields. Also import-export. OPD 907.

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Superphosphate Bids Opened

—Continued from page 3

percent at $19.35 per ton, shipping point, Athens, Ga.

Georgia Fertilizer Company, 4,000 tons of 20 percent at $20.50 per ton, shipping point, Valdosta, Ga.

International Minerals & Chemical Corporation, 10,000 tons of 20 percent at $25.95 per ton, shipping point, South Wilmington, Mass.

Meridian Fertilizer Company, 20,000 tons of 20 percent at $20.25 per ton, shipping point, Hattiesburg, Miss.

Pelham Phosphate Company, 3,300 tons of 19 percent at $19 per ton, shipping point, Pelham, Ga.

Roanoke Guano Company, 2,600 tons of 19 percent at $20.90 per ton, shipping point, Roanoke, Ala.

Standard Wholesale Phosphate & Acid Works, 27,000 tons of 20 percent at $20 per ton, shipping point, Curtis Bay, Md.

Stauffer Chemical Company, 1,000 tons of 18 percent at $24.20 per ton, shipping point, Stege, Calif.

Sommers Fertilizer Company, 30,000 tons of 19 percent at $20.90 per ton by car or $22 per ton by truck, shipping point, Searsport, Me.

I. P. Thomison Company, 10,000 tons of 20 percent at $21.50 per ton, shipping point, Paulsboro, N. J.

Wilson & Commer Fertilizer Company, 5,000 tons of 20 percent at $19 per ton, shipping point, Jacksonville, Ala.

U. S. Phosphoric Products Division, Tennessee Corporation, 12,000 tons of 20 percent at $17.25 per ton, shipping point, East Tampa, Fla.

American Agricultural Company, 24,000 tons of 18 percent at $18.25 a ton, shipping point East Weymouth, Mass.

Armour Fertilizer Works, 10,000 tons of 20 percent at $20.15 a ton, shipping point Carteret, N. J., and 3,000 tons of 20 percent at $18.95, shipping point Navassa, N. C.

Soybean Association Plans

—Continued from page 5

of soybeans, as well as the operation of a mechanical cotton picker.

At noon, convention visitors will be guests of the Wilson company at a barbeque, and then will be taken on a tour of the Wilson plantations.

In addition to soybean, cotton and alfalfa fields, they will be shown soybean and cottonseed processing mills, the vegetable oil refinery, the margarine and shortening plant, a modern cotton gin, and alfalfa dehydrating plants, all operated by the Wilson firm.

About 200 leaders of Arkansas agriculture are expected to go on the Wilson tour, along with soybean association members. Harold Young, president of the National Cotton Council, and R. E. Short, vice-president of the American Farm Bureau Federation, have been invited and are expected to attend.

Swiss Firm Expands Dyes Research

The Swiss Chemical firm of Ciba, Basle, has allocated $2,760,000 for research activities, with emphasis given to the study of dyes with special properties of fastness and those for use on plastic-finished products.

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Texas Standard Building Natural Gasoline Plant

The Standard Oil Company of Texas, a subsidiary of the Standard Oil Company of California, is currently constructing a natural gasoline plant in the northern part of Cooke County, Tex. The plant will be built as a compression type, with an initial daily capacity of 25,000,000 cubic feet of gas.

At the end of the year, the company plans to switch the plant to the absorption type with a daily capacity of 5,000,000 cubic feet, allowing for the recovery of propanes and butanes from the natural gasoline processed. The original plant is expected to cost $125,000, and another $500,000 has been earmarked for the switchover at the year's end.

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Pebble Mills: 8x5', 5x4', 4x5', 18x24", Eureka No. 1.
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Mixers Day: 80 gal. Brighton.
Liquid Fillers: Siphon and Vacuum.
Fillers: Tube-Jar, hand and motor dr.
Fillers: Stokes & Smith, Triangle.
Tablet Machine: Colton single, No. 4.
Filter Presses: 24" cast iron, 30" alum.
Colloid Mill: Premier 5", 5 h.p.
Kettles: Stain. Steel 60, 100, 200 gal.
Powder Mixers: 600, 1,000 1,500, 2,000 lb.
Pony Mixers: 40 gal., Day, belt dr.
Labelers: Bottle and Can.
Mixers: 3-speed Hobart, Read, Glen
Hammer Mills: 15x8" Jeffrey, Mikro Bantam, 16" Raymond.
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1—Alum. Jack. 3000 gallon Sill or Pan.
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1—Truck Dryer, 2 Compartment, 4 Trucks each.
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2—Hardinge Ball Mills, 36" x 8", and 4½' x 24".
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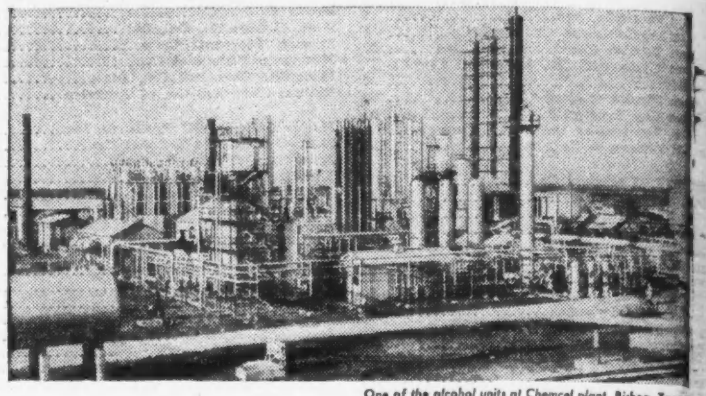

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